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SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 18894, 18898, 18924-18925, 18928-18929, 18931, 18937, 18940, 18947, 18951, 18959, 18965, 18967, 18969, 18983, 18986-18987, 18989-18991, 18997-18998, 19011, 19014, 19065, 19084, 19088, 19102, 19104, 19106)

18363. GREIG, ROBERT S. Agriculture and the empire. *Brit. Assn. Advancement Sci., Rep. 97th Meeting, So. Africa.* Jul. 22-Aug. 3, 1929: 230-243.—The large and varied fields for agricultural research within the British Empire, and the British Empire as a market for agricultural products are discussed.

18364. KITSON, ALBERT E. The utility of geological surveys to colonies and protectorates of the British Empire. *Brit. Assn. Advancement Sci., Rep. 97th Meeting, So. Africa.* Jul. 22-Aug. 3, 1929: 64-87.—(A study of the value of colonial geological surveys in relation to mining, agriculture, water supply, forestry, public works, and sanitation and a description of several types of surveys.)

18365. McADIE, ALEXANDER. The commercial importance of fog control. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geographers.* 21(2) Jun. 1931: 91-100.—The significance of fogs has greatly increased with the concentration of population in urban centers dependent upon rapid and efficient transportation. Especially dense fogs have been estimated to have cost London \$5,000,000 a day, and the New York fog of March 14-15, 1929, was comparable. About 10 types of fog are recognized, of these only certain types of ground radiation fog can conceivably be dissipated profitably by man, and only in a few small areas such as airports and harbors of great cities will this pay. The cost of clearing a volume of air $10,000 \times 500 \times 100$ meters is estimated at a minimum of \$70,000. Engineers are endeavoring to render fog less harmful by developing signals that penetrate fog. Most commercial airplanes, and many harbors and ships are supplied with signals using wave lengths that penetrate fog much more readily than do those of the visible light rays.—*Stephen S. Visser.*

18366. PATTERSON, JOHN. Airship meteorology. *Bull. Amer. Meteorol. Soc.* 12(2) Feb. 1931: 27-34.

18367. PFANNSCHMIDT, MARTIN. Geographische und volkswirtschaftliche Grundlagen von Landes-

kunde und Landesplanung. [The geographical and economic bases for regional geography and regional planning.] *Mitteil. d. Sächsisch-Thüringischen Vereins f. Erdkunde zu Halle.* 52(2) 1928: 103-114. (Maps.)

18368. REED, THOMAS R. Aviation weather hazards. *Monthly Weather Rev.* 58(6) Jun. 1930: 231-234.—The chief weather hazards for aviation are fog and sleet, each term being used in a general sense. The lower the ceiling (the under edge of the fog-cloud mass) the more difficult is safe flying; while flying above a cloud mass is not always feasible. In the Pacific Northwest and the pall of smoke from forest fires may have an effect on flying operations similar to that of an extensive fog. "Sleet" is applied by flyers to the formation of ice upon the plane, a very great danger, though less by its addition to the weight than by its alteration of the surface presented to the air. The airways meteorologist, adviser of the aviator, should therefore give greatest attention to the location and height of fog and cloud masses, and, in the colder portion of the year, to the chance of ice formation.—*Herbert C. Hunter.*

18369. STREIFF, A. The practical importance of climatic cycles in engineering. *Monthly Weather Rev.* 57(10) Oct. 1929: 405-411.—Correlation between the Wolf numbers and weather is not accepted by many leading meteorologists. Correlation between Wolf numbers and stream flow, however, can be shown as well as utilized in engineering projects involving large investments. It enables the engineer to place a given fragmentary record of stream flow or lake level in its proper relation to changes occurring during longer periods.—*Monthly Weather Rev.*

18370. WEINBERG, EMIL. Die Eisenbahnfähren in ihrer weltwirtschaftlichen Bedeutung. [The world economic importance of railway ferries.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 73(10-12) 1930: 269-278.—The first railroad ferry, established in 1851, crossed the Firth of Forth. From that date their use has grown rapidly because they offer all the advantages of regular railway service between industrial and commercial centers separated by unbridgeable water bodies. The longest ferry service so far established connects Cuba and New Orleans, a distance of 700 miles. The ferry has a carrying capacity of 82 loaded and 30 empty railway cars.—*Herman F. Otte.*

REGIONAL STUDIES

POLAR REGIONS

ANTARCTIC

18371. ALMAGIÀ, ROBERTO. Le più recenti esplorazioni dell'Antartide. [The numerous recent explorations in the Antarctic.] *Bol. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 8, Ser. 6. (1) Jan. 1931: 41-46.—Contributions to knowledge of the Antarctic as a result of the 1929-30 ex-

peditions of the Norwegians under Riiser-Larsen, the Australians under Douglas Mawson, and American expeditions under Wilkins and Byrd. (Map.)—*Roberto Almagià.*

18372. KOHL-LARSEN, LUDWIG. Eine Woche auf der Insel Annenkov—Süd-Georgien. [A week on Annenkov Island—South Georgia.] *Phoenix.* 16(6) 1930: 173-180. (Illus.)

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

EAST INDIES, PHILIPPINES AND NEW GUINEA

(See also Entries 12053, 17304, 17306, 17324, 17480, 17483, 17488, 18148, 18936, 19112)

18373. SANDBERG, C. G. S. The mines and minerals in the Netherlands East Indies. *Asiatic Rev.* 26 (86) Apr. 1930: 243-256.

18374. ULJEE, G. L. Pontianak, zijn economische beteekenis. [Pontianak, its economic importance.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22 (4) Apr. 15, 1931: 139-147.—Pontianak, Borneo was founded about 1771 at the confluence of the Landak and Little Kapuas River, by an Arab. It dominated the entrance to the diamond fields of Landak, and one of the delta branches of the Kapuas River and was sufficiently far inland to be reasonably safe from the depredations of pirates. In 1819 the Dutch established themselves here. Pontianak is one of the few entrances to West Borneo, with its hundreds of miles of low, swampy coast and is the economic center for more than two-thirds of West Borneo, its influence extending as far as the Singkawang district toward the north and the Ketawang district toward the south. In 1920 the density of population of the hinterland was about 10 per sq. mi. The northwestern, Chinese section is the most advanced. Chinese were attracted by the discovery of gold in the second half of the 18th century. Those who remained became farmers and traders. The soils of the Kapuas delta are fertile and suitable for coconut plantations, but require drainage. Rubber has been planted in the upper delta regions, from which it has spread to the hilly sections of the Kapuas basin. A network of small canals has been developed in connection with the cultivation of the coconut palm. These can be used only at high tide. Roads are of local importance. At Pontianak the total tonnage handled amounted to 60,904 cu. m. in 1906, and 589,870 in 1929. A coastal current carries much of the sediment of the Kapuas River toward the delta branch on which Pontianak is located and forms a bar at the mouth. Ships with more than 11 feet draught have difficulty entering the harbor. Other ways of reaching Pontianak are impractical. Improvements will necessitate a large expenditure of money. It would be highly advisable to relocate the economic center of the Kapuas region. The new port of Padang-Tikar would be more satisfactory.—*Wm. Van Royen.*

ASIA

Farther India

(See also Entries 12053, 16700, 17484)

18375. UNSIGNED. Coal mining in Assam. *Colliery Guardian.* 143 (3682) Jul. 24, 1931: 287-288.—A description of the Makum coal field which is located in Upper Assam on the northeast frontier of India. Assam is almost unknown outside the province for its coal, which ranks among the India's best and compares favorably with the best English coals.—*H. O. Rogers.*

18376. UNSIGNED. Electrification of the Tonking delta. *Far Eastern Rev.* 27 (5) May 1931: 318, 321.—A contract has been submitted by the Société Indo-Chinoise d'Électricité to the Minister of Colonies for the electrification of the Tonking delta. The government is to be a shareholder with representation on the board of directors. Main power lines will connect Hanoi, Haiphong, and Namdinh and form the nucleus of the transmission net for the entire region.—*M. Warthin.*

18377. UNSIGNED. L'hydraulique agricole au Tonkin. [Irrigation in Tonkin.] *Bull. Écon. de l'Indochine.* 34 (A2) Part 1-1931: pp. 124; Part 2-Atlas 1931 (no pagings). (Maps, graphs, etc.)

China, Manchuria, Korea

(See also Entry 17352)

18378. CHOU, C. F. Report of the alkali land investigation near Tatung-Fu, Shansi. *J. Assn. Chinese & Amer. Engin.* 11 (8) Aug. 1930: 9-14.

18379. FENZEL, G. On the natural conditions affecting the introduction of forestry as a branch of rural economy in the Province of Kwantung, especially in North Kwantung. *Lingnan Sci. J.* 7 (1) Jun. 1929 (issued Mar. 1931): 37-98.—In Kwantung afforestation must play the most important role, (1) in the economic development of barren mountains, (2) in protecting from floods agricultural plains along the rivers and on rich deltas, and (3) in benefiting water communication. Neglect of forestry is attributed to (1) the conservative character of the Chinese farmer, (2) the lack of appreciation of the value of forests, (3) the early overturn of the feudal system, and (4) the fear of robbers. Only a few rules for protection, enforced by intelligent and effective police control, will be necessary to allow the forests to reoccupy a large part of the area which has been laid waste during the last few centuries through the destructive activities of the population. The geological structure, surface, and soil of the country bear a direct relation to the present settlement and utilization of land. These natural conditions and the climate also are suitable for afforestation. (Two plates showing geological features and geological sections of North Kwantung.)—*John Wesley Coulter.*

18380. HUBBARD, GEORGE D. The Pearl River delta. *Lingnan Sci. J.* 7 (1) Jun. 1929 (issued Mar. 1931): 23-34.—The physiography of the mouth of the Pearl River in the vicinity of Canton presents a complicated problem. The succession of events was as follows, (1) a long period of erosion, (2) submergence, (3) elevation, and (4) the present cycle of its history which began by a very recent and extensive submergence. The delta plain is used for raising rice, vegetables, fruits, mulberry leaves, and grasses. Fishing is important in streams and canals. In this, a densely populated area, extensive trade and commerce are carried on by means of abundant waterways. (Map.)—*John Wesley Coulter.*

18381. LABROUSTE-DAMMANN, MME. Y. Études historiques de la séismicité en Chine et principalement dans les provinces septentrionales. [Historic studies of the seismology of China and especially in the northern provinces.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Soc.* 44 1929: 147-168.

18382. SMITH, A. VIOLA, and CHUH, ANSELM. Motor roads of China. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Series*, #120. 1931: pp. 132.—A survey of existing and proposed highways. (Map.)

Japan

(See also Entries 13825, 13955, 17352
17377, 17484, 18890)

18383. NISHIDA, YOSHIVO. Cities of Japan. *Internat. Geog. Congr., Cambridge July 1928, Rep. of Proc.* 1930: 317-325.—The notable concentration of population in cities in Japan is indicated by their increasing number, 29 in 1889, 83 in 1920, and 101 in 1925. With the exception of Kyoto, in an inland basin, all the great cities are located on the coastal plain. The greater number of these are in the southern half of the archipelago. The three main groups of cities are (1) Tokyo Bay (Tokyo), (2) Ise Bay (Nagoya), (3) the coast of Seto-uche, the Inland Sea (Osaka and Kobe). In the last the climate is modified by the mild temperatures of the Japan Sea. Industrial cities are developing on the west coast Kyushu, due to the development of coal mining. The cities of Japan are divided into the following categories (1) administration and defense, (2) commercial, (3) transportation, (4) manufacturing,

and (5) religious centers and pleasure resorts.—*Lois Olson.*

18384. TAMURA, GO. A national park in the making. *Japan Today & Tomorrow.* (4) Dec. 1930: 2-3, 14-15.—The "Japanese Alps" contain many typical Japanese landscapes of sufficient beauty to merit preservation as national parks. In 1921, sixteen such sites were selected by the government for consideration. Each of these is described.—*M. Warthin.*

18385. ZAVOICO, BASIL B. Petroleum prospects of Sakhalin. *World Petroleum.* Aug. 1931: 492.—In Sakhalin Island oil prospecting was discontinued during the World War. Following the establishment of the Soviet government the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation obtained a concession for developing the Sakhalin oil reserves, which afterwards was cancelled. The Japanese company, Kita Karafuto Sekio Kaisha, then secured a concession, sharing the reserves with the Russian government. The Russian development, principally because of long distances to European Russian supply centers, has lagged behind that of the Japanese. It is the policy to limit Soviet production to 50% of the total. Sakhalin is isolated from all transportation routes and its harbors are open only four months of the year. Severe winters necessitate enclosed rigs, shops, etc. Okha is the only field commercially developed. Wildcatting has been done by the Japanese only. Settled production ranges from 75 to 100 bl. per well per day. The depth of the sands in the fields operated ranges from 350 to 1300 feet. Present developments indicate that Sakhalin will be able to supply small requirements of the Russian Far East and a small fraction of the Japanese demands, but will not become a world factor in the industry unless deep flush production is discovered. Other known oil prospects in the Far East are few.—*K. Malterud.*

India

(See also Entry 18982)

18386. COOPER, A. T. Recent electrical progress in India. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 77(3994) Jun. 7, 1929: 739-765.—(Details the recent electrical developments and installations in India.)—*Wilfrid Webster.*

18387. WILLIAMSON, A. V., and CLARK, K. G. T. The rainfall regions of India. *Geography.* 16(92, pt. 2) Jun. 1931: 98-108.—This discussion is based not only on normal conditions of rainfall, but upon the here very critical element of variability. Twelve major regions of rainfall are described as well as 39 sub-regions. (Map.)—*Roderick Peattie.*

Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, Caucasus

(See also Entries 17072, 17263, 17276, 17301, 17319, 17345, 17348, 17437, 18879, 19091)

18388. BARTSCH, GERHART. Vorläufiger Bericht über eine Reise nach Mittelanatolien. [Preliminary report of a journey to central Anatolia.] *Jahrb. d. Geog. Gesellsch. zu Hannover.* 1930: 163-184.—An account of Gerhart Bartsch's geographical expedition to central Anatolia, which visited the central Kizil Irmak, the plateau on either side of it, the basin of Kaisarieh, and the Erjias Dag. On the plateau north of the Kizil Irmak, settlement has declined since the pre-Osmanli age. The agricultural methods are almost the same as in the time of the Hittites, and only at isolated points has the agriculture been altered by the completion in 1927 of the railroad from Angora to Kaisarieh. The Kaisarieh basin is more densely settled. The city is composed of closely-set houses, built of dark andesite, and having flat roofs. The Erjias Dag supplies the reservoir for the region. The foot of this volcanic massif is cultivated for fruit, grape, and vegetable gardens. Many of the inhabitants of Kaisarieh migrate to this region in summer. At higher elevations are zones of grain cultivation, and of moun-

tain meadowland which serve from May to August as pasture for sheep. The Turkomen, to whom the flocks belong, come from far distant villages. Their products are sold in Kaisarieh and some of the other larger places.—*Kurt Brünig.*

18389. BERTONELLI, FRANCESCO. Patmo. [Patmos.] *Universo.* 10(3) Mar. 1929: 281-294.—(Short summaries of geology, demography, and scenery.) Agricultural production (grapes, figs, olives, tomatoes, barley) is being increased slowly by the extension of the cultivated area, especially in the northern part of the island. The olive does not thrive due to insufficient lime. The unfavorable effect of the wind could be remedied, in part, by reforestation. Lack of skilled labor limits crop yields. (Topographic map and photographs.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

18390. RANDOLPH, JOHN. Desert routes between Baghdad and the Mediterranean. *Bull. Amer. Schools Orient. Res.* (31) Oct. 1928: 17-20.

18391. SCHMEIDER, KARL. Klimatologie von Armenien. [The climatology of Armenia.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 77(3-4) 1931: 69-77. (2 maps.)

18392. STRATIL-SAUER, G. Grundzüge der Wirtschafts- und Verkehrsgeographie in den nordöstlichen Randlandschaften Anatoliens. [Chief features of the economic and commercial geography in the north-eastern border provinces of Anatolia.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 2(3) Oct. 1928: 93-110.

18393. UNSIGNED. Les progrès d'Angora. [The development of Angora.] *Asie Française.* 31(288) Mar. 1931: 102-104.—Angora has grown rapidly since the establishment of the Turkish Republic. Much building and rebuilding, chiefly on the western model, is being done. Within a short time, it will rank as one of the great and beautiful cities of Asia. (Map.)—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

EUROPE

(See also Entries 18942, 18987, 19105)

Southeastern Europe

(See also Entries 17229, 17235, 17332, 17447, 17470, 17472, 18897, 19096, 19103)

18394. ARBOS, PH. Skoplje. *Ann. de Géog.* 39(219) May 1930: 324-328.—Skoplje (Uskub) is the center of a small plain in the heart of the Balkan peninsula. It flourished under Byzantine rule and in the 14th century. As the capital of the Kingdom of Serbia, Skoplje fell into the hands of the Turks in 1392. In the 17th century the city had a population of 40,000. It is a union of two potential cities, the older of which lies on the left bank of the Vardar; the younger part of the city, which has prospered since 1912, lies on the right bank.—*H. Lehmann.*

18395. ISHIRKOV, A. Geografsko izuchavane na Tzarstvo Bulgaria. [Geographic study of kingdom of Bulgaria.] *Uchilishten Pregled.* 29(8) 1930: 1153-1168.—Bulgaria is a part of the classical lands of Europe, where Greek and Roman cultures were deeply rooted. Important cartographic sources are the atlas of Ptolemaeus, and the Tabula Peutingeriana. (Extensive bibliography.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

Italy

(See also Entries 12036, 19019, 19113)

18396. ALMAGIÀ, ROBERTO. Il Parco Nazionale d'Abruzzo. [The National Park of Abruzzo.] *Universo.* 10(4) Apr. 1929: 377-392.—This park was created as a forest and game preserve, by royal decree in January 1923. Its geology is described, especially its karst features and the evidences of quaternary glaciation. Sheep-raising is the chief occupation of this area. From the middle of June to the middle of September the flocks

are in the mountains; the rest of the year on the plains. The summer cabins are extremely simple with rude beds around the walls, a hole in the center for a fireplace, and only one aperture—the door. Frequently a small garden is cultivated close to the cabin. A valuable study could be made of the distribution of these temporary dwellings in relation to the altitudinal limits of various agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Winters are usually passed in the Apulian Plain. The downward migration in September follows a few well-established routes and requires about two weeks. (Map and illustrations.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

18397. BERTACCHI, COSIMO. Sullo sperone d'Italia. [On the spur of Italy.] *Universo*. 10 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-20.—The promontory of Gargano should be administratively divorced from the province of Foggia since it is the only mountainous mass in Apulia. The geological history of Gargano is outlined. The density of population is less than half the average for Italy. The center of the peninsula is rocky, and forests cover much of the remainder. As a result of its administrative and economic subjugation to the plain, its potential resources have not been developed, especially the forests and the fisheries (30,000 to 40,000 quintals of fish per annum could be marketed). Trade with Dalmatia and the Balkans could be increased. The agricultural population lives in villages and towns. During the last few years large scale exploitation of the forests has been begun. The Royal Italian Navy is locating its largest hydroplane base in the Lago di Varano. Government improvements should include road building, and the building of an electric railway along the north shore of the promontory. (Topographic map and illustrations.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

18398. BORSELLINO di BUSUNÉ, FRANCESCO. Il mandarino e le industrie dolciarie. [Almonds and the confectionery industry.] *Problemi Siciliani*. 8 (2) Feb. 1931: 1-5.—(The importance of almond-growing in Sicily, and the necessity of establishing and favoring local confectionery industries.)—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

18399. W. Neuer Apennin-Tunnel in der Bahn Bologna-Florenz. [New Apennine tunnel on the Bologna-Florence railroad.] *Zentralbl. d. Bauverwaltung vereinigt mit Z. f. Bauwesen*. (29) Jul. 15, 1931: 436-437. The travelling distance between the towns of Bologna and Florence has been shortened from 132 km. to 97 km. by this new railroad and the elevation reduced almost 300 m. The tunnel across the Apennines is 18.51 km. in length. It is expected that the new railway will be opened to traffic in 1932. The trains will be operated by electricity.—*H. J. Donker.*

France

(See also Entries 18412, 18418, 18999, 19069, 19097)

18400. AMBROSI, R.-A. Les côtes de la Corse. [The coasts of Corsica.] *Rev. de la Corse Ancienne et Moderne*. 9 (54) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 239-261.

18401. HOLLY, A. Le trafic par eau de la région parisienne. [Water traffic of the region of Paris.] *Ann. de Géog.* 40 (224) Mar. 15, 1931: 183-187.—This is based on the report prepared by M. Carivenc on the waterways and ports of the region of Paris, for the National Congress of Interior Navigation, Paris, 1929. Statistics are given of tonnage carried on the Seine from Montreuil to Paris and from Paris to Rouen; the Yonne, the Marne, and the canals of Briare and Loing. Emphasis is placed on the exceptional situation of the port of Paris as a center of inland navigation. There connection is made between river barge and boat, and railroads.—*E. D. Beynon.*

18402. FAUCHER, D. Le maïs en France. [Corn in France.] *Ann. de Géog.* 40 (224) Mar. 15, 1931: 113-121.—Corn was introduced into southwestern France in

the 16th century. The large crops and the many uses for all parts of the plant led to the extension of its cultivation. Early frosts and other causes checked its advance into the north and northeast. Corn is grown chiefly in (1) the southwest where 14 departments of Aquitania contain 6/7 of the corn producing area of France; and (2) the plains of the Saône. The area devoted to corn in France has decreased from 663,243 ha. in 1852 to 348,000 ha. In the 19th century corn was preëminently the crop for the small farmer, whose large families supplied the necessary labor. The decline in the birth rate among the farmers and the failure to introduce labor-saving machinery have greatly restricted the corn area. At the present time 820,000 t. of corn are imported annually, and the market for a far larger production seems assured.—*E. D. Beynon.*

18403. HAELLING, G. L'activité du port de Strasbourg en 1929. [The activity of the port of Strasbourg in 1929.] *Navigation du Rhin*. 8 (1) Jan. 15, 1930: 1-4.—The author forecasts for Strasbourg a slow but large increase in commerce. This was interrupted by the decline of the mineral industry in 1929, an unusually long period during which the river was frozen, and a strike which deflected much of the normal trade to the German port of Kehl.

18404. JOSSERAND, L. Les villages ronds du Razès. [The round villages of Razès.] *Rev. Géog. d. Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest*. 2 (1) 1931: 5-21.—Of the 47 communities of Razès, 33 are circular, semicircular, or elliptical in plan. This may be partly explained by the location of many villages on the summits of natural hills or artificial mounds built for defense. It has been suggested that the villages were patterned after Jerusalem. More probably the plans follow medieval lines of fortification. The average population of the communities is 337, and the majority are highly compact. The numerous small villages are the heritage of diversified agriculture—prairies in the valley bottoms, cereals on the clay terraces, and vines in the sandy sections. The number of small villages explains the almost universal need for fortification.—*M. Warthin.*

18405. LAVAUD, ODETTE. La vallée périgourdine de la Vézère. [The Périgord section of the valley of la Vézère.] *Ann. de Géog.* 40 (224) Mar. 15, 1931: 144-152. The Périgord river valley below Terrasson is a series of fertile plains separated by rugged cliffs. It is on the plateaus, in places protected from frost, that the finest vineyards and orchards are to be found. Two-thirds of the farms of this region are peasant owned. On the remaining third the custom of *métayage* prevails by which the tenant provides only the labor. Division is made of profits at the end of the year: landlord and tenant each receiving half. Consequently, peasants refuse to grow such crops as tobacco which increase the landlord's profit at the price of their labor, similarly they refuse to have many children for a large family increases the landlord's profits more than the peasant's. The principal crops of the lower valley of La Vézère are are walnuts and truffles. *Cerneaux extras* (special green walnuts) are exported in quantities for confectionery purposes. Two factories at Montignac make butt-ends for firearms out of walnut wood. Truffles are harvested late in November. While industrial communities of this region have increased during the last century, the total population has declined. The principal cause of the depopulation is birth control. The Périgordin peasant, is dying out. There are 8,000 Breton immigrants at present in the Department of Dordogne. There is also a strong Polish immigration into the rural sections, where the new immigrants are settled as *métayers*.—*E. D. Beynon.*

18406. NUMILE, L.-G. Les combustibles liquides. Le pétrole en France. [The liquid combustibles. Petroleum in France.] *Rev. Sci. Illustrée*. 67 (13) 1929: 399-406.

18407. RICHARD, MARCELLE. Les landes de Chalosse. *Rev. Géog. d. Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest*. 2 (1) 1931: 22-43.—(A study of the sandy lands of south-western France as illustrated by the region of Chalosse.) The geology, botany, and artificial afforestation, the economic geography of farming, and farming in relation to forestry are discussed.—*Roderick Peattie*.

18408. SAINT-JOURS, B. La stabilité du pourtour de la Gascogne maritime depuis dix mille ans prouvée par leclure du sol. [The stability of the coast line of Gascogne over a period of ten thousand years as proved by the evidence of the soil.] *Rev. de Géog. Commerciale de Bordeaux*. 53 1929: 1-25.—(A denial of the theory that the sea is encroaching upon the land in the departments of Gironde and Landes.)—*M. Warthin*.

18409. TRISTAN-MARTIN. Marseille, port charbonnier. Grandeur et décadence. [Marseilles, coal port. Its greatness and decline.] *Econ. Nouvelle*. 28 (301) Apr. 1931: 173-175.

Low Countries

(See also Entries 18418, 19112, 19332)

18410. AALDERS, H. G. De Westerschelde en de Nederlandsche scheepvaartbelangen. [The Wester Schelde and the Dutch shipping interests.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22 (1) Jan. 15, 1931: 25-35.—The Wester Schelde is wide, with numerous shoals and banks separated by deep tidal channels. Of the four entrance channels only the Oostgat near the coast of Walcheren, (serving the N and NW) and the Wielingen near the Dutch Flanders coast (serving the W and SW) are of practical value. The main channel is meandering and sections are passable for larger ships only at high tides. According to the treaty of 1839, the Netherlands is obliged to maintain the tidal channels. A Dutch authority claims that a tidal river like the Schelde will ultimately deteriorate. Belgians maintain that the tidal currents will scour out the channels, which can be improved by dredging. Although Antwerp dominates, the port of Ghent is increasing in importance. The tonnage handled is from three to four times as large as it was before the war. It has an industrial hinterland and the city has 70 industrial establishments (1929). The Terneuzen canal connects Ghent with the Wester Schelde, and Terneuzen, serving as its outport, will never be able to play an independent role. Flushing lacks an industrial hinterland, but may develop as a passenger port.—*Wm. Van Royen*.

18411. GARGAS, S. De Nederlandsche zoutindustrie. [The Dutch salt industry.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22 (8) Aug. 15, 1931: 293-297.—The salt deposits discovered by the Geological Service of the Netherlands near the town of Haaksbergen in the province of Overijssel, have been exploited since 1918 by a company of which the state owns about one tenth of the capital. The government has reserved for itself some rights of supervision and control, to prevent excessive profits. The mineral is brought to the surface in the form of brine. The total output in 1928 was more than 40,000 metric tons, part of which is exported. According to estimates reserves are sufficient to last several generations.—*Wm. Van Royen*.

18412. MERLIN, M. L'hiver 1929 et la navigation rhénane. [The winter of 1929 and the Rhine navigation.] *Navigation du Rhin*. 7 (3) Mar. 1929: 114-121.—The winter of 1929 was particularly rigorous. Navigation was interrupted by ice for 35 days and the resultant loss of traffic amounted to 80,000,000 francs and a quarter of a million tons. This was particularly serious for the coal trade of the Ruhr, since Rotterdam was forced to purchase coal from England.

18413. SCHINGEMAN, F. L. Les travaux pour briser la glace sur les fleuves néerlandais en février-mars, 1929. [The work of ice breaking on the rivers of

the Netherlands in February-March, 1929.] *Navigation du Rhin*. 7 (11) Nov. 15, 1929: 495-501.

Germany and Austria

(See also Entries 18412, 18875, 18882, 18888, 18904, 18988, 19006, 19012, 19016)

18414. BARNSTEDT, WILHELM. Die Siedlungen nördlich des Oberharzes bis zum Warnetal. [Settlement north of the Upper Harz up to the Warne Valley.] *Jahrb. d. Geog. Gesellsch. zu Hannover*. 1930: 16-36.—(An intensive study of the settlement of region in the foothills of the Harz mountains.) The region is one of the earliest settled parts of central Europe, as indicated by the place names and the nature of the soil (loess). The fact has been revealed that the earliest settled sections coincide with the appearance of loess and of steppe-plants. These regions were free from forests and were therefore adapted to settlement. On the basis of the nomenclature, which forms the only historical evidence from earliest times, a comparatively true picture of the course of settlement may be reconstructed. At the mountain rim, where large rivers leave the Harz, settlement, stretching along the highways, penetrates into the funnel-shaped valleys, e.g. Bad-Harzberg; elsewhere on the plain the clustered village predominates, which, however, has generally developed from the expansion of an elongated "main street" whose oldest foundations lay on both sides of a brook.—*Kurt Brüning*.

18415. GEISSE, R. ARNOLD. Die Erhaltung Helgolands. [Preservation of Heligoland.] *Jahrb. d. Geog. Gesellsch. zu Hannover*. 1928: 95-111.

18416. HARTNACH, W. Die ostpommerche Grenzmark. Pt. 1. Oberflächengestaltung der ostpommerche Grenzmark. (The east Pommeranian frontier. Part 1. The general character of the east Pommeranian boundary.) *Veröffentl. d. Geog. Seminars d. Tech. Hochschule Danzig*. 1 1931: 99-127.—(A systematic study of the region and the adjacent section of the Baltic Sea.)

18417. KURFESS, H. U. Die Neckarvororte von Stuttgart. Ein Beitrag zur Siedlungsgeographie von Württemberg. [The Neckar suburbs of Stuttgart. A supplement to the geography of settlement of Württemberg.] *Stuttgarter Geog. Studien. Reihe A* (18-19) 1929: pp. 136.—This work supplements the older one by E. Wever (Das Stadtbild von Stuttgart, 1924) in the same series. The four suburbs, Hedelfingen, Wangen, Ober-Türkheim, and Unter-Türkheim, that "may be said to lie in the most promising environs of greater Stuttgart and to be most adaptable for development" are studied. They have been transformed, in the last three decades, from the pure village settlements to more or less strongly industrialized suburbs, although Ober-Türkheim and Hedelfingen are more than 10 km. distant. The general plan of each of the four old settlements—their layout and construction, their population, economics, and commerce—is presented, supported by illustrations and sketch maps. The conclusion points out that the recent spasmodic development of the settlement areas set in long before administrative incorporation. The broad Neckar valley still offers important opportunities for development. The two more distant suburbs, Ober-Türkheim and Hedelfingen, are not as extensively industrialized as Unter-Türkheim and Wangen. The sites on the right bank of the Neckar (Unter-Türkheim and Ober-Türkheim) appear to have the advantage in many ways.—*H. Dörries*.

18418. PARDE, M. Les crues récentes du Rhin. [Recent floods of the Rhine.] *Ann. de Géog.* 40 (224) Mar. 15, 1931: 187-192.—This article is based on an investigation conducted by the *Service Hydrologique Prussien* after the disastrous floods of the lower Rhine in December 1925 and January 1926. Below the confluence of the Moselle the highest previous flood figures were surpassed. It is held that deforestation is not responsible

for such floods. Rather, they are due to atmospheric conditions and the amount of rainfall and tend to recur in cycles of 10, 15, or 20 years. Inundations may be divided, according to their origin, into Mediterranean and oceanic. The former occurs in summer and affects only the upper Rhine. The latter takes place in midwinter and affects the lower Rhine. The serious inundation of 1925-26 was preceded by a heavy fall of snow and a sudden thaw, and was followed by phenomenal rainfall. The lower tributaries of the Rhine were flooded also. Greatest damage occurred near the confluences of the Rhine and the Neckar, Main, and Moselle.—*E. D. Beynon.*

18419. UNSIGNED. Bodentypenkarte von Nord-west-Niedersachsen. [Soil maps of northwestern Lower Saxony.] *Ernährung d. Pflanze*. 27 (11-12) Jun. 1-15, 1931: 249-250.

18420. WUNDERLICH, E. Württemberg im Kartenbild 1:100,000. [Württemberg as it is represented by the map 1:100,000.] *Stuttgarter Geog. Studien. Reihe A* (8-9) 1929; pp. 176. (14-15) 1929; pp. 174; (29-30) 1931; pp. 154.—A geographic description—partly an explanation—of the German topographical map on the scale 1:100,000 for Württemberg is presented. In these volumes 24 sheets are discussed which cover the southern two-thirds of Württemberg. Each sheet is commented on as follows: (1) the subdivision of the sheet according to the maps on the scales 1:50,000 and 1:25,000; (2) a general survey of the region and the division into subregions distinguished chiefly by morphological aspects; (3) descriptions of the subregions in regard to morphology, vegetation, settlement, economy, and intercourse; (4) a list of the sheets on the scale 1:25,000. Appendices furnish a list of literature and an index of the different editions of the maps considered, and an index of more than 60 types of geographic environment found in the region with references to their location.—*Hans Bobek.*

Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States

(See also Entries 18426, 18929, 19099)

18421. LINDROTH, HJALMAR. Färder på Island. [Journays in Iceland.] *Jorden Runt*. 1 Aug. 1929: 477-487.

18422. LUNDQVIST, G. Drag ur Stockholmstraktens hydrografi. [A survey of the hydrography of the Stockholm district.] *Ymer*. (3) 1930: 221-242.

18423. NELSON, HELGE. Den svenska stadsbyg-gdens ekonomisk-geografiska karaktär. Några fakta och nagra synpunkter. [The economic-geographical character of the Swedish rural villages. Facts and point of view.] *Sydsvenska Geog. Sällskapet i Lund, Årsbok*. 1928: 7-19.

18424. NORDENSWAN, G. M. Om kraftförsörjningen i Finland. [Finland's power supply.] *Ekon. Samfundets Tidskr.* (20) 1931: 3-17.—The supply of power in Finland consists of peat, forest, and water. The peat area represents 30% of the total land area. The amount of peat may be estimated to represent approximately two billion tons, the equivalent of one billion tons of coal. The woods represent a total of 1.6 billion cubic meters, and the annual increase approximately 43 billion. The supply of water power has been estimated to represent during half-flood 2,500,000 turbine horse power, i.e. approximately 15 billion kilowatts could be produced annually. So far about 375,000 turbine horse power have been produced, or 15% of the entire half-flood production. Taking the entire stationary machine production, the part played by water power amounts to approximately 48%.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

18425. OBERLÄNDER, THEODOR. Die landwirtschaftlichen Grundlagen des Landes Litauen. [The agricultural foundations of Lithuania.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtschaft*. 13 (1) 1930: 1-65.—The emergence of Lithuania from its former status as part of the Russian

Empire and its establishment as an independent entity is outlined. A sketch of the conditions of climate and soil and their influence on the production of the country, and a discussion of the economic condition of Lithuania before, during, and after the World War give us a picture of a small, preponderantly agricultural country, with little or no industrial development, and having as neighbors agricultural countries that provide only a restricted market for its surplus products. The recent land reform has made it into a country of small farms, many of them too small to be economically profitable.—*A. M. Hannay.*

East Central Europe

(See also Entries 18873, 18892, 18918, 18956-18958, 19095, 19499)

18426. BOYER, JACQUES. Le port polonais de Gdynia. [The Polish port, Gdynia.] *La Nature*. (2859) Jun. 15, 1931: 533-538.—In 1921, the Polish government began a search for a location which would be a base for their naval, commercial and fishing fleets, Gdynia, at the mouth of the Chylonka River, was chosen since the site offered the advantages of suitable depth, sufficient protection from storms on the north by the spit of Hel and on the west and south by the hills of the mainland, and a location on a main railroad line. The waters of the newly constructed basins are now protected by moles extending from the north and south shores of the harbor. By 1933 Poland will have a large port of 275 hectares with nearly 12,000 meters of usable quays, (Havre has 18,000 and Marseille, 21,000). Gdynia has increased rapidly in size with a population today in excess of 30,000; and an extensive building program including blocks, homes, stores, and a massive railway station has been completed. The creation of the port has not hurt the traffic of Danzig but seems on the contrary to have augmented it since in total tonnage it is nearly three and one-half what it was before the World War.—*Robert M. Brown.*

18427. SCHMERZ, IG. Verschiebungen im Donaunraum. [Changes in the Danube district.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (3) Mar. 1931: 177-182.—The succession states along the Danube river have been hard hit economically, since a national conception has disrupted post-war economic relations. Economic problems are beginning to reunite the affected countries. The former Danube monarchy will be replaced by a Danube Europa. France has successfully interfered as far as an extension of the negotiations over Central Europe and the abolition of the most favored nation principle were concerned. Preferential customs are the expression of a vital demand of the time, and any system of customs that is meant to alleviate the depression of the agrarian countries will have political repercussions.—*Werner Neuse.*

Eastern Europe

(See also Entries 17275, 17347, 17367, 17378, 17492, 18878, 18975, 19039, 19092, 19101, 19479)

18428. FEDOROV, E. A. ФЕДОРОВ, Е. А. Об участии краеведения в изучении колонизационных районов. [The part of regional geography in the study of colonization.] *Уральское Краеведение. (Ural'skoe Kraevedenie.)* (2) 1928: 43-51.

18429. FLEMING, R. M. Backgrounds of Russian life. *Geography*. 16 (92, Pt. 2) Jun. 1931: 85-97.—(A geographic study of Russia.) Attempted Russification of minorities is contrasted with present tolerance of minorities by the Soviets. The tendency towards separation may possibly be overcome by improved transportation and economic interdependence. Soil remains the basis of prosperity and is closely related to settlement. The climate is described in relation to large-scale and collective farming. Two strikingly primitive backgrounds remain unmodernized—the tundra and the salt plains

of the Caspian. The primitive peasant industries have been consciously retained by the present regime. The forest background of Russian life illustrates excellently the mixing of eastern and western elements of cultures. The historical and physical difficulties of transportation development are discussed. (Geologic, oil, forest, and population maps.)—*Roderick Peattie*.

18430. LEIRICH, E. K. ЛЕЙРИХ, Е. К. Сельское хозяйство Урала. как объект краеведческого изучения. [Rural economy of the Ural as an object of regional study.] Уральское Краеведение. (*Ural'skoe Kraevedenie*.) (2) 1928: 73-81.

18431. SKACHKO, AN. СКАЧКО, АН. Земля Югорская и Обдорская в лето 1930 года. [Yugor and Obdor land in the summer of 1930.] Советский Север. (*Sovetskii Sever*.) (2) 1931: 58-113. (12 photos.)—The author gives historical data concerning the native population (Vogul, Ostiak, Samoed) and colonization of this land by Russians; describes the geography, and gives a picture of present conditions. This includes population, its composition and movements, rapid growth, and high birth rate. The defects of modern colonization are noted and it is compared with colonization during the czarist régime. The obsolete administrative division will be replaced by the establishment of native districts.—*G. Vasilevich*.

AFRICA

18432. CAPRA, D. G. Terre da colonizzare. [Lands to colonize.] *Riv. d. Colonia Ital.* 4(4) Apr. 1930: 289-300.—There are many lands available for development by the white man. Capra defines the qualities which a region must possess to be colonizable and describes the progress of Europeanization in east-central Africa from Kenya to Angola, and the Upper Congo to Mozambique. (Illustrations.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

18433. CHIPP, T. F. The vegetation of northern tropical Africa. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 47(4) Jul. 15, 1931: 193-214.—Tropical Africa has three types of plants, so far as the geography of their origins is concerned; (1) those found also in South America, (2) those found also in tropical Asia, and (3) those restricted to Africa. North Africa has four floral regions, (1) Mediterranean, at the north, (2) North African and Indian, in the Sahara, (3) African grassland, in the Sudan, and (4) African forest, in the Guinea region. Climatic charts are shown for five stations from the Gulf across to the Mediterranean. A map shows the vegetation types in respect to political boundaries. Other aspects discussed are mountain vegetation, man's effects on the vegetation, economic aspects of the vegetation, and African problems. "Since the botanical region is the basis of the biological, social, and economic life of the country, the botanical division of a country is, therefore, the basic division for natural purposes." In North Africa the political units cut across the natural units, and have "almost the most unsuitable distribution conceivable."—*Stephen S. Visher*.

18434. UNSIGNED. Two African population maps. *J. Manchester Geog. Soc.* 44 Apr. 1929: 64-68.

Sahara and Sudan

(See also Entry 19431)

18435. FURON, R. Les ressources minérales du Soudan occidental. [The mineral resources of the western Sudan.] *Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41(5) May 1931: 256-263.—The mineral wealth of the Sudan is enormous. Once the transportation handicap is overcome, the region will enjoy rapid development. (Map.)—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

18436. LEHURAUX. Un circuit automobile trans-saharien. [An automobile tour of the Sahara.] *Afrique Française, Suppl., Renseignements Coloniaux.* (6) Jun. 1929: 333-348.

18437. PASSERON, RENÉ. Les territoires du sud de l'Algérie. [The southern territory of Algeria.] *Afrique Française.* 41(5) May 1931: 350-353.—This vast region, merging into the Sahara, is one of the least known portions of the French empire. It is now gradually being opened up and the systematic survey has already shown that dry farming and herding can both be carried on successfully. Considerable mineral wealth is known to exist.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

Guinea Coast and French Equatorial Africa

(See also Entries 17233, 17258, 18950)

18438. BELIME, E. La situation actuelle de la culture cotonnière en A. O. F. [The actual situation of the cotton culture in French West Africa.] *Rev. de Botanique Appliqué et d'Agric. Tropicale.* 9(89) Jan. 1929: 13-15; (90) Feb. 1929: 107-120; (91) Mar. 1929: 180-197.—On March 15, 1924, a campaign was initiated to increase the production of cotton in French West Africa. The author describes the advances in cotton production between that date and 1927.

18439. KEUNING, H. J. Gambia. *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22(7) Jul. 15, 1931: 251-256.—Gambia is a typical British commercial colony, consisting of a narrow strip of land on both sides of the Gambia River, which is the basis of its importance. It attracts products from points as remote as southern Senegal, notwithstanding the competition of the French railway from Dakar to Bamako. As far as Ballangar the Gambia flows through a low plateau. Farther downstream it crosses a lowland with mangroves swamp on either side. Communication across this is possible in only a few places. At these points, are small commercial settlements. The climate of Gambia is tropical, with alternate dry and rainy seasons. Fertility of the soil is not particularly high. The use of fertilizer is necessary, except on the younger alluvial soils. Much of this latter area, requires drainage before it can be of agricultural value. The native negro tribes, excepting the nomadic Fulah of the north bank, are agricultural. The population is concentrated where access to the river is easiest. The principal product is peanuts. Palmpits, and hides are product of secondary importance. Imports consist mostly of cotton, sugar, and rice.—*Wm. Van Royen*.

18440. UNSIGNED. Porto-Novo, sortie de son isolement. [Porto Novo, Dahomey, no longer isolated.] *Afrique Française.* 41(1) Jan. 1931: 51-54.—Porto Novo, the ancient capital of the Kingdom of Dahomey, was taken over by the French as their administrative center on gaining control of the country. It was poorly located on a lagoon which, while giving safety, separated the city from the region as a whole. Extensive road construction work carried on under Governor Reste within the past two years has at length ended the old time isolation within Dahomey.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

18441. UNSIGNED. La production pastorale et agricole du Dahomey. [Pastoral and agricultural production in Dahomey.] *Afrique Française, Suppl., Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41(5) May 1931: 280-286.—The future of Dahomey is related to the production of palm oil.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

East Africa

(See also Entries 18907, 19066)

18442. CASTALDI, ANGELO. Il problema della nostra penetrazione commerciale dall'Eritrea nell'Etiopia Settentrionale. [The problem of our commercial penetration from Eritrea into northern Ethiopia.] *Riv. d. Colonia Ital.* 4(6) Jun. 1930: 510-515.—The northern part of Abyssinia is one of its richest sections with approximately 3,000,000 population. There are Italian

commercial agencies at Adowa, Gondar, and Dessië. The character of the topography precludes railway construction at present, caravan trade being cheaper. Assab should be the outlet for most of this commerce. This will not detract from the volume of trade at Massowah. When the Eritrean Railway is completed, it will tap the caravan routes to Gallabat and Gondar via Noggara. American cotton goods have won the Abyssinian field from the Italians. (Illustrations.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

18443. GASLINI, MARIO DEL. I pionieri della Dancalia. [The pioneers of the Danakil country.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5 (3) Mar. 1931: 195-200.—(A propos of the recent exploration by Franchetti in the Danakil country of Abyssinia.) Previous Italian expeditions into this very difficult region are reviewed and the results of Italian explorations summed up.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

18444. LESSONA, ALESSANDRO. La produzione del sale nelle colonie italiane. [The production of salt in the Italian colonies.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5 (3) Mar. 1931: 163-174.—The Italians have invested about $\frac{1}{2}$ billion lire in the salt industry along the Red Sea and Indian Ocean. Asia is the best potential customer. India produces about two thirds of her consumption, importing 650,000 metric tons a year and is an attractive market. The climatic conditions along the Red Sea coast are exceptionally favorable for salt production. Red Sea salt contains but 3% impurities. Similar conditions prevail on the Indian Ocean in Somaliland. The works at Aden and Massowah have been operating a number of years, while those at Auachiro (Eritrea), Port Sudan and Hafun (Somaliland) are more recent. These five localities can produce from 700,000 to 800,000 t. per annum. India has failed to remain a stable market. China and Japan produce practically all of their needs. The Philippines and Siberia can absorb 150,000 tons, while small amounts might be sent to Tanganyika, Rhodesia, and South Africa. More attention should be devoted to the reduction of potassium salts, which will find in Italy itself a good market. (Illustrations.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

18445. UNSIGNED. Una grande impresa industriale in Eritrea. [A great industrial undertaking in Eritrea.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5 (4) Apr. 1931: 255-260.—Before the war Italy was a minor producer of salt. This situation has been altered by the creation of several salt evaporating plants in each of Italy's African colonies. In May 1925 the company for the reduction of salt from the Red Sea was created in Rome with government concurrence. The company undertook extensive operations near Massowah and at the present time is producing 120,000 metric tons per annum and can easily raise this to 150,000. This article describes the status and organization of the company, the meteorological conditions which render it profitable, and the plant and its methods of production. (Illustrations.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

Southern Africa

(See also Entry 18976)

18446. CLARK, ALEX W. The ore deposits of the Otavi Mountains, southwest Africa. *Mining Mag.* 44 (5) May 1931: 265-272.—(A description of the general and economic geology of Southwest Africa.) Attention is devoted to the important vanadium deposits.—*H. O. Rogers.*

18447. DAVIDSON, D. M. The geology and ore deposits of Chambishi, Northern Rhodesia. *Econ. Geol.* 26 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 131-152.

18448. JESSUP, J. W. Characteristics of Northern Rhodesia. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 12 (295) Jul. 1931: 329-333.—(General observations on a region of tremendous future significance because of the rapid development of its mineral resources.)—*H. O. Rogers.*

18449. WOOD, M. E. A tour in South Africa. *So. African Geog. J.* 12 Dec. 1929: 32-35.

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE NORTH AMERICA

Canada

(See also Entries 12137, 18896, 19075)

18450. ASHTON, E. J. Ontario's own northland. *United Empire.* 20 (7) Jul. 1929: 374-377.—The clay belt of northern Ontario has 16,000,000 acres of fertile land with a deep lime soil, the first two feet with the lower percentage of ten per cent. This soil has proved to be an excellent basis for clover and live stock. New Liskeard in 1918 produced 40,000 lbs. of butter and supplied the mining and paper towns with agricultural produce. The upper belt with similar demands from mining and paper towns should develop along similar lines. Clearing has been facilitated by forest fires, especially those of 1917 and 1922. The main problems are financial, and assistance should be given to enable the newcomer to buy farms and stock.—*Harold A. Innis.*

18451. RIDOUT, DENZIL. Port Churchill. *Canad. Geog. J.* 3 (2) Aug. 1931: 104-128.—Port Churchill, at the mouth of the Churchill river, on the west side of Hudson Bay, dates back to 1689 when the first trading post was built here by the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1612 when Sir Thomas Button explored the west coast of Hudson Bay, and to 1619-20 when the Danish captain Jens Munk wintered here. Today the mouth of the Churchill has been transformed from a quiet fur-trading post to a port, the terminus of a Canadian railway, and equipped with docks, grain elevators and other appliances for transferring wheat and other commodities from the railway to ocean steamers. The building of the Hudson Bay Railway and the establishment of Port Churchill is expected to lead to the development of the mineral and other resources of the region tributary to Hudson Bay.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

United States

(See also Entries 13767, 18884, 18900, 18927-18928, 18943, 18945, 18952, 18964, 18974, 18986, 19006, 19021, 19093)

18452. GILMORE, MELVIN R. Dispersal by Indians, a factor in the discontinuous distribution of certain species of native plants. *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci., Arts & Lett.* 13 1930: 89-94.

18453. MATTICE, WM. A. Weather and corn yields. *Monthly Weather Rev. (Washington).* 59 (3) Mar. 1931: 105-112. (8 figures)—Three major climatic regions are discernible within the corn belt. In the Ohio Valley the weather elements of especial significance are July p.m. relative humidity total precipitation and mean temperature; and September mean temperature, and relative humidity. For the Mississippi Valley, the total precipitation in April, percentage of possible sunshine in May and June, and the mean temperature of September are most significant. In the Great Plains and Missouri the p.m. relative humidities of May, July, and August; and mean maximum temperature and percentage of possible sunshine in July are dominating influences. A detailed study of the yield in Iowa which considers the average weather conditions at many periods during the growing season (a total of 20 weather conditions) shows a strong correlation at several points. Before yields can be forecast with greater certainty (a correlation of about .8), additional phenological data, and information as to leafing and flowering dates is desirable. The author uses mathematical methods developed by J. B. Kincer.—*Stephen S. Vishner.*

18454. WILCOX, UTHAI VINCENT. Our growing system of inland waterways. *Econ. Geog.* 7 (2) Apr. 1931: 154-165.—The United States is committed to a program of extensive inland waterway construction at a cost of about \$65,000,000 annually. During 1929 the

Ohio River nine foot waterway from Pittsburgh to the Mississippi River was completed. The six-foot waterway from Cairo to St. Paul, now under construction, will be increased to nine feet when traffic justifies. Of the Intra-coastal Waterways, 700 miles are now completed, with 1,000 miles to be constructed. The total of 25,000 miles of rivers and canals is classed as navigable but only about 4,000 are now in good condition. Waterway transportation is best adapted to bulky commodities for which time in transit is not an important item. They have been most successful in cases where there is one large shipper and one large consignee, or with modifications of this condition. If waterways are to attain their fullest development, there must be free interchange of traffic between rail and water carriers. The new waterways are complementary to the rail systems.—*Robert M. Brown.*

NORTHEASTERN STATES

(See also Entry 18831)

18455. BURG, J. HERBERT. Land utilization in the Greenfield, Massachusetts, region as affected by geographic conditions. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia*. 29 (3) Jul. 1931: 211-215.—Climatic, topographic, and soil relationships are closely associated with the utilization of land about Greenfield, e.g. the Connecticut valley and the higher land bordering it. Land utilization is also related to the local markets of Greenfield and smaller centers, and to Boston as a dairy market. Pasture and scrub forests occupy the moist flood plain of the Connecticut valley; tobacco and onions, the sandy loams of the river terraces; permanent pasture and sparse timber, the sand and gravel of the higher, glacial lake terraces; timber, orchards and fodder crops, the glacial drift on the uplands and mountains.—*B. H. Schockel.*

18456. KEMP, HAROLD S. Queen city of the Lakes. *J. Geog.* 30 (3) Mar. 1931: 93-110.—As early as 1810, Buffalo Creek was regarded as "the most conspicuously advantageous site" for a city in western New York. Improvement of the river harbor by 1825 and the completion of the Erie Canal assured its commercial supremacy. The building of railroads detracted only in so far as the new means of transportation created new centers farther west. Location was the prime factor in the establishment of industry, permitting easy assemblage of raw materials. The development of hydro-electric power at Niagara Falls resulted from the demand of industries established.—*Clifford M. Zierer.*

NORTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 18908, 18912, 18915, 18926, 18933, 18977, 19009, 19097)

18457. CONDRA, G. E. Development of the Platte River bottomland in south central Nebraska. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geog.* 21 (2) Jun. 1931: 101-105.—The broad valley floor of the Platte in its middle course is generally considered "an alluvial plain developed in a former deep valley" and the diminished volume of the river in late summer is attributed to evaporation and diversion for irrigation. Most of the materials are not recent alluvium but related to the continental glaciation. However, much of the water diverted from the upper course of the Platte for irrigation passes into ground storage and back to the river as underflow thus acting as a stabilizer to the stream.—*Frank E. Williams.*

18458. FITZPATRICK, T. J. The place-names of Van Buren County, Iowa. *Ann. Iowa*. 18 (1) Jul. 1931: 12-41.

18459. MARR, GEORGE A. Storm warnings on the Great Lakes. *Monthly Weather Rev.* 59 (5) May 1931: 181-183.—Storm warnings to vessels on the Great Lakes are sent by the U. S. Weather Bureau by display of signals at 82 land stations (in addition to 33

Canadian) and by radiotelegraph broadcast. Many vessels are equipped to receive radiophone broadcasts sent daily by some 30 broadcasting stations. Some vessels radiotelegraph warnings of storms on the lakes to Duluth and Sault Ste. Marie.—*B. H. Schockel.*

18460. RENARD, SUZANNE. Le plan de Cincinnati. [The plan of Cincinnati.] *Vie Urbaine*. 8 (2) Mar. 15, 1930: 131-149.

18461. THOMAS, LEWIS F. The sequence of areal occupancy in a section of St. Louis, Missouri. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geographers*. 21 (2) Jun. 1931: 75-90.—Cheltenham District in western St. Louis, through its five occupancy stages by whites—pioneer, farmer, village, mining, and manufacturing—has had acre values increase from \$1.25 to \$15,000. Typical landscape features are illustrated by profiles and maps for each stage. River Des Peres flowed through the original grant of farm land; its valley was much subdivided despite its malarial conditions; fire clay was exposed along its banks; recently the stream has been controlled by a \$22,000,000 project. Factories are increasingly important in the valley.—*Geo. H. Primmer.*

18462. WOOD, JUNIUS B. Illinois, crossroads of the continent. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 59 (5) May 1931: 523-594.—Illinois, especially in the past century, made a rapidly expanding use of her resources. Increase in improved waterways, in railroads, and concrete highways has been accompanied by advances in agriculture, architecture, mining, manufacture, and recreation. Of 333 national industries, 320 are represented. Natural beauty spots, some now state parks, lake beaches, and myriads of migrating waterfowl attract the recreationist. (Illustrated.)—*Geo. H. Primmer.*

SOUTHEASTERN STATES

18463. MASON, ROBERT LINDSAY, and AVERY, MYRON H. A bibliography of the Great Smokies. *Bull. Appalachian Mountain Club*. 24 (11) Jun. 1931: 271-277.

18464. UPHOF, J. C. TH. De houthandel in de Zuidstaten. [The lumber trade in the southern states.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22 (6) Jun. 15, 1931: 214-220.—After the states of Washington and Oregon, the southern states (Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida) are the most important lumber producers of the U. S. Lumbering in these states is a simple destructive process. The only exceptions are the forests owned by the federal government and exploited by the Forest Service. State owned forests frequently suffer as a result of politics. It is estimated that in the 12 southern states, forests originally covered 84 million hectares. But 5 million hectares were left in 1927. Cypress is the most important tree of the low, swampy, coastal areas. Lumbering here is difficult because of inaccessibility. The principal commercial tree in the southern states is the long leaved pine, the wood of which is highly esteemed in Europe. Of this tree there is practically no replacement. The slash pine furnishes good lumber, but loblolly is decidedly inferior. The tulip tree, relatively little known in Europe, is of importance. Many of the small mills present a definite fire hazard.—*Wm. Van Royen.*

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 18464, 18941)

18465. KEMPER, J. P. Better control of the lower Mississippi. *Civil Engin.* 1 (11) Aug. 1931: 1021-1025.—The Flood Control Act of May 1928, proposed that certain main river and lower tributary levees be strengthened sufficiently to protect adjacent floodplains against inundations more severe than that of 1927, a recommendation which would leave in their present condition, 75 miles of levee at the heads of the Boeuf, Tensas, and Atchafalaya Basins. These levees

would fail as floods approached within 3 feet of the strengthened levees, thus allowing inundation of 10,000 square miles of flood plain in order to protect 20,000 other square miles adjacent to the new levees. It is argued that permanently to condemn fertile flood plain to irreclaimable swamp is unwarranted and unethical. A substitute plan involves the dredging of a navigable floodway down the Tensas and Atchafalaya Basins, which would provide year-round 9-foot navigation, would shorten the navigable distance by 140 miles, and would adequately protect the entire flood-plain from inundations reasonably more severe than that of 1927.

—Ralph H. Brown.

18466. PARDE, MAURICE. Le régime du Mississippi. [The regime of the Mississippi.] *Rev. de Géog. Alpine*. 18 (4) 1931: 583-694.—Size of basin, profiles, relief, nature of soil, vegetal covering, and burden as factors of regime are discussed. The meteorological factors considered are annual precipitations, seasonal distribution, snow, latitude, and temperatures. A consideration of floods, their evolution and duration, and a comparison with European floods follows. Local and the extensive flood are discussed separately. Remedies suggested are based on the work of the Miami Conservance District and the levee construction of the lower Mississippi is described. (Bibliography, maps, charts, and tables.) —Roderick Peattie.

18467. SEABURG, A. J. Hydro-electric power in the Ozarks. *Stone & Webster J.* 48 (9) Sep. 1931: 617-625.

18468. VISHER, STEPHEN S. The climate of Kentucky. *Kentucky Geol. Survey*. 31 (Ser. 6) 1929: 87-167.—About 100 maps depict contrasts within Kentucky of various aspects of the climate: temperature, frost, precipitation (including the frequency and duration of drought), humidity, winds, sunshine and tornado tracks. Maps show the average date for planting of the 5 important crops, and tables give detailed statistics for each of the 73 rainfall stations. Special sections deal with climatic range, hot weather, excessive rainfall, weather, and the yields of each of the chief crops, frequency of weather types, tornadoes, changes of climate, and the relations between climate and physiography. (Bibliography.)—Stephen S. Visher.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entry 19425)

18469. BIEHL, MAX. Die Wirtschaft des fernen Westens. Ihre natürlichen Grundlagen und der heutige Stand der Erschliessung. [Economics of the Far West: Natural conditions and the present stage of its development.] *Hamburgische Univ., Abhandl. a. d. Gebiet d. Auslandskunde*. 32 Ser. A. 1929: pp. 171.—The "Far West" is a concept in economic geography applied (inaccurately) to the North American dry region, an area of about 6.6 million sq. km. with about 20 million inhabitants. From analyses of the surface formation, the climate, the lakes and rivers, and the vegetation, there is obtained, according to the terminology of S. Passarge, a classification into natural regions as a basis for a study of the cultivated regions, and characteristic features of colonization. The different methods of farming are discussed (the natural water supply, irrigation, dry farming) in the various parts of the region (the higher prairies, interior basins, coast lands). An agricultural peculiarity is the dependence upon world market conditions. There is no attempt to achieve self-sustaining individual farms. (38 illustrations.)—H. Dörries.

18470. WEYMOUTH, F. E. Colorado River aqueduct. *Civil Engin.* 1 (5) Feb. 1931: 371-376.—The recent lowering of ground water levels in the Los Angeles region, attributable in part to the occurrence of the dry phase of the rainfall cycle, emphasizes the increasing water needs of the region. It is estimated that in 1980

the expected population of 7,500,000 will consume the entire 1,500 second-feet of water to be derived from the proposed Colorado River aqueduct, possible locations for which have been subjected to study. Through map study, 60 possible aqueduct routes were located and these, by field survey, were reduced to 6 feasible lines. Of these "Parker" route is regarded as most desirable, by reason of its more favorable terrain with respect to maximum elevations and the San Andreas Fault, because of the shorter tunnels necessary, and its location entirely within the state.—Ralph H. Brown.

Mexico

(See also Entry 18474)

18471. MARTÍNEZ, JUAN. Las minas de la San Luis Mining Co., en Tayoltita, Estado de Durango. [The mines of the San Luis mining company in the state of Durango.] *Bol. Minero*. 31 (3) Mar. 1931: 76-81.—The company owns 25 mineral deposits with an area of 3,485,314 hectares.—R. R. Shaw.

18472. VILLAFANA, EDMUNDO. Las minas de la compañía industrial "El Potosi," Unidad Zacatecas. [The mines of El Potosi Company in the state of Zacatecas.] *Bol. Minero*. 31 (3) Mar. 1931: 72-75.—No utilizable mineral, according to the present value of silver, has been found but present explorations indicate a probable deposit to the southeast which is sufficient to warrant mining. At the present time it is not possible to give any definite statement as to the San Rafael region nor as to the north east portion of the El Edén region.—R. R. Shaw.

Central America

(See also Entry 18978)

18473. REEVES, FRANK, and ROSS, CLYDE P. A geologic study of the Madden Dam project, Alhajuela, Canal Zone. *U. S. Geol. Survey Bull.* #821. 1931: 11-50.

18474. SAPPER, KARL. Der gegenwärtige Stand der kartographischen Darstellung Mittelamerikas. [The present status of map production in Central America.] *Petermanns Mitteil. Ergänzungsh.* 209 1930: 65-73. (Gotha).—Of the countries of Central America, Mexico alone has a systematic and established land survey. Mexico is not essentially interested in the tropical regions. Other countries must depend upon individual enterprise, such as the works of F. Termer (1925-29), and Leo Waibel in Chiapas (1927-28), and railroad and highway surveys.—Lois Olson.

18475. TERMER, FRANZ. Reisen in nördlichen Mittelamerika. [Exploration in northern Middle America.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin*. (7-8) 1930: 269-277.—Eugene Van Cleef.

West Indies

(See also Entries 18891, 18981)

18476. BRITTON, N. L. Scientific survey of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands. *J. New York Botanical Garden*. 31 (367) Jul. 1930: 161-167.—(An account of the investigations and the subsequent publications of the work of the committee of the New York Academy of Sciences on the scientific survey of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands.) The investigations included surveys in geology, paleontology, botany, horticulture, forestry, zoology, archaeology, and anthropology, which surveys were conducted in cooperation with the Insular Government of Porto Rico, the American Museum of Natural History, the Department of Geology of Columbia University, the New York Botanical Garden, and others.—Virginia Dewey.

18477. COLCORD, JOANNA C. Virgin Islands. *U. S. A. Survey*. 66 (4) May 15, 1931: 214-215.

18478. KOPP, A. L'agriculture à la Guadeloupe. [The agriculture of Guadeloupe.] *Ann. de Géog.* 38

(215) Sep. 15, 1929: 480-500.—The French possession, Guadeloupe Island, has a mountain core which is densely forested, and below this is the region of human activity. Sugar is the chief crop, and coffee, banana, cacao, and cotton are of less importance. The problems facing the island are (1) the substitution of machines for hand labor, (2) the diversification of agriculture and particularly an increase in production of food stuffs, and (3) improved transportation on the island.—*M. Warthin.*

18479. MILLAS, JOSÉ CARLOS. Consideraciones acerca de la situación geográfica de la Isla de Cuba y algunas de las consecuencias que de ella se derivan. [Considerations regarding the geographic location of Cuba and some of the consequences derived from it.] *Rev. Soc. Geog. de Cuba.* 1(4) Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1928: 121-126.

SOUTH AMERICA

18480. SIMPICH, FREDERICK. Skypaths through Latin America. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 59(1) Jan. 1931: 1-79.

18481. SORGE, ERNST. Die Trockengrenze Südamerikas. [The borderline of the drought region in South America.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin.* (7-8) 1930: 277-287.

Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia

18482. DUSSOL, AIMÉ. La production minière au Pérou. [The mineral production of Peru.] *Rev. Écon. Française.* 51(12) Dec. 1929: 433-440.—Peru is rich in a variety of mineral resources including coal, petroleum, iron, copper, gold, and silver. The economic importance of these is discussed and the author concludes that Peru still furnishes a rich opportunity for French enterprise.

18483. PAREDES, M. RIGOBERTO. Descripción de la Provincia de Pacajes. [Description of the province of Pacajes.] *Bol. de la Soc. Geog. de la Paz.* 36(59-60) Jan. 1931: 1-121.—A region which is fast becoming depopulated is described in detail. Its copper industry is at a standstill. The last of the mines of the Corocoro district was closed in 1930. Discouraged workmen are moving away and many of the pueblos are in decadence. Despite the absence of police, robberies are few—for even the incentive to crime is lacking. In a short time only Indians will be left in this province.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

18484. PREM, JOSEPH. Notas de viaje sobre la cordillera occidental de Bolivia. [Travel notes on the western Cordillera of Bolivia.] *Bol. de la Soc. Geog. de la Paz.* 36(59-60) Jan. 1931: 215-242.—The writer describes in some detail the chain of volcanoes which forms the Bolivia-Chile frontier bordering the Bolivian province of Carangas. Here the shattered volcanic cones rise to elevations as great as 6,520 meters (Sajama), of which over 2,000 meters stand above the surrounding plateau. The melting snows from these mountains furnish abundant water for irrigation, and this, coupled with the fertility of the soil due to the large content of volcanic cinders, has resulted in extensive pasture lands in the valleys of the eastern slopes. The native inhabitants raise llamas, alpacas, and sheep, and were they not so indolent in regard to progress, could also raise good cattle.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

18485. SOTOMAYOR, ISMAEL. Las zonas de la ciudad de la Paz. [The wards of the city of La Paz.] *Bol. de la Soc. Geog. de la Paz.* 36(59-60) Jan. 1931: 193-203.—Dating back to its founding in 1548, the city of La Paz has been subdivided into wards or districts administered by local authorities, at first parochial and later civil, under the municipal government. Although the number of these wards has increased with time, and names and limits been changed, many of the features of the original layout by the architect Paniagua remain to this day. The insufficiencies of the surveying and city planning methods of that time are responsible for defects in location of present urban transit facilities.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

Brazil

(See also Entries 15666, 17309)

18486. TROLL, CARL. Die wirtschaftsgeographische Struktur des tropischen Südamerika. [The economic-geographic structure of tropical South America.] *Geog. Z.* 36(8) 1930: 468-485.—*Herman F. Otte.*

18487. UNSIGNED. Qual o ponto mais oriental da costa do Brasil? [Which is the most easterly point in the coast of Brazil?] *Rev. do Inst. Geog. e Hist. da Bahia.* (56) 1930: 581-625.

Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile

18488. MATTHEI, ADOLFO. Landwirtschaftliche Bilder aus Nah und Fern 240. Landwirtschaft in Chile. [Farming pictures from near and far 240. Farming in Chile.] *Ernährung d. Pflanze.* 26(23) Dec. 1, 1930: 541-548.—With its northern portion a desert and many of its central provinces lacking in year round rainfall, Chile must depend upon its southern provinces for the bulk of its farm products. Here the climate, though exceedingly moist, has no extremes of cold or heat. Wheat, barley, maize, beans, and potatoes are the chief products. Cattle raising, along with dairy products, has developed considerable importance in the Department of Osorno. Farther south, in Magellanes and on the island of Tierra del Fuego, sheep raising has been carried on extensively. Fruits are grown in central Chile, and this region is known for its wines.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

18489. WHITBECK, R. H. Chilean nitrate and other nitrate revolution. *Econ. Geog.* 7(3) Jul. 1931: 273-283.—A century after the first nitrate of soda shipments were made from the Desert of Atacama, the Chilean nitrate industry finds itself facing a crisis. Phenomenal increase in output of manufactured nitrogen compounds has not only destroyed the Chilean nitrate monopoly, but threatens the existence of the natural nitrate industry. Between 1890 and 1930 Chile's proportion of the world's nitrate production fell from 80% to 20%. The old price of \$50.00 per ton (which included \$12.00 export tax and a large return on investment) has been reduced, and may fall below \$30.00. Possibly the newly organized nitrate corporation, sponsored by North American interests with the Chilean government as half owner, will be able to reduce extraction costs sufficiently to meet such a price. The international nitrate cartel, comprising Chile and most of the European producers, was organized in 1930 to limit production, to allocate markets, and to control prices. Its outcome is problematical. Should it fail and unrestrained price cutting follow, the Chilean industry may be unable to compete.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

THE PACIFIC WORLD

(See also Entries 16662, 17240, 17298, 17300, 17323, 17482, 17486-17487)

18490. LAVERGNE, EDOUARD. La conférence de l'Institut des Relations du Pacifique à Kyoto. [Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto.] *Rev. du Pacifique.* 9(4) Apr. 15, 1930: 215-224.

18491. P., E. Le cocotier. [The role of the coconut tree in life in the Pacific islands.] *Océanie Française.* 27(119) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 35-39.—The coconut tree is the most important economic plant of the Pacific area. The indigenous civilization developed around it and can be understood only in the light of that fact.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

18492. UNSIGNED. Gilbert et Ellice. La situation économique. [Economic conditions in the Gilbert and Ellice islands.] *Océanie Française.* 27(119) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 53.—The population consists of 29,450 natives, 751 Chinamen, and 262 Europeans. Exports of phosphates approximate 250,000 tons a year. Bee-keeping is developing into an important native industry.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

ARCHAEOLOGY

GENERAL

18493. SAYCE, A. H. The antiquity of civilized man. The Huxley Memorial Lecture for 1930. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland*. 60 Jul.-Dec. 1930: 269-282.—The latest finds in Kenya Colony show man to have been in East Africa as early as the Mousterian period of Europe. Neolithic pottery in China is seemingly related to pottery of the same date from Mesopotamia. Excavations in Sind and the Punjab reveal prehistoric cultures of great antiquity. The date for Sargon (2750 B.C.) presupposes an antecedent development there which can only be measured by millenia.—*E. D. Harvey*.

NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 18505)

MEXICO

(See also Entry 18497)

18494. DIESELDORFF, ERWIN P. The Aztec calendar stone and its significance. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 211-222.—The Calendario Azteca was a religious monument to remind the priests and the people that the world had passed through four catastrophes and that they were living in the fifth period, which would come one day to an end, at the conclusion of 52 years. It was a reminder that the sun needed human sacrifices to overcome the difficulties which the fire-god would create and to hold back the doom, the earthquake. The stone was meant to inspire fear, the emotion on which most religions, and especially the Aztec religion, rest. These stones are remarkable examples of the high artistic achievement of the Aztec.—*E. D. Harvey*.

18495. TORO, ALFONSO. Las plantas sagradas de los Aztecas y su influencia sobre el arte precortesiano. [The sacred plants of the Aztecs and their influence on pre-Cortezian art.] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 101-121.

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entry 18452)

18496. GUERNSEY, SAMUEL JAMES. Explorations in northeastern Arizona. Report on the archaeological fieldwork of 1920-1923. *Papers Peabody Mus. Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol. (Harvard Univ.)*. 12(1) 1931: pp. 113.—This volume describes the explorations and finds of the Museum as indicated in its title. The work was carried on for four seasons. The monograph is accompanied by many lithographic illustrations and drawings of artifacts found and localities visited.—*E. D. Harvey*.

18497. HOUGH, WALTER. Ancient Pueblo subsistence. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 67-69.—Among the Pueblo cultures, during the period of the greatest growth, several centuries before the conquest, a profound decay set in. As an avenue of approach to this question it is thought that as a basic feature the subsistence of the Pueblo might yield some clue to the matter of the viability of these Indians. An estimate of the constituents of the diet of the ancient Pueblo gives 85% cereal, 5 animal, 9 vegetal (non-cereal), and 1 mineral. This, granting a continuous supply, would indicate a balanced ration adequate for adults, but showing a fat deficiency. In general it indicates nothing on which to base conclusions as to decline of population.—*Carl E. Guthe*.

18498. MASON, J. ALDEN. Excavations of Eskimo Thule culture sites at Point Barrow, Alaska. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 383-394.—A whole village of people was found buried in their own dwellings. Their presence raises problems in the chronology of Eskimo culture. The conclusions reached are: (1) Measurements on, and collections from, the living and those from recent graves have not usually been distinguished from ancient Thule culture graves. More careful field work with segregation of material is urgently required for solving the problems of arctic archaeology. (2) The researches of Mathiasen point to the conclusions that Thule culture was once originally widespread in a relatively homogeneous form throughout most of arctic America. The culture was overwhelmed (in some places) by the present Eskimo, a people by no means alien to the Thule. These blends in various proportions, together with their later mutual interplays, and the influences of foreign Asiatic, Indian and European traits have produced many phases of present Eskimo culture. (3) It is apparently in Alaska that the Thule culture has survived with least change. The present Eskimos of northern Alaska retain more of the traits of the old Thule culture than any other group. (4) The finds in Alaska are most important since they are the first finds of human beings in conjunction with elements of the Thule culture.—*E. D. Harvey*.

MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

(See also Entries 16644-16645)

18499. PROWE, HERMAN. Vestigios de ciencias en los documentos antiguos de los Indios Guatemala. [Scientific elements in the ancient documents of the Indians of Guatemala.] *Anales de la Soc. de Geog. e Hist.* 5(4) Jun. 1929: 419-431.

18500. RICKETSON, OLIVER, Jr. The excavations at Uaxatun. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 185-187.

SOUTH AMERICA

18501. BAUDIN, LOUIS. L'empire socialiste des Inka. [The socialistic empire of the Incas.] *Univ. de Paris, Inst. d'Ethnol., Travaux et Memoirs*. 5 1928: pp. 294.—If socialism means a complete rationalization of human society, the effacement of the individual, and a tendency towards the suppression of private property—then such a condition of society was only realized in part in pre-Columbian Peru. Around Cuzco and perhaps for a radial distance of a couple of hundred miles the state was an almost complete rationalization in this sense. But as the distance from the capital increased the original economy and polity of the masses of the Indians was more and more in evidence; and, the system superimposed by the Inca hierarchy was more and more diluted. With very meager natural resources and over against the handicap of a series of severe climates the Inca system so carefully made the most of all available resources as to be enabled to sustain a population surpassing in numbers that of the present day. The secret of this great success was a quasi-socialistic hierarchy completely subservient to the divine will of the Inca and his immediate entourage. The whole system was, moreover, buttressed by the strongest of religious sanctions. The world-philosophy ordained that things were, and should become, according to the will of the holy ancestors. Yet this was only one of the sanctions for the unity of the Empire. To learn and speak and use the Chibcha tongue was compulsory. Thus language was added to the other

forces making for unity. Economically there was to be no trade but supply and demand were strictly within the provenance of the Inca. According as a man worked he was rewarded with economic goods sufficient for his daily needs and of those of his dependents. The harvest of the whole Empire was garnered into state-bins, so to say, and was jealously meted out in response to the minutest of regulations. The important matter of sex was also prescribed for by the simple rule that all eligible had to marry willy-nilly. There was a minister of population. He sometimes decreed that whole villages should be removed from too dense a center to one more sparsely populated. Morals were, in theory, very strictly regulated. It is the considered opinion of many authorities that little stealing went on in Peru simply because the other "socialistic" regulations precluded theft. All in all the mores of ancient Peru were "pure." That is, no serious maladjustments in society are evident at the time of the Spanish conquest. The author doubts that the system could have continued long after the time of the arrival of the Spaniards even if the latter had never come upon the scene. The mere growth of population numbers would have upset the social equilibrium. A revolt against the then reigning Inca was indeed under way when the white men from over the seas arrived and this rebellion helped to make the conquest easy.—*E. D. Harvey.*

18502. LAVACHERY, HENRI-A. Un don de S. M. la Reine. Cinquante vases péruviens. [A gift of Her Majesty the Queen. Fifty Peruvian vases.] *Bull. d. Mus. Royaux d'Art et d'Hist.* 3 (1) Jan. 1931: 9-13.

18503. MITCHELL, J. LESLIE. Inka and pre-Inka. *Antiquity.* 5 (18) Jun. 1931: 172-184.—(1) There was a tremendous cultural background and achievement upon which the Inca civilization was built. (2) The physico-anthropological type of the Peruvian population was not a unity—diverse physical types were, and are, observable. (3) The great diversity of the physical environment needs consideration in any study of Peruvian culture. (4) Curiously enough the wheel and the true arch have been found in Peru. These two artifacts evidently did not become universal in use. (5) The Inca state was based, among other things, on an expanding conquest. This brought numerous valuable additions to the Inca culture.—*E. D. Harvey.*

18504. ORCHARD, WILLIAM C. Peruvian gold and gold-plating. *Indian Notes (Heye Foundation, New York).* 7 (4) Oct. 1930: 466-474.—How much should Spanish stories of the vast amounts of gold and silver among the Peruvians be discounted? And, did these ancient peoples value the precious metals as we do? The known facts are as follows: (1) The Spaniards found 1,300,000 ounces of gold in one heap. (2) Four sheep (llamas) of fine gold and of very large size were discovered. (3) Ten or twelve figures of women, life-size and very beautifully cast in solid gold, were known. (4) Atahualpa offered a room full of gold for his ransom. This room measured 17×22×9 feet and there is no ground for doubting but that he would have filled it had the Spaniards kept good faith. (5) The Inca workmen imitated, life-size, trees, flowers, birds and wild-animals for their gardens, all in gold. (6) Much gold was buried to keep it out of the hands of the conquerors and their caches have come to light at different times since, one notable one as late as 1930. (7) The Spaniards reported seeing slabs of silver 20 feet long, 2 feet broad and two fingers thick. (8) Household and temple utensils were of gold. (9) Exquisite workmanship throughout. They beat them out into thin sheets. Copper-bronze was plated by means of a 1:1 gold-quick-silver wash. There is no doubt but that these ancient peoples knew how to plate the baser metals.—*E. D. Harvey.*

18505. SARMIENTO, NICANOR. El libro en la civilización de la América precolombiana. [Books in the

civilization of pre-Columbian America.] *Riv. de la Acad. Amer. de la Hist.* 1 (3-12) Dec. 1928: 93-99.

18506. TELLO, JULIO C. Andean civilization: some problems of Peruvian archaeology. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 259-290.—The problems dealt with concern the origins of pre-Inca culture; its spread over the three different topographical environments; its material and non-material traits, i.e., its artifacts and its social organization. There were several layers of culture, namely, the primitive fisher-culture of the coast; those cultures called protoids, proto-Chimu, proto-Lima, proto-Nasca and Chavin; that of Tiahuanaco and those derived from it called Epigonals; the local cultures of the coast, Chimú, Chancay, Ica or Chinca, and Atacameña; the Inca civilization. Or, on the basis of finds, three great stages may be described: the archaic Andean epoch or megalithic; the epoch of the development and differentiation of the cultures of the coast; the epoch of the great tribal confederation which culminated with the Inca Confederation of Tawantinsuyu. These three great stages embrace a great variety of cultures and styles corresponding to the development and differentiation of only one civilization, nurtured in the Andes, the Andean civilization. The Inca epoch was but one, the culminating stage of pre-Columbian development in South America.—*E. D. Harvey.*

18507. TRIMBORN, HERMANN. Kulturhistorische Analyse der alperuanischen Soziologie. [Cultural historical analysis of ancient Peruvian sociology.] *Atti. d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Amer., Roma-Settembre 1926.* 2 1928: 415-424.—Pre-Columbian artifacts witness to the great skill manifested by the ancient Peruvians; but, sources for the sociological structure of the society are of post-conquest date. They must necessarily undergo critical evaluation. Horizontally the following strata in society are observable: (a) a village economy throughout the land, each village rarely producing more than 100 men capable of bearing arms; (b) strictly delimited territory for each village; (c) this was preponderatingly the property of the clan or *ayllu*; (d) a number of these *ayllu* made up a tribe which was then divided into two classes. Nevertheless it was the clan which dominated social life. This clan regulated the agriculture of its own district. Further (e), there were headmen in each *ayllu*; (f) the clan sharply protected its members and required corresponding services from them; (g) inheritance was both matrilineal and patrilineal; (h) marriage was strictly regulated with clan-local-exogamy; (i) agriculture, as it was, fell to the men, seldom to the women; (j) women and children were incapable of inheritance. Peruvian culture was by no means a unity—several layers are discernible. These were probably the result of a series of conquests. The clan organization, tribal constitution, father-right, age-classes, and magic belong to the more primitive layers in the culture. The Inca overlordship raised the culture to higher levels; founded a military state which was centralistic in tendency. It was absolutistic with a well-defined hierarchical organization. It was feudalistic, a superior aristocracy resting heavily upon a large layer of serfs, the *yanacuna*.—*E. D. Harvey.*

18508. UHLE, MAX. El templo del sol de los Incas en Cuzco. [The Inca temple of the sun in Cuzco.] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 291-295.

EUROPE

18509. NÁJERA, FERNANDO VIDA. El derecho Español en la prehistoria. [Prehistoric Spanish law.] *Rev. de Ciencias Juríd. y Soc.* 11 (45) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 513-526.—A funeral cult, involving the position of prayer with uplifted hands, is evidenced by paintings of the paleolithic age. In the neolithic age cave dwell-

ings began to give way to small villages made of huts, and the caves were now used as burial places, later to be succeeded by megalithic tombs. Star worship is indicated. Four mutilated skeletons with arms uplifted in defense may indicate a mode of punishment. In the age of copper and bronze, amulets, in the form of images, were interred with the dead. Incineration of corpses was frequent. In such cases burial was in large funeral urns constructed from clay without the aid of the potter's wheel. Since no weapons, but only feminine ornaments, are found in the earthen graves, it may be that women were not entitled to incineration. In the iron age earth burial is again more frequent. The swastika, the sacrificial stone and feminine (fertility?) idols are found. Forts also appear in the metal ages. In Sicily urn burial was common; also there were circular funeral towers. The Canaries worshipped the sun and moon, the bull, and the goat. Their funeral rites were very similar to those of the ancient Egyptians. They also had a feminine religious order living from alms, a sacerdotal caste (but not, strictly speaking, a hierarchy) and a ruling class, consisting theoretically of two princes, but actually of a council of nobles 100 to 200 in number, self-elective. The right of the first night was incumbent before marriage. Monogamy was varied in some of the islands by alternative polyandry, polygyny and even sexual communism. In Gomera there was a custom of offering the wife to a guest. In Lanzarote there was a judicial proof very similar to the "judgment of God."—*L. L. Bernard.*

AFRICA

18510. OBERMAIER, HUGO. *L'age de l'art rupestre Nord-Africain.* [The age of rock-engravings in North Africa.] *Anthropologie*. 41 (1-2) Mar. 1931: 65-74.—Arab rock-inscriptions go back only to the 8th century of our era but the Libico-Berber ones are only half historic, the others are undoubtedly proto-historic. The engravings are geometric and conventional. They depict oxen, goats, dogs, horses and camels; spirals, circles and discs together with little wheels, crosses and swastikas. Some are of fire-arms and flags and hence are modern additions. There are also natural engravings which resemble other undoubtedly prehistoric engravings. Neolithic vestiges plainly show that people once lived in parts of the Sahara Desert which are now uninhabitable. These data indicate that North Africa was inhabited by shepherds and farmers at the time the incisions were made.—*E. D. Harvey.*

18511. TREVOR, TUDOR G. Some observations on the relics of pre-European culture in Rhodesia and South Africa. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland*. 60 Jul.-Dec. 1930: 389-400.—Excavations and ordinary observation in these provinces of the South African Union bring to light the existence of a pre-European culture. The ruins of stone-buildings and huts are found all over the Transvaal. Some stone kraals differ again entirely from the preceding. One such was 80 feet in diameter, 14 feet high, with one entrance only and that too narrow for the entry of cattle. The ruins are also constructed from dressed-stone and have cement floors. Some are equipped with conical towers. Many have curved walls and batter. There are stone circles and buildings erected with brick. There are hills terraced for agriculture; large canals for irrigation; ancient mine-workings, Nankin china-glass; beads of non-European make; carvings on bone and stone. Among the present inhabitants of the two provinces there are some "orthodox" families, that is, families who are in some sense the élite; who practise other and somewhat strange rites; who show far more reverence for the past than the rest of the surrounding Bantu stock. All these facts raise the questions as to what

stimulus caused a Bantu race in that time and place to develop a peculiar culture; who, if any, are the living descendants of that race; and, can any traces of the culture be found in any existing tribe.—*E. D. Harvey.*

18512. WÖLFEL, DOMINIK JOSEF. Bericht über eine Studienreise in die Archive Roms und Spaniens zur Aufhellung der Vor- und Frühgeschichte der Kanarischen Inseln. [Report on a preliminary investigation of Spanish and Roman documents for material on the prehistory and early history of the Canary Islands.] *Anthropos*. 25 (3-4) May-Aug. 1930: 711-724.—Through the good offices of Dr. Eugen Fischer of Berlin, a plan has been developed for a general coordinated study of the anthropological problems of the Canary Islands. There are five major categories of investigation: anthropological (physical anthropology), ethnological, archaeological, historical and linguistic. Since much of the data which might be used could be contained in historical documents, the historical aspect of the plan is being prosecuted first. This article describes the results of a preliminary survey of materials in various archives in Rome and in Spain. The most important results at present are, first, that documentary evidence exists to show that the aborigines were not exterminated, but were assimilated by the Europeans who came to the islands, and second, that there are indications that the colonization of the archipelago by Berbers since the time of the conquest has been only slightly less in amount than that by Europeans.—*Carl E. Guthe.*

ASIA

18513. DIXON, R. B. Recent archaeological discoveries in the Philippines and their bearing on the prehistory of eastern Asia. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 69 (4) 1930: 225-229.—Up to the year 1926 little was known concerning Philippine history before the year 1000 A.D. In the former year, however, a prehistoric village was unearthed which contained five strata, the lowest of which is neolithic. Subsequent discoveries in Rizal province have laid bare two more so that our knowledge of the field in question is now pushed back, presumably, into palaeolithic times. The uppermost horizon contained Chinese celadons and other pottery of the Sung dynasty. Horizons two and three were of the iron age; and five and six had stone tools in them which are plainly of the neolithic age. Horizon five had tools that were partly polished and some crude pottery. In Rizal province chipped stones only were found, not ground or polished, but deeply patinated. There was no pottery, and the evidence points to the mesolithic period for date. The finds point to trade contacts between the northern Philippines and southern India as far back as 1000 B.C. The evidence substantiates references in the Chinese books to trade operations of the 7th century B.C.—*E. D. Harvey.*

18514. LINEHAN, W. Archaeological discoveries in Pahang. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc., Malayan Branch*. 8 pt. 2 Dec. 1930: 314-317.—Excellent plates illustrate artifacts found in the given locality which seem to push human knowledge back to stone and iron cultures. The finds were a stone bracelet, a stone bark-pounder, four stone adzes, a stone quoit disc, thirteen iron implements, fragments of cord-marked pottery, bronze fragments, a clay mold, lumps of rock crystal, iron slag, an iron stained stalactite and a porcelain jar. Assuming the latter an intrusion it is possible that at Bukit Jong we have two distinct cultures, stone and iron. It is not improbable that the use of stone implements continued long after the introduction of iron—the earliest implements of iron are crude, fragile and badly adapted to the purposes for which they were designed.—*E. D. Harvey.*

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 18613, 19812, 19814-19815)

18515. FETTWEIS, EWALD. Parallelerscheinungen auf mathematischem Gebiet bei jetzt lebenden Naturvölkern und bei Kulturvölkern vergangener Zeiten. [Parallelisms in the mathematical field among present primitive peoples and among peoples of prehistoric times.] *Scientia*. 49 (230-6) 1931: 423-436.—Plutarch mentions the fact that the ancient Egyptians symbolized Osiris, Isis and Horus in the right angled triangle and had three equal Osiris the male god; four equal Isis the female god; and, five of the hypotenuse stand for Horus the son of Osiris and Isis. Now, the identical symbolism is found among the present day Mossi tribes of the Sudan. The amulets they wear have three or four knots in them according to the sex of the person wearing them; a family feast is had three or four days after the birth of the child according to its sex; 333 or 3,333 cowrie shells are buried in a male grave and 444 or 4,444 cowries are interred with the remains of a female. Five also comes to the front; on his wedding day the bridegroom takes 500 cowries as a present to his father-in-law. It has been asserted that early Egyptians did not know the center and the radius of a circle. However that may or may not be, it is true that among some native peoples such knowledge is lacking and specific statements are made to ethnologists that a bulge in a wall, that is, an arc, was made so as to give greater room inside the house. The author also gives evidence for like beginnings of mathematical knowledge among far-spread primitive folk such as the Zuni, the Hopi, the Sonora Indians of California and of West Texas.—*E. D. Harvey*.

18516. KLEIN, ERNST. Der Ritus des Tötens bei den nordischen Völkern. [Killing rites among the Nordic peoples.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft*. 28 (1-2) 1930: 166-182.—A ritualistic procedure is engaged in during the slaughtering of animals in order to conciliate the animal's spirit and to avoid harm to one's self. The arrow that brings death is thought to have a magical quality and cannot be used again. Apologies are offered to the animal killed. There is especial care for the dog as the closest friend of man; it is believed that he can see ghosts. Cats are unlucky; they bring bad spirits. Because of magical potentialities of this type, animals are slaughtered in particular ways. Thus, dogs were hanged, choked or drowned, cats usually hung, and horses thrown over cliffs or stunned after blindfolding. Under no circumstances could these animals be killed with the knife. Only outsiders could be called in to castrate, skin or eat tabooed animals. The executioner was often chosen by unusual marks or physical qualities.—*Nathan Miller*.

18517. M., J. del. El estudio del folklore y su contenido. [The study of folklore and its contents.] *Arch. d. Folklore Cubano*. 5 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 173-179.

18518. MAYER-PITSCH, GISELA. Wetterglaube. [Weather beliefs.] *Wiener Z. f. Volkskunde*. 35 (6) Nov. 1930: 151-152.

18519. STERN, BERNHARD J. (ed.). Selections from the letters of Lorimer Fison and A. W. Howitt to Lewis Henry Morgan. *Amer. Anthropol.* 32 (2) Apr. 1930: 257-279. (See entry 3: 13423.)

18520. TAYLOR, GRIFFITH. The Nordic and Alpine races and their kin: A study of ethnological trends. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (1) Jul. 1931: 67-81.—The writer briefly explains his zones and strata concept of racial evolution. This indicates that the Alpines with a central position evolved later than the Nordic and Mediterranean races with a more peripheral position. The Aryan languages appear also to be arranged in

zones, and some suggestions as to their evolution are made. The Nordic race is somewhat akin to the Mediterranean, and probably originated in Siberia. The Chinese represent the eastern wing of the Alpine race. The thrusts of the latter determine the main features of world-history. The Nordic race in Europe appears to be dying out.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH OF MEXICO

18521. BEYNON, E. D. Walpole sziget, Detroit őslakóinak jelenlegi hazája. [Walpole Island, the present home of Detroit's original inhabitants.] *Földgömb*. 2 (7) 1931: 244-247.—The Walpole Island Indian Reserve at the mouth of the St. Clair River is peopled by the fragments of three tribes—Chippewa, Pottawatomie and Ottawa—which occupied the present site of Detroit at the time of the coming of the whites. Of these only the first two are officially recognized. These different tribes are being fused into one people, so that today a new name in the Indian language has been formed to designate the Walpole Islanders as a tribe by themselves. The Canadian government and the missionaries have striven to exterminate the Indian languages and obliterate the Indian customs. Their efforts are being thwarted at present by the secret society of the Minedosewin which has many similarities with that of the Midewiwin of the White Earth Reserve in Minnesota. It is estimated that almost half the population of Walpole Island belongs to this society. Those who do not belong are in mortal terror of its power. All its secret rites are in the Indian languages and it has formed a rallying point for those who wish to maintain their language and their customs. It is very hard either for government officials or for missionaries to fight against this society for its secrecy protects it. No one knows just who belongs to the Minedosewin. Its effect is seen partly in the large number of young couples who prefer to be married in the Indian manner rather than in the church. Through this society the Indian has ceased to feel himself so crushed; it has however stimulated considerable bitterness against the whites.—*E. D. Beynon*.

18522. DANGEL, RICHARD. Tirawa, der höchste Gott der Pawnee. [Tirawa, the highest god of the Pawnee.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft*. 27 (1-2) 1929: 113-144.

18523. GARBEAU, MARIUS. The modern growth of the totem pole on the northwest coast. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 505-511.—The totem pole is a relatively recent growth in the social life of the peoples in the above district. It is entirely absent in all the pictures and drawings of the early navigators and explorers. That is, the pole itself is absent although the drawings and carvings are seen represented on the fronts of the Indian dwellings. These poles first became the fashion among the Nisrae and Toimohian; and then Haida on Queen Charlotte Islands and southward. Not many of them antedate the year 1880; the most familiar of the Kwakiutl poles were all carved after 1890. The reason the honor of first carving them is not given to the Tlingits is because the early circumnavigators never once mention their existence among those tribes. The northern half of the Tlingits did not have these poles until quite recently. All in all the probabilities are that totem poles originated among the Nisrae or Tsimshian of the Nass River and then among the Haida, and then the Tlingits. The Nass River carvers were on the whole the best carvers in the country and priority of "invention" was the more likely among them.—*E. D. Harvey*.

18524. HORN, GABRIEL. La religion des primi-

tifs d'Amérique. [The religion of the primitive peoples of America.] *Rech. de Sci. Relig.* 21 (1) Feb. 1931: 67-73.—This is a discussion of R. P. Schmidt's *Der Ursprung der Gottesidee*, Vol. II, Part II, *Die Religionen der Urvölker Amerikas*. The beliefs particularly considered by Horn are those relating to "God, his nature and his attributes, the spirit and moral conscience, and the attitudes of the soul toward God." The peoples discussed in the book are 14 central Californian tribes, 6 from northwestern North America, 20 tribes stretching across North America (Iowa, Arapaho, etc.) and 3 tribes from Tierra del Fuego. Practically all these varied tribes are monotheistic. God is looked upon as a father, as a creator, as a lover of man, as master of life and death, and as a lover of virtue, rewarding justice, purity, etc., and punishing violence, concupiscence, etc., though not all the tribes have all of these beliefs.—*E. M. Pöpel*.

18525. MATHIASSEN, THERKEL. Notes on Knud Rasmussen's collections from the western Eskimo. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Cong. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 395-399.—This is a scientific sketch of the immense collections made by the noted Arctic explorer. The collections reveal a close connection between the East Cape and the Thule cultures. Some of the finds show interesting provincialisms. They throw light on the relation of the Bering Sea culture to the Thule culture.—*E. D. Harvey*.

MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

18526. HURSTON, ZORA. Dance songs and games from the Bahamas. *J. Amer. Folk-Lore*. 43 (169) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 294-312.—These songs accompany the African fire dance. The British government no longer permits it to be done in the nude. The two forms of the dance, the jumping dance and the ring play, are described. This dancing is universal in the Bahamas except among the educated Negroes. It resembles the Cuban *rumba* and the dances held in New Orleans after the great migration of the Haitian and Santo Dominican Negroes after the success of L'Ouverture. There are 12 dances and 20 folk-tales.—*R. W. Logan*.

18527. MORALES, OSVALDO. Algunos gitanismos de uso frecuente en Cubano. [Some gypsy customs in Cuba.] *Arch. d. Folklore Cubano*. 4 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 363-368.

18528. TERMER, FRANZ. Los bailes de culebra entre los Indios Quichés en Guatemala. [The snake dances among the Quiché Indians of Guatemala.] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 661-667.

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entries 17183, 18524)

18529. BOGGIANI, GUIDO. Viajes de un artista por la América meridional. Los Caduveos. Expedición al río Nabileque, en la región de las grandes cacerías de venados, Matto Grosso (Brasil). [Travels of an artist in Southern America. The Caduveos. Expedition to the river Nabileque, in the region of the great stag hunts, Matto Grosso (Brazil).] *Rev. d. Inst. d. Etnol. de la Univ. Nacional de Tucumán*. 1 (3) 1930: 495-556.—The diary of the second trip of the ethnographer Boggiani among the Indians of the Paraguayan and Brazilian Chaco in 1897, shortly before he was killed by the Indians of Matto Grosso.—*L. L. Bernard*.

18530. KAHN, MORTON C. Art of the Dutch Guiana Bush Negro. *Natural Hist.* 31 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 155-168.

18531. MÉTRAUX, ALFRED. Études sur la civilisation des Indiens Chiriguano. [Study of the Chiriguano Indian civilization. I. Material culture.] *Rev. d. Inst. d. Etnol. de la Univ. Nacional de Tucumán*. 1 (3) 1930: 295-493.—The tribe lies in the Argentina and Bolivian

Chaco, the least changed portion centering at the Franciscan mission of Ivu. These Indians are of the Tupi-Guarani tongue, having migrated from Paraguay at about the end of the 15th century west to the foothills of the Andes, attracted by the riches of the Incas, whose land they regarded as a country without care. They dispossessed an Arawak speaking people, the Chané, and intermarried with them, giving to them their language and receiving through them some elements of Incaic culture. Agriculture is (1929) their chief occupation and they are proud of their extensive fields. Hunting has markedly declined, although the instruments of the chase still exist in plenty. Pottery for cooking and serving is well developed, often beautifully colored, and decorated with characteristic designs. Tools are now mainly European, but stone axes and hoes are still plentiful. Weaving on primitive looms is widespread, but has degenerated, especially in the designs of ponchos and other garments, with the appearance of European clothing. Basket and net weaving employs a number of intricate designs, especially in wicker and twilled work, but is not so highly developed as in the Amazon region. Houses are made of upright poles and thatch. The furniture consists of a simple slat bed, woven hammocks, and mats. There are numerous play objects, including dolls, and a variety of string puzzles. The treatment of disease still involves considerable magic and incantation, as well as the use of herbs, etc. Expert medicine men are becoming extremely scarce. (Numerous photographs. Bibliography.)—*L. L. Bernard*.

18532. OLIVEIRA, CARLOS ESTEVÃO. Os Apinagés do Alto-Tocantins. [The Apinagé of the Upper Tocantins: customs, beliefs, arts, legends, stories, and vocabulary.] *Bol. do Mus. Nacional (Rio de Janeiro)*. 6 (2) Jun. 1930: 61-110.—The Apinagé tribe, related to the Gê or Tapuíá, have lived for over a hundred years in four villages in the angle of the junction of the Tocantins and Araguaia. They are strong and tall and are monogamous. Each village is ruled by a chief and one or more assistants. Some speak Portuguese, but they use their own tongue among themselves. Their weapons are the bow and arrow and spear. They cultivate manioc, rice, bananas, maize, mamão, mendubi, potatoes, tobacco, carrots, cotton, etc. Cotton is the basis of their principal industry, weaving. They make pottery, cloths and basketry. For a century they have been under the ministrations of the Catholic priests and perform their rites, but they also keep their own customs, dialect, and beliefs. They are baptized with Christian names, but also receive native names; are married by the Catholic priests and also in their own rituals, which requires the ceremony to be performed in the expanding phase of the moon. The spouses go to reside in the home of the parents of the bride. There are important birth rites, especially of bathing and in connection with the umbilical cord. Baptism, naming, and initiation are occasions of important and sometimes expensive feasts. The initiation test of courage is by the making of flesh incisions. At death, both men and women chant and mourn before burial. The corpse is interred in his mantle with his personal belongings. The sun and moon are worshipped. Magic in many forms is practiced. (Photographs. Legends reproduced.)—*L. L. Bernard*.

EUROPE

(See also Entries 18546, 19479, 19688, 19697, 19753)

18533. AUBIN, H. Die geschichtlichen Grundlagen der deutschen Stämme. [The historical basis for German racial stocks.] *Schr. d. Deutschen Gesellsch. f. Soziol.* 7 1931: 257-267.—German stocks arose in different historical periods—history shows that racial building is still in progress. The sequence in racial

building is not always the same. Present day stocks therefore differ in size—stocks of different epochs and of diverse origin dwell beside one another, and sometimes cut across one another. On the contrary, racial mixtures are far more readily demonstrable. Racial composition arose from or under the conditions of common or diverse environments—brought about by political or geographical conditions.—*E. D. Harvey.*

18534. BERNARDY, AMY A. Italiens Volks- und Provinzialkunst. [Popular and provincial art of Italy.] *Italien: Monatsschr. f. Kultur, Kunst u. Lit.* 3 (7) Jun. 1930: 293-302.

18535. ONATSKY, EVHEN. Il circolo magico nelle credenze e negli usi del popolo Ucraino. [The magic circle in the beliefs and in the usages of the Ukrainian people.] *Nuova Antologia.* 273 (1406) Oct. 16, 1930: 498-516.

18536. SANTOS JÚNIOR, J. R. Notas de medicina popular transmontana. [Notes on the popular medicines beyond the mountains.] *Inst. de Anthrop. da Faculdade de Sci. da Univ. do Porto.* 1929: pp. 75.

18537. SITTONI, GIOVANNI. Liguri e Celti nella Liguria orientale. [Ligurians and Celts in eastern Liguria.] *Riv. di Anthrop.* 28 1928-1929: 25-122.

18538. THOMPSON, T. W. Illustrations of English gypsy law. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 9 (4) 1930: 152-170.

AFRICA

(See also Entries 18434, 18511, 18907, 19756)

18539. BEYRIES, J. Proverbes et dictons mauritaniens. [Mauretanian proverbs and by-words.] *Rev. d. Études Islamiques.* (1) 1930: 1-50.

18540. DELILLE, P. A. Besnijdenis bij de Aluunda's en Aluena's in de streek ten zuiden van Belgisch Kongo (grens-streek Belgisch Kongo-Angola). [Circumcision among the Aluundas and Aluenas in the region south of the Belgian Congo (border region Belgian Congo-Angola).] *Anthropos.* 25 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 851-858.

18541. FOX, D. STORRS. Further notes on the Masai of Kenya Colony. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 60 Jul.-Dec. 1930: 447-465.—Notes on the novitiate; on sex-life, on warriorhood; customs and mores of eating, drinking and marrying; death and burial; dwelling-houses; medicine men; and tradition of the Masai of Kenya Colony.—*E. D. Harvey.*

18542. HARRIS, P. G. Notes on Yauri (Sokoto Province), Nigeria. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 60 Jul.-Dec. 1930: 283-334.—This Negro people lives in Nigeria and their folklore is studied with a view to getting at the history of their origins. There is a long legend concerning one, Mansur. Three assumptions may be made: (1) the Yauri were at bottom an agricultural folk, who (2) were organized by a scattered but rallying army of outsiders; and (3) the end of the story tells how the royal house came to be. Other legends account for the first of the agricultural folk. The bulk of the remainder of the article is then devoted to the customs and folklore of island peoples among the Yauri, presumably dwelling on islands in the Niger River. The family structure is all important; the boys begin to work for the family at the age of eleven, having been first circumcised at the age of seven. Twins are welcomed with joy. The head-men of the villages organize the labor corps of each place. Such headmen are nearly omnipotent. The village doctors are experts in herbs and in fortune-telling. Each village has a shrine to the "man up above." Marriage is strictly regulated in the sense that men and women of the remotest blood-kinship are debarred from the relationship. It takes the form of marriage by capture but with the previous consent of the woman. Widowhood is mild, and widows may re-marry after the lapse of one year. Divorce is common on both sides. At death the corpse

is buried almost at once but a *Kwalo*, or family conference, takes place after five years. The estate is then settled. There is a fair division of labor between the men and the women. Some attractive games for boys and girls are described.—*E. D. Harvey.*

18543. MARCY, G. Une tribu berbère de la confédération Ait Warain: Les Ait Jellidassen. [A Berber tribe of the Ait Warain confederation: The Ait Jellidassen.] *Hespéris.* 9 (1) 1929: 79-142. (5 fig., 4 maps.)

18544. MULLER, HENRY R. Warri: a West African game of skill. *J. Amer. Folk-Lore.* 43 (169) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 313-316.—This game is played purely for recreation by men, both old and young. Although many mathematical possibilities must be considered, the Negro plays it skilfully. The author describes the paraphernalia and gives a detailed account, illustrated by a chart, of the game.—*R. W. Logan.*

18545. VAN WING, J. Bakongo incantations and prayers. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 60 Jul.-Dec. 1930: 401-423.—Much is written about the soul of the Bantu but in daily conversation he stubbornly refuses to reveal any information concerning his thoughts and states of mind. However, much can be learned indirectly by the collection and study of his proverbs, incantations, and prayers. The author lists these magical incantations under three main headings: (1) general; (2) in sickness; and (3) those connected with the ancestral cult. Here the ancestors are not dead but are addressed as living spirits; invited to come and commune with their descendants; and are delighted with feasts in their honor.—*E. D. Harvey.*

ASIA

18546. BARTHOLD, W. W. Der heutige Stand und die nächsten Aufgaben der geschichtlichen Erforschung der Turkvölker. [Present position and the next tasks in the historical study of the Turkish peoples.] *Z. d. Deutschen Morgenländ. Gesellsch.* 8 (2) 1929: 121-142.

18547. BLAGDEN, C. O. Minangkabau custom. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc., Malayan Branch.* 8 pt. 2 Dec. 1930: 307-313.—A description of the variations in the inheritance of property in land and other property is given. Inheritance and succession is on the maternal side, males inheriting only in case of lack of females to do so. A contrast is drawn between the local Malay *adat*, or mores, in this respect and the custom introduced by the oncoming Mohammedanism. Wherever the latter prevails the Malay maternal succession gives way to the former's male inheritance. Alienation of property is discussed; as also the closeness of blood affinity as a bar to marriage.—*E. D. Harvey.*

18548. CHADWICK, NORA K. Notes on Polynesian mythology. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 60 Jul.-Dec. 1930: 425-446.—It is here suggested that the origins of Polynesian culture may well be the same as for the Japanese. Neither Japanese nor Polynesian cultures are indigenous to their present localities. The Polynesian oral tradition bears a strong resemblance to the written stories in four Japanese chronicles. These are the *Kojiki*, the *Nihongi*, the *Manyéshufu*, and the *Norito*, the latter two being poetry which recount the origins of the imperial Japanese house and so of Japanese culture. The similarities, in brief, are: the same cosmology; islands produced by divine parents; importance of the rain-storm god; lacks and additions in each source; family or ruling-class ideas identical; both genealogies include a cult of the sky and of the elements; the *ariki*s of the Polynesians and the mikados of the Japanese alike derive from divinities; there is a close parallel in the journeyings of gods and heroes to the underworld. The sum-total of these aspects of the cultures suggest close relationship and the author finds the origin, from evidence suggested in the text, in an Hinduized Indonesia of the 8th century A.D.—*E. D. Harvey.*

18549. FUSON, C. G. The peoples of Kwantung: their origin, migrations, and present distribution. *Lingnan Sci. J.* 7 (1) Jun. 1929 (issued Mar. 1931): 5-20.—The Hakkas are supposed to have come by a series of migrations from Shansi and Shantung provinces to northern Kwantung and to have migrated from there to good lands north of Canton. The origin of the Amoy and Hoklo is in certain isolated sections near the mouth of the Yangtze river in Chekiang province. Two pre-Chinese peoples are found in Kwantung namely, the original Yueh and the Lu. There are also small colonies of "queer people," and two small units of Manchus and Mohammedans. The peoples of Kwantung are distributed in general in three sections: the northern part Hakka; the southeastern, Hoklo; the south and west parts, Cantonese. The "Wa Kiu" or emigrants from Kwantung to other countries and to other parts of China have played an important role in the countries where they have settled and in using their influence for good government in the land of their origin. (An historical appendix shows that the origin of the Hakka people was in China proper. There is a map of the distribution of people in Kwantung province.)—*John Wesley Coulter.*

18550. HOPKINS, E. WASHBURN. Hindu salutations. *Bull. School Orient. Studies (Univ. London)*. 6 (2) 1931: 369-388.

18551. LAYARD, J. W. Malekula: flying tricksters, ghosts, gods, and epileptics. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland*. 60 Jul.-Dec. 1930: 501-524.—On this island of the New Hebrides there are tricksters called *bwili*, now dwindling in numbers because of the fear of governmental prosecution. These men have certain practices which are practical jokes or a more deadly kind. The latter lead to serious injuries of the subject sometimes amounting to physical death. An interpretation of the material is given. These *bwili* claim to have the power of turning themselves into snakes, pigs, fruit, trees, and other men and women. The data for the study are presented in initiation stories and the consequent use of supernatural powers by the *bwili*. The stories have a connection with Osirian legends and practices of ancient and modern Egypt.—*E. D. Harvey.*

18552. LEEMING, JOSEPH. Oriental sleights and spells. *Asia (N. Y.)*. 31 (8) Aug. 1931: 508-513.

18553. MACKAY, ERNEST. Painted pottery in modern Sind: a survival of an ancient industry. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland*. 60 Jan.-Jun. 1930: 127-135.—Two types of wheel are used for making pottery in India, the one in general use and the one found only in Sind and the Punjab. The latter is really two wheels one of which is used for power and the other upon which the vessel is molded. The latter type may have come from Mesopotamia via the Bahrein Islands, since it is in use there and some of the pottery of Sumer seems identical with that in Sind; or, rather, the wares of modern Sind are closely like those of ancient Sumer. Both seem to have been finished by handtapping methods which makes a very fine product. Decorative art and brush construction is discussed. The designs on the pottery are simple and in general not particularly attractive. The article is accompanied by photographic reproductions.—*E. D. Harvey.*

18554. MORENO, H. W. B. Ethnology of the Eurasian or Anglo-Indians. *Muslim Rev.* 4 (4) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 47-67.—These are full notes, accompanied by comparative statistical charts, on the physical anthropology, and the cultural status of the children of marriages between Europeans and native women in India.—*E. D. Harvey.*

18555. RAGHAVEN, M. D. Talikettu Kalyanam—its origin and significance. *Man in India*. 9 (2-3) Jun.-Sep. 1929: 116-130.—Talikettu Kalyanam, or marriage by tying the *tali*, is a ceremony common to all Marumakkattayam Hindus of Malabar, which every girl has

to undergo before attaining puberty. The *tali* consists of a small flat gold ornament with a gold bead on either side, the whole strung on a string. Opinions differ as to whether it is a real marriage sacrament as among the Hindus generally in South India, or whether it is a mere caste rite without any special significance. The details of the ceremony are intimately related to the real marriage ceremony and include: the casting of the horoscope of the boy and girl; fasting all day for the ceremony; the placing of the eight articles (such as rice, paddy, tender leaves of a cocoanut, an arrow, a looking-glass, a well-washed cloth, burning fire and the round wooden box or *cheppu*); the bridegroom's investing the bride with the *tali* or the marriage badge; the presentation of new cloth; sleeping in the same chamber; etc. On the fourth day the bridegroom severs his connection with the girl by cutting in two the cloth she wore. The ceremony is performed with the sanction and in the presence of the parents and the maternal uncle of the contracting parties and the elders of the community. Evidence is presented to prove that the Talikettu was originally the real ceremony of marriage, and the gradual transformation to a mere caste rite is described. (Verses and songs accompanying the ceremony are given with translations.)—*Elizabeth Kenny.*

18556. STERNBERG, LEO. Der Adlerkult bei den Völkern Sibiriens. [The cult of the eagle among the peoples of Siberia.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft*. 28 (1-2) 1930: 125-153.—The existence of the eagle-cult among widely separated peoples of Siberia argues not merely for parallelism but a state of lively intercourse between these folk at one time. The general complex is found among all the Ural-Altai peoples (Manchu-Tungus, Mongol-Buriat, Turks and Finns) and the most complete agreement among the most widely-dispersed of them, the Turkish peoples of N. E. Siberia, the Yakuts and the European Finns. The fact that a "tree of life" occupies a central part in this complex reveals its probable origin in the coastal plains of Persia rather than in Siberia in the light of the respective botanical environment and historical facts. The myth of the relationship between the eagle and the working of metals evidences also the probable culture-contacts with the Mediterranean peoples. The remarkable coincidences of Yakuts and West Finns in detail point them out to have been early neighbors.—*Nathan Miller.*

18557. STRICKLAND, LILY. The mythological background of Hindu music. *Musical Quart.* 17 (3) Jul. 1931: 330-340.—Hindu music has been largely folk music associated with ritual and religion. Both music and instruments for the Hindu have a divine origin, Brahma having invented the drum, Vishnu the conch-shell horn, etc. Vedic chants constitute the earliest established forms of vocal music and correspond in style somewhat to the Gregorian chants. While Buddha introduced and encouraged music, the art declined with the Mohammedan period and the old forms never have attained their early ascendancy again where Mohammedanism prevails. In North India the Hindustani school comprises a mixture of instruments and style, while the pure southern classical form was freed from the invasion of Mohammedanism. About 1900 attempts at a revival and reestablishment of the old school were made. Formerly musicians were of the lower caste, although that is not the case today. As for its characteristics, monody rather than harmony prevails. There are 257 varieties of drums which constitute the most important substitute for harmony.—*John H. Mueller.*

18558. VASILEVICH, G. ВАСИЛЕВИЧ, Г. СЫМСКИЕ ТУНГУСЫ. [Symsk Tungus.] *Советский Север. (Sovetskii Sever.)* (2) 1931: 132-151.—The author gives a general ethnographic description of Tungus who live at the swampy taiga waterline of Ob-Yenisei. The traces of primitive life preserved by this group are noted: wintertime nomadic wanderings on foot in the hunting

region and the neglect of reindeer. The means of communication is a small troughlike sledge, or simply a frozen hide to which is harnessed every adult member of the family; dogs are used to help the women pull. The use of the arch is still found, and some old cos-

tumes are preserved as well as the primitive fishing implements—*pécher* and *pékhi*. The feast of the animation of nature and animals is still observed as well as some other peculiar customs. (6 photographs.)—*G. Vasilevich*.

HISTORY ARCHAEOLOGY

EGYPT

(See also Entry 18579)

18559. GLANVILLE, S. R. K. An archaic statuette from Abydos. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 17 (1-2) May 1931: 65-66.—The well-known archaic ivory figure of a king, B.M. 37996, has recently been cleaned and repaired by H. J. Plenderleith and can now be recognized as a 1st or 2nd dynasty pharaoh, not necessarily aged, and certainly not decrepit, striding forward in the act of officiating at his Sed-festival. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

18560. GLANVILLE, S. R. K. An unusual type of statuette. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 17 (1-2) May 1931: 98-99.—British Museum No. 59853 is a seated figure of a boy. It is of the same type as the newly discovered alabaster statuette of Pepi II, but instead of being inscribed on the front edge of its base it has a carefully cut spiral design and a *w3h*-sign on the base itself like a stamp seal. The spiral design seems to date it about the 11th dynasty. (Plate.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

18561. HALL, H. R. Objects belonging to the Memphite high-priest Ptahmase. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 17 (1-2) May 1931: 48-49.—The British Museum possesses five objects belonging to Ptahmase, high priest of Ptah at Memphis in the reign of Amenophis III. (1) No. 4640. An alabaster vase with horizontal inscription. (2) No. 54989. Inscribed vase-shaped head of a ceremonial staff, in alabaster. (3) No. 5683. Pestle and mortar of hard brown breccia. (4) No. 5472. Model knife of blackened limestone. (5) No. 2939. White jasper scarab set in a plain gold ring. (Plate.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

18562. LUGN, PEHR. A "beaker" pot in the Stockholm Egyptian Museum. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 17 (1-2) May 1931: 22.—Since "beaker" pots are rare in Egypt, it is interesting to learn that one such vessel has been presented to the Stockholm Egyptian Museum by Major Gayer Anderson, who acquired it at Edfu. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

18563. MURRAY, G. W. A small temple in the western desert. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 17 (1-2) May 1931: 81-84.—The ruins of the small temple were found 35 km. south of the hamlet of El-Dab'a, 140 km. west of Alexandria. The temple consisted of a single room 8 m. × 5 m., with doors to the east and west, and ten niches in the western half. Among the objects found were part of a draped figure in Greek marble and numerous portions of other figures, heads of two marble statuettes, fragments of a plaster ram, and the foot of a limestone statue with inscription. Much decayed wood was found, several acorns, and two small tree-trunks of cedar. The acorns seem to prove the former existence of some species of oak. (Plate.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

18564. SHORTER, ALAN W. Historical scarabs of Thutmose IV and Amenophis III. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 17 (1-2) May 1931: 23-25.—The two scarabs described are in the possession of Rev. G. D. Nash of Cliftonville, Thanet. The first has an important historical inscription which shows not only that the Aten was already regarded as a separate and distinct form of the sun-god by Thutmose IV, but that he was actually worshipped

as a god of battles who gave victory to Pharaoh and ensured his preeminence over the rest of the world. The second is a marriage scarab of Amenophis III, with typical inscription. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

18565. HUSSEY, MARY INDA. A statuette of the founder of the first dynasty of Lagash. *Rev. d'Assyriol. et d'Archéol. Orient.* 23 (2) 1931: 81-84.—The Semitic Museum of Harvard owns an alabaster statuette of Ur-Nanshe (Ur-Ninā) the founder of the first dynasty of Lagash. The head is covered with a mass of hair falling down the back. Three reliefs, the other known representations of this king, show a shaven head. Perhaps this heavy hair symbolized the power of the god-king, while in the reliefs the king is shown as servant of the gods. Possibly this statuette was a cult object mentioned in tablets of the reign of Lugalanda.—*Ruth C. Wilkins*.

ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

18566. ASHBY, T. Il castello d'acqua arcaico del Tuscolo. [The archaic "water-tower" of Tusculum.] *Bull. d. Comm. Archaeol. Comunale di Roma.* 57 (1-4) 1929 (pub. 1930): 161-182.—In the early 19th century the ancient "water-tower" of Tusculum was reproduced in drawings by Dodwell, Gell, Vespignani, and others, on account of the Cyclopean walls adjoining it. Its importance has been neglected in recent years. The structure, which divides the water-supply, part going into a fountain, part in a tunnel cut in the hill to the city below, is a clear arch. Moreover, comparison with other monuments shows that it is not late, but probably to be ascribed to the 7th century B.C. The principle was evidently known in Italy at that time, although not commonly used; it is here carried out in the easily-worked tufa.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

18567. GIOVENALE, G. B. Simboli tutelari su porte del recinto urbano ed altri monumenti dell'antichità. [Tutelary symbols on the gates of the walls of Rome and other ancient monuments.] *Bull. d. Comm. Archaeol. Comunale di Roma.* 57 (1-4) 1929 (pub. 1930): 183-268.—On several of the gates of Rome small bosses or cones project from the stone. They could not serve as means of transport of stones, or for counting them. The explanation is religious. Stone was often sacred in antiquity, even in the shape of city walls. Avoidance of divine jealousy prompted the leaving of human works not quite complete; hence the rough state in which the walls of some temples, gates, etc. were left. To secure divine protection a representation or symbol of a divinity would be carved on a building. These bosses or cones are such symbols; some at Rome resemble the sacred stone of the sun-god of Emesa, venerated by Aurelian. The knowledge of their purpose survived Christianity; the gates rededicated by Narses in the 6th century carry crosses instead, some of which are cut directly over the older projections. It is further significant of their nature that these bosses are found on Aurelian's gates, and not on those rebuilt under Honorius.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

18568. DROOP, J. P. Excavations at Brough-by-Bainbridge. *Proc. Leeds Philos. & Lit. Soc., Lit. & Hist. Sec.* 2 (2) May 1929: 77-85.

18569. LAMBRINO, S. *Histria romaine à la lumière des fouilles.* [Roman Histria in the light of excavations.] *Rev. d. Études Latines.* 9 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 77-83.—The author, lecturer at the University of Bucharest, has been director of excavations (begun by V. Pârvan in 1914) since 1927. The excavations on a promontory of Lake Sinoé, south of the Danube mouth, include an encircling wall of the 3d century A.D., ruins of baths, four basilicas, inscriptions (especially the *Opuscula* of Laberius Maximus, a charter setting the limits of the territory of the city and its privileges in

100 A.D.), statutes, reliefs, and various fragments some dating from the 6th century B.C. Histria, a Greek colony of Miletus, prospered in the 6th, 5th, and 4th centuries B.C., but suffered from invasions of the Celts, Bastarnians, and Dacians in the last three centuries B.C. The Greek colony gained a renewed prosperity in the first three centuries of the Roman empire. Under Gordian III, in 238 A.D. it was destroyed in the Gothic invasion. Prior to its destruction there were at least seven edifices of marble or limestone with colonnades. After 238 A.D. buildings, though imposing, were of common brick or mortared stone. The relations between the city and Roman authority and the process of the Romanization of Scythia Minor can be traced through the excavations.—*E. H. Brewster.*

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

GENERAL

18570. MORRIS, FREDERICK K. The history of silver and the present silver question. *Stone and Webster J.* 48 (8) Aug. 1931: 531-539.—The native metals, copper, silver and gold nuggets, and meteoric iron, were probably first used as hammered lumps. Gold-washing is a comparatively recent development. With the use of smelting, silver, as an easily reducible ore, sometimes exceeded gold in value. Silver has been known from prehistoric times. Silver ornaments dating from the 40th century B.C. were found in the royal tombs of Chaldea and silver money is mentioned in a Chaldean inscription as early as 4500 B.C. The earliest coins found were made in Lydia about 700 B.C. of electrum, a native mixture of gold and silver. The problem of bimetalism is as old as coinage. During the 4th and succeeding dynasties in Egypt, silver was scarcer and much more valuable than gold. Augustus and Nero both fixed the silver-gold ratio of the *aureus* (the Roman gold coin) and of the *denarius* (the silver coin). Silver was the current coinage of the middle ages.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entry 18614)

18571. PEET, T. ERIC. A problem in Egyptian geometry. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 17 (1-2) May 1931: 100-106.—In the supplement to Archibald's *Bibliography of Egyptian mathematics* published in Vol. II of A. B. Chase's *Rhind mathematical papyrus* occurs a reference to V. V. Struve's forthcoming edition of the Moscow mathematical papyrus. In modern words, Struve's statement of the problem in No. 10 would be, "Find the area of the curved surface of a hemisphere whose diameter is $4\frac{1}{2}$." Peet thinks the problem deals not with a hemisphere but with a semicircle or semi-cylinder. (Plate with text.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

18572. THOMAS, W. R. Moscow mathematical papyrus, No. 14. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 17 (1-2) May 1931: 50-52.—The Egyptian, according to the two papyri (Moscow, No. 14 and Rhind), had explored nearly the whole field of mensuration, and had arrived in every case at correct results of general application. The whole system of deductive mathematical "analysis" appears to have been outside his ken, both in its geometric and its algebraic form: we must still assign its discovery to the Greeks and the Arabs. There remains only, according to logicians, the inductive method of trial, hypothesis, falsification, and verification, used alike by the modern scientist and prehistoric man. This inductive method, as applied to the truncated pyramid, required a knowledge of the theory of numbers which is abundantly illustrated in the Rhind papyrus, especially in the section which deals with the expression

of fractions as aliquot parts. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

18573. THUREAU-DANGIN, F. La tablette astronomique de Nippur. [The astronomical tablet of Nippur.] *Rev. d'Assyriol. et d'Archéol. Orient.* 28 (2) 1931: 85-88.—A short astronomical text of Nippur, published by Hommel in 1908, has been the occasion of much controversy. The author suggests some new interpretations.—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 18560, 18566)

18574. BOCCONI, S. Il riordinamento dei Musei Capitolini (1924-1929). [The rearrangement of the Capitoline museums, 1924-1929.] *Bull. d. Comm. Archaeol. Comunale di Roma.* 57 (1-4) 1929 (pub. 1930): 327-332.—Cordial support has made possible the long-desired rearrangement of the Capitoline museums. Collections have been arranged more logically, galleries have been cleared from overcrowding, and something has been done for the correction of mistaken restorations and identifications.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

18575. GĄSIOROWSKI, S. J. A fragment of a Greek illustrated papyrus from Antinoë. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 17 (1-2) May 1931: 1-9.—The importance of the fragment lies in the fact that it is one more proof that ancient, i.e., Greek and Roman, illustrative art had its origin in Egypt, and probably especially in Alexandria. (Plate.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

18576. VERHOOGEN, V. Vases attiques à scènes de mariage. [Attic vases with marriage scenes.] *Bull. d. Mus. Royaux d'Art et d'Hist.* 3 (3) May 1931: 90-96.—Publishes a red-figure Attic loutrophoros recently acquired by the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities of the Royal Museums, Brussels (A: libation scene; B: bride and attendants). Incompletely publishes a similar vase in the same institution (procession of the Epaulia or day after marriage). Partial publication of a vase, also in Brussels, described as a lebes gamikos (A: bride in her new home with symbols of her status; B: women awaiting the bride); one side only is reproduced. Remarks on the purpose and decoration of the loutrophoros and lebes gamikos types of vase.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

18577. WEUILLEUMIER, P. La sculpture funéraire de Tarente. [The funerary sculpture of Tarentum.] *Archéol.* 7 (4) 1930: 116-131.—Tarentine sculptors of the 4th and 3d centuries B.C. decorated tombs profusely with statues of the deceased, his family and friends, protective spirits in imitation of Attic steles, and appropriate mythological scenes. Tarentum, as well as Etruria, contributed to the formation of the symbolism of the Roman sarcophagus. "The religious and artistic route from Athens to Rome passed through Tarentum." (3 plates and 6 figures.)—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

EGYPT

(See also Entries 18559-18561, 18563-18564, 18570-18572, 18575, 18597, 18605)

18578. BLACKMAN, AYLWARD M. The stele of Thethi, Brit. Mus. No. 614. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 17(1-2) May 1931: 55-61.—A reworking of a text published some years ago by various scholars. (Plate, translation and copious notes.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

18579. HALL, H. R. Three royal shabtis in the British Museum. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 17(1-2) May 1931: 10-12.—(1) The shabti of Ahmose I, No. 32191; (2) the shabti of Amenophis II, No. 35365; (3) the shabti of Psamatic I or II, No. 21922. The last is interesting for its portrait which is strongly characterized with thick lips and heavy nose of Ethiopic cast. It is probably a portrait of Psamatik II, although it is not like the face of the supposed colossal head of Psamatik II in the Museum (No. 1238), which is probably a conventional official portrait. (Texts, plates.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

18580. HORNBLOWER, G. D. Reed-floats in modern Egypt. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 17(1-2) May 1931: 53-54.—The survival to our days of the reed-float has been demonstrated by Breasted for Nubia and by Milne's photograph for the Bahr Yusef in Middle Egypt (*J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 4, 174-6 and 255), but its use on the Nile about Cairo in the middle of the last century has been hardly noticed. Evidence for it is seen in an illustration of Nile boats forming the subject of Pl. 65 of the description of modern Egypt published by Firmin-Didot, Paris, 1877, in the series, *L'Univers; histoire et description de tous les peuples*. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

18581. LOURIE, I. A note on Egyptian law-courts. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 17(1-2) May 1931: 62-64.—The word *knb·t* must not be translated by "court," since its functions were wider than those of a law-court. "Chamber" or "council" would be correct. *Knb·t šdmrw* can be translated as "court."—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

18582. LUCAS, A. "Cedar"-tree products employed in mummification. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 17(1-2) May 1931: 13-21.—(1) The "cedar" of the classical writers, though always a coniferous tree, was not the true cedar, but often the juniper; (2) the material used was not a fixed oil of any coniferous tree, since no such oil was then known; (3) the "cedar" juice of Pliny was the natural resinous exudation of some coniferous tree, though not of the true cedar, but probably often of the juniper; (4) *cedrium* as defined by Pliny was pyroligneous acid containing admixed oil of turpentine and wood tar.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

18583. VIKENTIEV, VLADIMIR. Nar-Ba-Thai. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 17(1-2) May 1931: 67-80.—(1) Nâr-Mertha or Nâr-Ba-Thai? (2) The hero of Papyrus d'Orbiney and his relation to the n'r-fish. (3) The valley and the tree or Ba-Ta. The articles conclude with a sketch of the data concerning the career of Nâr-Ba-Thai presented by historical documents and by folklore and legend. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

BABYLONIA-ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 18570, 18573, 18604)

18584. BOISSIER, ALFRED. Fragment de la légende de "Atram-Hasis." [Fragment of the legend of "Atram-Hasis."] *Rev. d'Assyriol. et d'Archéol. Orient.* 28(2) 1931: 91-98.—We have two fragments from the second and third tablets of the story of "Atram-Hasis." The text was written in Sippar, by the same scribe who wrote the text published by Scheil in 1898. Facsimile, transcription, and translation are given. (Photograph.)—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

18585. LOHMEYER, ERNST. Glaube und Geschichte in vorderorientalischen Religionen. [Faith and history in Near Eastern religions.] *Breslauer Universitätsreden.* (6) 1931: pp. 27.

18586. LUTZ, HENRY FREDERICK. A slave sale document of the time of Neriglissar. *Univ. California Publ. in Semitic Philol.* 9(12) 1931: 413-418.—Photographs and translation.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

PALESTINE AND SYRIA

(See also Entries 18619, 18720, 18724)

18587. BOUGHTON, J. S. Conscience and the Logos in Philo. *Lutheran Church Quart.* 4(2) Apr. 1931: 121-133.—Philo's interest in the Logos doctrine was ethical as well as metaphysical. The Alexandrian Jew claimed that man's possession of free will enabled him to choose either the "hope of God" which spelled salvation or the "death of the soul," the frustration of life. Transcending the Stoic concept of "reason" with its decided deterministic bias, Philo saw hope in the principle of theocracy based upon the moral authority of the Jewish law. Where cold duty of Stoicism failed to enthuse, loyal dedication to the express will of God kindled. As a voluntary slave of God, man is empowered to reconstruct society in harmony with God's moral character. Prerequisites to hearing God's voice are unselfish piety, instruction (in the Torah especially), and noble conduct. God may come to each man when the conditions making for the divine approach are met, when man is "in tune with the Infinite."—*A. W. Nagler.*

18588. COOK, S. L'arrière-plan historique de l'Ancien Testament. [The historic background of the Old Testament.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 9(4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 295-318.—The Old Testament provides an interesting literature for the study of religious evolution. The great prophets were the first to emphasize the bond between Yahwe and Israel without national pride. In contrast to the high religious position of the king among other nations, Israel's function as a priest-people is stressed. Yahwe's people were all those who served Him, even those outside the national cult. The Old Testament illustrates a progress in conceptions of order, cause, and law; a similar evolution is found in the Indo-Iranian religion. An inter-relation between the conception of a moral deity entertained by peoples in contact with Palestine at the times of the great prophets is probable.—*Herbert I. Bloom.*

18589. EISLER, ROBERT. Das Qainszeichen und die Keniter. [The mark of Cain and the Kenites.] *Monde Orient.* 23(1-3) 1929: 48-112.—(1) Properly interpreted, the traditions connected with the name of Cain and the Kenites all hang together. The tribe described in Gen. 4 is one of wandering smiths, etc.; at once sacred and despised because of their craft, their immunity was protected by a mark which their neighbors regarded as one of shame (probably a cross on the forehead, for which there is evidence from Babylonian and Hebrew sources and the modern Sleb of the Syrian desert). Cain's land of Nod was the later seat of the Kenites, the mining district of the Sinai peninsula. (2) At least one strand of the paradise-legend, Gen. 2-3, describes the expulsion of Edomite tribes from lands given them by the "good god," the Pharaoh. The garments of skin (Gen. 3:21) were typical of Edomites, probably also of the derived Kenite group (as of the Sleb today; photograph); in Israel they marked the prophets, who retained Kenite connections. (3) The city of Cain was not inconsistent with his wanderings; a stronghold, which would probably also be a sanctuary, would be needed by these wandering smiths and miners. (Cf. Num. 24:21, etc.) (4) The figures in the genealogy of Cain, Gen. 4, represent the professions followed by this group—priests, traders (4:20 so to be taken), smiths of

various types. (5) References now scattered in I Chron. 2 and 4 mention groups of Kenite craftsmen—smiths, potters, scribes; the potters were apparently royal serfs. (6) The Kenite scribes of I Chron. 2:55 were undoubtedly professional writers, not scribes in the post-exilic sense. Yet the Kenite groups had a certain sacred character; and the great achievements of Hebrew religion were more closely connected with these representatives of the lower classes than with the kings in their cedar palaces.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

18590. FINKELSTEIN, L. Some examples of the Maccabean Halaka. *J. Biblical Lit.* 49 (1) 1930: 20-42.—There is difficulty in determining the original substance of Tannaitic traditions. The Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha are means of establishing early Halaka. The author wishes to discover the original Noachic sabbath, tithes, and temple regulations. Noachic laws were formulated at the beginning of the Maccabean period. Jewish hegemony necessitated a uniform civil law in the Maccabean domain. The Book of Jubilees records the accepted Halaka of its own time. The biblical law of tithes was often evaded before Maccabean times. The author of the Book of Jubilees annuls the law of the second tithes by maintaining that the priests must give 1/10 of their tithes for Jerusalemic consumption. Thus the law remains theoretically intact. The Maccabean documents somewhat clarify the confusion in the regulations of the priestly ablutions. All these laws antedate the formation of the Pharisaic party. The break between Pharisees and Hasmoneans is ascribed to the ambitions of the ruling house and the pacific tendencies of the Pharisaic scholars.—*Herbert I. Bloom.*

18591. HEMPEL, JOHANNES. Rudolf Kittel. *Z. d. Deutschen Morgenländ. Gesellsch.* 9 (1) 1930: 78-93.

18592. KAPLAN, CHAIM. The angel of peace—Uriel—Metatron. *Anglican Theol. Rev.* 13 (3) Jul. 1931: 306-313.—The Book of Enoch has exerted a strong influence upon Jewish mysticism. Many basic principles of the Cabbala are traceable to Enochic antecedents. One important feature of the Enochic angelology is prominent in the Cabbala: the term "angel of peace." An understanding of pre-Christian angelology is valuable in studying the theology of early Christianity. The popular views associated with the figures of the angel of peace and Metatron form the background of many ideas in the New Testament. Evidently the angel of peace is the mediator between heaven and earth. The significance of the Metatron idea appears in the pseud-epigraphic literature and the earlier rabbinic writings. The conception of the Angel of the Lord and the qualities ascribed to him, contributed greatly to the formation of Christian theology. The Apocalypse waited for the coming of the Angel of the Lord, of the presence, the captain of the Lord's hosts, the angel of revelation or of the Covenant to lead Israel to victory, to usher in a new order, to reveal secrets, to seal a new covenant. Those expectations prepared the way for Christianity. The apocrypho-pseudepigraphic literature forms a link between the Old and New Testaments.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

18593. KLEINHANS, ARDUINUS. De nova editione critica textus graeci Septuaginta Interpretum. [On the new critical edition of the Greek text of the Septuagint.] *Antonianum.* 3 (3) Jul. 1928: 257-266.—The edition of the Septuagint published in 1928 by M. Rahlfs is the first critical one, because it used Alexandrian and Vatican manuscripts. Kleinhans discusses the principles followed and the materials used by Rahlfs.—*Gerardo Bruni.*

18594. MAYNARD, J. A. The rights and revenues of the tribe of Levi. *J. Soc. Orient. Res.* 14 (1) Jan. 1930: 11-17.—The author compares the parallel passages

Lev. 7. 32-34, Num. 18. 1-7, 8-20, Dt. 18. 1-8 in order to shed light on the sequence of sources in the Pentateuch. These passages prove that all Levites were not priests. There is a class of priests, not Levites Neh. 7. 63-64. Priests are pretty well provided for by the one sanctuary. Levites are classed among the poor. At the time of D they are the dispossessed priests. The northern Levites were willing to accept a subordinate position. After the exile the proportion is 12-13 priests to 1 Levite. The parallel passages do not support the view that D is later than P. D and P are literary witnesses of two points of view in Israel: P an earlier, D a post-exilic.—*Herbert I. Bloom.*

18595. MIESES, J. Notes de lexicographie hébraïque. [Notes on Hebraic lexicography.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 90 (180) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 169-174.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

18596. VAJDA, GEORGES. La version des Septante dans la littérature musulmane. [The version of the Septuagint in Moslem literature.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 90 (179) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 65-70.—A study of the legend of the Septuagint translation as reflected in Moslem literature. Some Moslem writers merely record the legend in their histories, others use it for polemical purposes. Moslem tradition reflects faithfully the attitude of Jews and Christians toward this work: Christians approve of the book, Jews object to it. A third tradition, however, is also indicated, viz., that in certain Jewish quarters the Septuagint was accorded the same veneration as the Hebrew original.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

ASIA MINOR

18597. WAINWRIGHT, G. A. Keftiu. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 17 (1-2) May 1931: 26-43.—Keftiu must be sought somewhere within the limits of Pisidia-Lycaonia-Isauria-Cilicia. The "names of Keftiu" center on Cilicia Tracheia. The spell "in the speech of Keftiu" also indicates Cilicia Tracheia, or else Cilicia in general, both by the gods it seems to name and by the fact of its being an incantation. The only country that sent to Egypt "a vessel of the work of Keftiu" also sent "vessels of iron." Within the general area there was situated at one end the city surnamed ἡ σιδηρεῖα, and at the other the land of the famous smith Tubal-Cain. There is also much evidence that the bringers of the iron age poured forth from the western end of this same country. (Map.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

PERSIA

(See also Entry 18620)

18598. CUQ, ÉDOUARD. Les actes juridiques susiens. [Legal documents of Susa.] *Rev. d'Assyriol. et d'Archéol. Orient.* 28 (2) 1931: 47-72.—The clay tablets discovered at Susa (1927-28) during the excavations directed by de Mecquenem are being translated by Scheil. They contain a series of legal documents written according to long-established local custom. The texts are of interest because of the great antiquity of the civilization of Susa, and as evidence that Babylon sometimes permitted vassal states to keep their own legal forms. The laws of Susa seem to have differed from those of Babylon in some particulars: the appeal to the gods in financial affairs, the importance of the psychological element in contracts, and the publicity given to rights in property. The tablets which have been translated include actions for adoption, both filial and fraternal; inheritance; gifts and legacies; purchase and sale; leases of different types; partnerships; loans; and securities.—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 18574, 18575-18577)

18599. HEICHELHEIM, F. Die Ausbreitung der Münzgeldwirtschaft und der Wirtschaftsstil im archaischen Griechenland. [The expansion of coined money economy and the economic life of ancient Greece.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55 (2) 1931: 37-62.—An examination of new sources and newly found coins establishes the fact that primitive economy prevailed in the East Mediterranean region up to the 6th century B.C., that the introduction of coined gold and silver money—sporadic in the 8th and 7th centuries and fairly general in the first half of the 6th century B.C.—led to a rapid development of trade and industry which in the second half of the 6th century almost reached the level of the classical period, with Athens as the center. The causes which led to this remarkable development are as yet unknown.—*Nathan Reich.*

18600. LESKY, ALBIN. Die griechische Tragödie in ihren jüngsten Darstellungen. [Recent developments in the study of Greek tragedy.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 7 (4) 1931: 343-355.—A critical examination of works selected chiefly from the period 1926-1931. Problems of chronology, questions of priority, and discussions of interrelationships no longer hold the undivided attention of scholars. Even the larger topics of origin and development of tragedy are approached from a wider, less distinctly philological point of view. The writings of E. Howald and M. Pohlenz are cited as typical of the newer theory of attack, which seeks to interpret the tragic poets and their productions in terms of their political and spiritual environment.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

18601. MILNE, H. J. M. A rhetorical papyrus. *Proc. Leeds Philos. & Lit. Soc., Lit. & Hist. Sec.* 2 (2) May 1929: 97-108.

18602. TATARKIEWICZ, LADISLAS. Les trois

morales d'Aristote. [The three moral codes of Aristotle.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris), C. R.* 91 May-Jun. 1931: 489-503.—Recent research indicates that Aristotle is really the author of all three of the moral codes found in his works. The codes are dissimilar, but not contradictory. In the first system, commonly called the code of Eudemonia, the perfection of the individual is stressed, and this state is to be attained through study and contemplation. The second code contemplates an active life, regulated according to principles of justice. The third code is founded on friendship and the future. The first code is based on intelligence, the second on the will, and the third on sentiment. They represent the intellectual evolution of Aristotle. All are permeated with a religious feeling and all teach morality. They are the changing thoughts of the young, the middle aged, and the old man.—*J. A. Rickard.*

18603. WATSON. The Greek mysteries. *Queen's Quart.* 37 (4) Autumn 1930: 633-647.

HELLENISTIC AGE

18604. CAVAIGNAC, E. La chronologie des Séleucides d'après les documents cunéiformes. [The chronology of the Seleucids according to cuneiform documents.] *Rev. d'Assyriol. et d'Archéol. Orient.* 28 (2) 1931: 73-80.—Cuneiform documents furnish the most certain source for a chronology of the Seleucid period. The list of dates in this article is a compilation from several sources. There is also a table designed to facilitate the reduction of dates in the Babylonian calendar to the Julian calendar.—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

18605. UNSIGNED. Bibliography: Graeco-Roman Egypt. A. Papyri (1929-30). *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 17 (1-2) May 1931: 117-142.

ROME

(See also Entries 18567, 18569-18570, 18575, 18577, 18605, 18658, 18661, 18665)

18606. ANDREOTTI, ROBERTO. Constanzo Cloro. [Constantius Chlorus.] *Didaskaleion.* 8 (1) 1930: 157-201; (2) 1930: 1-50.—(1) Summary of the general background. (2) The genealogies of Constantius are later fabrications; from an obscure Illyrian origin he rose through military positions, gaining civil experience as governor of Dalmatia. Employed on confidential missions by the emperors (probably not actually praetorian prefect), he discarded Helena for Maximian's daughter, and in 293 was made Caesar. (3) Constantius' district included Britain and Gaul (not Spain). He met the British revolt, to which Maximian had been unequal. The influence of Carausius on the continent was destroyed, and an expedition under Constantius and Asclepiodotus conquered his successor, Allectus, in Britain. (4) On the German frontier, Constantius organized its defense and repelled at least one incursion. (5) As to his internal policy, he was a conscientious ruler, a tradition his grandson Julian was to revive. He tried to revive Autun, a decayed city, and its schools. He was not specially favorable to the Christians. (6) By the abdications of 305 Constantius became nominally senior emperor; actually (ill health? natural lack of ambition?) he took over Spain, but left imperial affairs mainly to Galerius. It was probably not by his command that his son Constantine fled from the court to come to Constantius' deathbed at York and seize his position. While Constantius' very good qualities perhaps reduced his effectiveness as emperor, as Caesar he was an able administrator, and one of the few high-minded supporters of Diocletian's reforms.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

18607. BARWICK, KARL. Ein neues Enniusfragment. [A new Ennius fragment.] *Philologus.* 86 (3) Jun. 1931: 332-337.—Reconstruction of an incomplete hexameter of Ennius from a phrase in Cicero's *de re publ.* 1, 56, and Vergil, *Aeneid* IX, 106=X, 115. The thesis is that this reconstructed fragment is Ennius' version of Homer, *Il. A.*, 528 ff.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

18608. BECK, EGERTON. The Roman law of marriage. *Dublin Rev.* 95 (378) Jul. 1931: 84-94.—A concise account of all that is known on the Roman law of marriage. Such matters as the legitimation of children by subsequent marriage, divorce, prohibited degrees of kinship, clandestine marriages are treated, as well as the indirect effect of Roman law upon the marriage law of England.—*John J. O'Connor.*

18609. CARCOPINO, JÉRÔME. Le bi-millénaire de Virgile. [The two thousandth anniversary (of the birth) of Virgil.] *Rev. d. Études Latines.* 9 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 45-61.—Virgil's birth is traditionally assigned to Oct. 15, 70 B.C. The bimillennium was celebrated in 1930. But Oct. 15 is only approximate and 1930 is mathematically incorrect for the bimillennium. If the year 1 A.D. represents the year of Rome 754, then 1 B.C. was 754-1=753. Therefore 70 B.C. equals 684 of Rome and 1931 A.D. equals 2684 of Rome. The world celebrated the bimillennium one year in advance! Is the traditional birthday correct? Virgil's personal history is focused from his birth, his assumption of the toga of citizenship, his death. The date of his death, Sept. 21, 19 B.C., need not be questioned. Suetonius-Donatus's *Life* of Virgil states that Virgil assumed the toga virilis XV anno natali suo—"when he was 15 years old" (common inter-

pretation), "in his 15th (?) year" (Carcopino's interpretation)—in the second consulship of those (Pompey and Crassus, 55 B.C.) in whose first consulship he had been born, and Lucretius died that very day. This passage may be accepted at face value. The disputed date of Lucretius's death is thus established as 55 B.C. Virgil assumed the toga in his 17th year (the normal age). This brings a dilemma: either the toga ceremony was in 54 (not 55) B.C., or Virgil was not born in 70 B.C.! Previous reasoning has validated 55 B.C. Further examination invalidates 70 B.C. It has considerable literary support, mainly dependent upon Suetonius-Donatus; the majority of Egyptian scholars date Virgil's birth in 71 B.C. According to the Suetonius-Donatus biography Virgil was born Oct. 15 in the first consulship of Pompey and Crassus (70 B.C.). But it affirms that he determined to go to Greece in his 52d year. He died on his return, Sept. 21, 19 B.C. He must, then, have been 51 on Oct. 15, 18 B.C., and have been born in 71 B.C., when Pompey and Crassus were consuls elect (*designati*). The celebration of the bimillennium in 1930, therefore, was inadvertently timely.—*E. H. Brewster.*

18610. COUSIN, J. *Problèmes biographiques et littéraires relatifs à Quintilien*. [Biographical and literary problems relating to Quintilian.] *Rev. d. Études Latines*. 9 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 62-76.—This minute investigation into the principal events of Quintilian's life, all a matter of conjecture, amasses many facts and hypotheses about Quintilian's contemporaries. The tradition from Ausonius and St. Jerome that Quintilian was born at Calagurris, Spain, is sustained against the claim that he was born at Rome. The date of his birth was about 30 A.D. The composition of the *Institutes of Oratory* is set between the death of Vibius Crispus, c. 93, and the assassination of Domitian, Sept. 18, 96, for after the emperor's death Quintilian would not have dared publish a text so flattering to him. Consular honors, attested only by Ausonius, may have been conferred by Domitian about 94, when the emperor's nephews adopted by him c. 92, were consigned to Quintilian's preceptorship. Quintilian was married about 83 when he was 52 and his wife was 13. His elder son, born c. 84, died c. 95, a second son, born c. 85, died c. 90. His wife died in 89. There is no convincing evidence that he re-married. Our knowledge of his life ends with 96.—*E. H. Brewster.*

18611. GELZER, MATTHIAS. *Nasicas Widerspruch gegen die Zerstörung Karthagos*. [Nasica's opposition to the destruction of Carthage.] *Philologus*. 86 (3) Jun. 1931: 261-299.—On the basis of ancient and modern accounts, Gelzer establishes the chronology of the debates in the Roman senate and essays a presentation of Nasica's arguments. He proceeds with a defense of Nasica as statesman and politician. An interesting parallel to the Nasica of Gelzer may be found in Diodorus whose arguments in favor of the people of Mytilene were recorded by Thucydides (3, 42-48.).—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

18612. LAMBRINO, S. *Deux types monétaires d'Histria*. [Two types of coins from Istria.] *Archéologie*. 7 (4) 1930: 101-108.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

18613. PIPPIDI, D. M. Le "numen Augusti."

[The "divinity of the emperor."] *Rev. d. Études Latines*. 9 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 83-112.—Among the religious observances supposedly attesting the divine character of Roman emperors not one furnishes irrefutable proof. How are to be explained the temples and priests consecrated to living emperors in Italy and elsewhere? The first problem has been successfully handled by Lily R. Taylor who maintains that the temples and priests of Augustus were consecrated not to the divine person of the emperor, but to his individual genius. Extending this idea, Pippidi studies epigraphic dedications to the *numen Augusti* and *numina Augustorum*. Inscriptions are numerous, but very brief and highly conjectural, but in no case, until the 3d century, is the imperial *numen* unquestionably an indication of divinity. Inscriptions support the theories of Beaudouin and Warde Fowler that *numen* is equivalent to "Genius" (to be distinguished from the emperor's person). This interpretation is substantiated by the poets, especially Ovid. Thus the *numen* of an individual was an indefinable, supernatural entity distinct from his material aspect—a conception harking back to the animistic phase of primitive Italic religion. The cult of the imperial *numen* was the cult of the emperor's Genius. The poets, especially Horace, corroborate this. The two fullest dedications designating honors to the *numen* of Augustus in connection with the *natalicia* (birthday rites), prove that it was the Genius which was honored. The imperial cult is reduced to an immemorial tradition of family religion.—*E. H. Brewster.*

18614. SEYMOUR, W. Y. *Julius Caesar, epileptic*. *U. S. Veterans' Bur. Medic. Bull.* 5 (4) Apr. 1929: 266-272.—From ancient times there has been a popular belief that Caesar was an epileptic, and in Shakespeare's play this idea is developed. Much of the present tradition may be based on this well-known portrayal. Plutarch speaks of Caesar's "falling sickness," and Suetonius says that "in his later days he was given to faint and swoon suddenly." Dio Cassius also mentions Caesar's illness, but other writers make no mention of it. The available statements, if true, apply equally well to severe malarial paroxysms, general paresis, arteriosclerosis, faintness, circulatory disturbance, and possibly to other conditions.—*Robt. R. Ergang.*

18615. STROUX, JOHANNES. *Vier Zeugnisse zur römischen Literaturgeschichte der Kaiserzeit*. [Four notes on the literary history of imperial Rome.] *Philologus*. 86 (3) Jun. 1931: 338-368.—1. An evaluation of Curvatus Maternus. 2. Caligula's criticism of the style of Seneca (Suetonius, Calig. 53.). 3. L. Annaeus Cornutus, father and son. 4. On the allegorical interpretation of Vergil.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

18616. UNSIGNED. *Orvieto Etrusca e il "fanum voltumnæ" di Tito Livio*. [The Etruscan Orvieto and the "fanum voltumnæ" of Livy.] *Civiltà Cattolica*. (1891) Apr. 6, 1929: 19-30.—In April, 1928, the first Congress of Etruscan studies met in Florence. The offer of the podesta of Orvieto to carry on excavations in order to find the *fanum voltumnæ* which, according to many scholars, was built in Orvieto, was accepted. *Orvieto etrusca* by Pericle Perali gives the reasons for this scholarly opinion.—*Gerardo Bruni.*

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

18617. SWANN, NANCY LEE. *Biography of the Empress Teng*. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 51 (2) Jun. 1931: 138-159.—Empress Teng as a child was studious and precocious. At the age of 16 she formally entered the court as an honorable lady, polite, generous, and humble. Under her rule (102 to 121 A.D.) the government was economically conducted, there being a decrease in the number of office holders and court extravagances.

The empress was careful to observe the ceremonial usages, was gracious and compassionate to the poor, and successful in pacifying neighboring peoples. A student of the classics, history, astronomy, and arithmetic, she patronized and encouraged scholars. This article is a translation from the annals of the later Han dynasty. [Copious footnotes.]—*Herbert Wender.*

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

See also Entries 18592, 18596, 18606, 18699, 18703, 18711)

18618. CARRINGTON, PHILIP. Astral mythology in the Revelation. *Anglican Theol. Rev.* 13 (3) Jul. 1931: 289-305.—The meaning of Revelation is governed almost entirely by Jewish-Christian conceptions. The devotees of the Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha have concerned themselves with third-rate products of contemporary Jewish thought in what they call the "eschatological background" of the New Testament. The deep spiritual meaning of St. John's visions is drawn from the prophecies of the Old Testament and the Gospels. The symbols are merely one form of the universal symbolism of the mythology of the day. It is difficult to trace details of this symbolism to sources other than the prophets, temple ritual, and gospel. Astral elements enter into the symbolism of the Apocalypse merely as a subsidiary element of the mythical symbolism which is itself subsidiary to Jewish prophetic and liturgical symbolism. There is no astral system running through the Apocalypse unless we can say that St. John visualizes creation under its four quadrants (the four corners of the earth), neglecting more or less the twelve houses.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

18619. GINSBURGER, M. La "chaire de Moïse." [The "seat of Moses."] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 90 (180) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 161-165.—The phrase "the seat of Moses," in Matthew 23: 2, has no parallel in rabbinic literature. In Biblical Hebrew the phrase "to seat oneself on the throne" or "the seat of some one" means simply to succeed someone.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

18620. KRAELING, CARL H. The Apocalypse of Paul and the "Iranische Erlösungs-Mysterium." *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 24 (3) Jul. 1931: 209-244.—The Apocalypse of Paul is found in a multiplicity of versions. The Manichaean and Mandaean texts and the discussions centering around Reitzenstein's thesis of the "Iranische Erlösungsmysterium" establish for it a place in Christian apocalyptic thought. The present discussion is of the section dealing with the fate of the righteous and wicked souls immediately after the death of the body and before their entrance into eternal bliss or punishment. In its Syriac form an angel appears, leading Paul into the world beyond to behold the blessings and punishments to the good and evil, to enable him the better to preach repentance. The idea of angelic appearances at the bedside of the dying was certainly present in Judaism. Additional descriptive data as to the angels is found in the

Manichaean and Mandaean texts and traditions. Reitzenstein finds these associated with the Iranian Daena. Two derivations are thus possible, one Jewish, the other Iranian. The highly developed conceptions of the guardian angel incline one to look to Judaism for the explanation. The origin should be sought in Asia Minor, perhaps with the spread of Persian ideas, perhaps in the latter half of the 4th century. The section dealt with furnishes testimony to the way in which elements related to the "Iranische Erlösungsmysterium" went over into Christian thought and to the later development of Christian eschatological ideas.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

18621. MARUCCHI, O. I più importanti monumenti della collezione cristiana capitolina. [The most important monuments of the Capitoline Christian collection.] *Bull. d. Comm. Archaeol. Comunale di Roma.* 57 (1-4) 1929 (pub. 1930): 269-327.—A collection of photographs of the chief monuments (mostly previously published) of the Christian art of the Capitoline museums, which has recently been rearranged, and augmented by items from other collections. The series includes a number of interesting sarcophagi and inscriptions of the 3d to 6th centuries, with two inscriptions of the 11th.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

18622. SALIM, EDGAR. Vorchristentum und Staat. [Early Christianity and the state.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55 (2) 1931: 21-36.—The assumption that the aspirations of Christ were purely spiritual, devoid of any secular aims, and negative to the idea of the state is erroneous. The repeated characterization of the early Christian movement as rebellion, the armed march into Jerusalem, the stressing of Jesus' descent from the dynasty of David, the execution of Jesus as the pretender to the Judaean throne, testify to the political aims that animated the actions of Christ. The condemnation of the state as the dominion of Satan refers not to the state as such but to the Roman state, which ought to be destroyed by force and replaced by the glorified new kingdom. The latter is not a place in heaven but built for man and its capital city is Jerusalem. The political element evaporated with the crucifixion of Jesus and his followers settled down to a period of waiting for the second coming of Christ. In the meantime the passive spiritual elements were emphasized which gradually led to the adjustment of Christianity to the existing state, but which was not completely shared by all believers as proven by the recrudescence of the appeal to arms, to bloodshed, in the writings of early Christianity.—*Nathan Reich.*

THE WORLD 383 TO 1648

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 18649, 18657)

18623. BLUM, ANDRÉ. Les débuts de la gravure sur métal. [The origin of engraving on metal.] *Gaz. d. Beaux-Arts.* 6 (824) Aug. 1931: 65-77.—While there are examples of engraving on metal in very ancient times, those found in Europe date back to the middle of the 15th century. Before this, there was a long period of experimentation. The oldest examples of these early efforts are at Vaucclerc. The composition, probably from the 12th century, represents a religious subject and is today part of the Rothschild collection. Engraved paper appeared much later—not until the beginning of the 15th century. The instruments used by the early engravers were the same as those of the goldsmiths and silversmiths of the Roman-Byzantine period. Several examples of the different types of engraving are de-

scribed and a few of these are beautifully illustrated.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

18624. BUTLER, R. M. Irish architecture—ancient and mediaeval. *J. Royal Inst. Brit. Architects.* 38 (17) Jul. 11, 1931: 623-626.—Architecture has followed the same general trend in Ireland that it has taken through northern Europe, with some variations. There are numerous pre-Christian remains. The date of the development of Irish Romanesque is still a matter of debate; examples of Anglo-Norman Romanesque are also found. Gothic architecture appeared by 1250, but has less individuality than that which preceded it, developing on the same lines as in England but on a less grand scale. Spanish detail crops up in some places. The secular architecture of the medieval period is confined chiefly to the Norman forts.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

18625. SOMMERFELDT, GUSTAV. Über Crannachs Anteil zum Altarschmuck der Wolfgangskirche zu

Schneeberg. [Cranach's share in the altar decoration of the Wolfgang church in Schneeberg.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächs. Gesch. u. Altertumskunde*. 51 (1) 1930: 171-172.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 18621, 18651, 18686-18687, 18699, 18703, 18711)

18626. BESCHIN, IGNATIUS. De systemate morali probabilismi. [The moral system of probabilism.] *Antonianum*. 4 (1) Jan. 1929: 100-102.—Probabilism is the moral doctrine of S. Alphonse. Alphonse's probabilism is not laxity; it means that between two opinions the most probable must be chosen. The most likely opinion makes moral law; the author does not accept the terminology which distinguishes two kinds of probabilism, *absolutus* and *moderatus*, because there is only one kind of probabilism in the doctrine of Saint Alphonse.—*Gerardo Bruni*.

18627. BÉVENOT, MAURICE. The Amersham "martyrs." *Month*. 157 (804) Jun. 1931: 490-496.—The proposal of a monument in Amersham, Buckinghamshire, to "martyrs" alleged to have been burned there because they "defied the Roman church and stood for the principles of religious liberty" is a reaction to the declaration of Pius XI that no less than 136 Englishmen had been put to death for the Catholic church and became subjects of beatification. At the most only four men were burned at Amersham and one of these was not a martyr, while of the other three it is impossible to say on what precise grounds they were put to death. John Foxe is untrustworthy in his *Book of Martyrs* and the memorial has the flimsiest of historical bases.—*Charles S. Macfarland*.

18628. BIRCH, T. BRUCE. The life, teaching, and influence of William of Ockham. *Biblical Rev.* 16 (3) Jul. 1931: 360-388.—William of Ockham was born late in the 13th century in the village of Ockham, England. He died about 1349. He influenced Luther and the Reformation and modern philosophers. He recognized the intuitive and abstractive powers and the apprehensive and judicative acts of the mind. He maintained that all knowledge of reality is intuitive. He advocated three kinds of knowledge: intuitive sensitive, intuitive intellectual, and abstractive intellectual. Abstractive intellectual knowledge presupposes intuitive. The individual only is reality. Universals are constructs of the mind. Ockham recognized two sources of ideas: of things and of the operations of the thinking self. He sought for evident knowledge which is known intuitively. True premises cause evident assent. False premises cause opinion. Premises believed cause faith. Faith is the assent of the mind to the truth of a judgment. There is no evident knowledge of the soul or of God. Ockham changed the basis of science from the universals of Aristotle, which were entities, to universals which are constructs of the mind. He interpreted universals in terms of things, while Aristotle interpreted things in terms of universals.—*T. Bruce Birch*.

18629. CABROL, F. The reopening of the Council of Trent and the Cardinal of Lorraine, 1547-1562. *Dublin Rev.* 95 (378) Jul. 1931: 1-13.—A first volume study by Outram Evennett of the Council of Trent and the part played in it by the Cardinal of Lorraine, second son of Claude de Guise and Antoinette de Bourbon. The cardinal was not a great man but a powerful and worthy ecclesiastic. In 1551 he saved France from schism and maintained the supremacy of the pope against all attacks. Pius IV cannot be accused of tepidity in the work of the Counter-Reformation. The worth of French monarchs and Catherine de Medici are carefully weighed. The Colloquy of Poissy, and the arguments for and against the reopening of the council are

also considered in this important English contribution to the history of the period.—*John J. O'Connor*.

18630. CHENEY, C. R. The papal legate and English monasteries in 1206. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46 (183) Jul. 1931: 443-452.—Some new evidence as to the reason for the English visit of the papal legate, Master John of Ferentino in 1206, is furnished by the document printed here, a copy of injunctions to visitors of monasteries. The legate made a close inquiry into English houses at the time, made a number of reforms, and prepared these injunctions, the earliest, probably, drawn for English monasteries, but very comprehensive in scope.—*Warner F. Woodring*.

18631. CLEMEN, OTTO. Ein gleichzeitiger Bericht über die Leipziger Disputation 1519. [A contemporaneous account of the disputation of Leipzig, 1519.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächs. Gesch. u. Altertumskunde*. 51 (1) 1930: 44-57.—Sebastian Fröschel's account of the disputation of Leipzig, although written by an eye-witness, did not appear until 1566. Recently an account of the disputation written in 1519 was found among the Pirckheimer papers in the library of the city of Nuremberg. It corroborates the account written in 1566.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

18632. DE BRUYNE. Nouvelle liste de membra disjecta. [New list of dismembered MSS.] *Rev. Bénédictine*. 43 (1) Jan. 1931: 5-8.—From 1924 to 1926, in collaboration with Wilmart and E. A. Lowe, De Bruyne presented an extensive list of palaeographic *membra disjecta*. In the present article he gives a new list of dismembered manuscripts which comprises eight sets of uncial, semiuncial and capital manuscripts. De Bruyne catalogues each set by describing each scattered member, stating its condition, naming its location, and giving its mark of registration in the local collection.—*G. G. Walsh*.

18633. EDLER, FLORENCE. The monastic scriptorium. *Thought*. 6 (2) Sep. 1931: 181-206.—The scriptorium during the middle ages was both the printing press and publishing office of western Europe. Cassiodorus laid its beginnings in Italy in the 6th century, and as monasteries developed an evolution came in the writing room. Benedictine monasteries usually had one large room, the Cistercians and Carthusians favoring individual smaller rooms. There came to be several classes of scribes. The scriptorium began to decline about the end of the 13th century on the continent, later in Britain.—*H. M. Lydenberg*.

18634. GEROLA, GIUSEPPE. Giovanni e Gualtiero di Brienne in S. Francesco di Assisi. [John and Walter of Brienne in the church of St. Francis at Assisi.] *Arch. Franciscanum Hist.* 24 (3) 1931: 330-340.—The lower church of St. Francis at Assisi contains a fresco of the crucifixion with heraldic shields and a portrait of the donor. The arms and the portrait are those of Walter VI. of Brienne, titular duke of Athens, who dedicated the chapel to the memory of his great-great-grandfather, the Latin emperor of Constantinople, John of Brienne, when he was for the first time vicar of Florence in 1326. The tomb adjoining is that of that emperor, who had known St. Francis at the siege of Damietta in 1219.—*William Miller*.

18635. GOODIER, ALBAN. Bellarmine: defender of the faith. *Month*. 157 (804) Jun. 1931: 481-489.

18636. GRUMEL, V. Recherches récentes sur l'iconoclasm. [Recent research on iconoclasm.] *Echos d'Orient*. 33 (157) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 92-100.

18637. GRUMEL, V. Recherches sur l'histoire du monothélisme. [Research in the history of Monothelism.] *Echos d'Orient*. 33 (157) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 16-28.

18638. HALECKI, O. Przełom w dziejach unji kościelnej. [Church-union in the 14th century.] *Przegląd Powszechny*. (182) 1929: 276-297.—The author represents the status of the inquiries concerning the

union of Latin and Greek churches in the 14th century. He indicates the sources and their location, and the causes which prevented a union.—*A. Walawender.*

18639. HICKS, LEO. Father Persons, S. J., and the seminaries in Spain. *Month.* 157 (804) Jun. 1931: 497-506; 158 (805) Jul. 1931: 26-35; (806) Aug. 1931: 143-152.—Historical sketches, treating especially the character and motives of Father Persons, defending him against charges of self interest or institutional self interest, in his labors on behalf of English Roman Catholic missionary colleges abroad in the 16th century, with ample citations of the sources, throwing considerable light on the history of the Roman Catholic church in England and the solidarity of the church in its relations with Roman Catholic nations.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

18640. JACOB, E. F. Some English documents of the conciliar movement. *Bull. John Rylands Library, Manchester.* 15 (2) Jul. 1931: 358-394.—The conciliar movement centered largely about the universities. Various documents show that even if the English people were not vitally interested in the unity of the Christian church, at least they did not merely "piously deplore" the schism.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

18641. OLIGER, LIVARIUS. *Regulae tres reclusorum et eremitarum Angliae saec. XIII-XIV.* [Three rules of hermits and anchorites of England in the 13th and 14th centuries.] *Antonianum.* 3 (2) Apr. 1928: 151-190; (3) Jul. 1928: 299-320.—The three are: (1) *Regula reclusiva Dubliniensis* (from MS 97 of Trinity College in Dublin); (2) *Regula eremitarum Cantabrigiensis* (from MS VI. 17 of University library of Cambridge); (3) *Regula eremitarum Oxoniensis* (from MS Rawl. Bodl. lib. in Oxford). All three are very valuable for the knowledge of some aspect of religious life in medieval England.—*Gerardo Bruni.*

18642. POORTER, A. D. *Le traité "De amore et de odio carnis" attribué à Raoul de Flaix, O.S.B.* [The treatise "De amore et de odio carnis" attributed to Raoul of Flaix, O.S.B.] *Rev. d'Ascétique et de Mystique.* 12 (1) Jan. 1931: 16-28.—Edition of the third treatise contained in MS 20 of the library of Bruges. The treatise deals with the "spiritual ascent" and the gradations of ascension so frequently met in the full middle age. This MS was written in the second part of the 13th century: it comes from the abbey of Ter Doest, by way of Dunes. Sanderus ascribed it to a Benedictine in the diocese of Beauvais, Radulphus Flaviacensis. The text of the treatise is transcribed.—*Francis Burke.*

18643. REES, SILAS. *Leontius of Byzantium and his defence of the council of Chalcedon.* *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 24 (2) Apr. 1931: 111-120.—Leontius of Byzantium (fl. 520-543 A.D.) declared that the manhood of Christ is "enhypostatic or in-existent." The council of Chalcedon (451) held that the person or hypostasis of Christ consists of the union of two perfect natures. Leontius accepted the distinction made by Aristotle between nature and hypostasis. He defended the council from the point of view of a disciple of the School of Alexandria, against Severus of Antioch, Julian of Halicarnassus, Philoxenus of Hierapolis, and John Philoponus of Alexandria. He was greatly influenced by Athanasius, Basil, Gregory of Nazianzen, Cyril of Alexandria, and Pseudo-Dionysius. He regarded Plato as mightier than Aristotle. The modern study of Leontius dates from 1887. Loofs, Harnack, J. P. Junglas, and H. M. Rellon

are the principal writers concerned with him.—*Samuel Gardiner Ayres.*

18644. REMANS, GILBERT. *Le bienheureux Gabriel Maria Nicolai.* *France Franciscaine.* 14 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 193-204.

18645. UNSIGNED. *La regola Benedettina.* [The Benedictine rule.] *Civiltà Cattolica.* (1896) Jun. 15, 1929: 506-516.—A commentary of the Benedictine rule.—*Gerardo Bruni.*

18646. VEUTHEY, P. LÉON. *Alexandre d'Alexandrie. Maître de l'Université de Paris et ministre général des Frères Mineurs (1270-1314).* [Alexander of Alexandria, master of the University of Paris and minister general of the Minorite Friars.] *Études Franciscaines.* 43 (245) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 145-176.

18647. VILLER, MARCEL. *L'Abrégé de la Perfection de la dame milanaise.* [The Compendium of Perfection, ascribed to a lady of Milan.] *Rev. d'Ascétique et de Mystique.* 12 (1) Jan. 1931: 44-89.—In 1912, in the first volume of the critical edition of St. John of the Cross, Father Gerard of St. John of the Cross rejected the treatise here referred to. Viller concludes that it is due to the inspiration of the Italian Jesuit Achilles Gagliardi (1537-1607), to the meditations of Isabella Christina Bellinzaga, and to Gagliardi's editorship. The obscurity in which the book's origin and publication is involved must be understood in the light of her claims, about 1592, to have received a mission for the reform of the church and particularly of the mendicant orders. The letters of Jesuit superiors indicate a decisive discountenancing of Gagliardi, who was nevertheless afterwards charged with responsible trusts. Scheuer has indicated a first edition of the book at Cremona, 1585. Viller asks for the evidence. In March, 1601, the book was touched upon by Clement VIII, who imposed silence upon Isabella. Father Gerard has questioned the orthodoxy of the treatise. Viller expresses a more favorable opinion. Cardinal de Bérulle drew largely upon it for his own *Bref discours de l'abnégation intérieure*, and St. Francis de Sales ranked it high.—*Francis Burke.*

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 18720, 18724)

18648. CRÉMIEUX, AD. *Les Juifs de Toulon au moyen-âge et le massacre du 13 avril 1348.* [The Jews of Toulon in the middle ages and the massacre of Apr. 13, 1348.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 90 (179) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 43-64.—Five Latin documents that illustrate the text have been added. [See Entry 3: 13560.]—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

18649. NETTL, PAUL. *Some early Jewish musicians.* *Musical Quart.* 17 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-15.—From Italian Renaissance.

18650. ROSENBERG, H. *Elégie de Mordekhai ben Yehouda di Blanes sur les 24 martyrs d'Ancone.* [Elegy of Mordekhai ben Yehudah di Blanes for the 24 martyrs of Ancona.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 90 (180) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 166-168.—Although David Kaufmann did not realize it, the elegy published by him (*Rev. d. Études Juives*, 31: 227-230) is the elegy of Mordekhai ben Yehouda di Blanes for the 24 martyrs of Ancona. The author here publishes variants from a more correct manuscript in his possession.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

EASTERN EUROPE

SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

18651. ESTREICHER, STANISLAW. *Pacyfizm w Polsce 16. stulecia.* [Pacifism in Poland in the 16th century.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon., i Socjol.* 11 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 1-24.—The problem of *bellum justum* was a frequent subject in the 15th and the 16th century in Poland. There was a tendency to allow war under some

circumstances, but a radical current condemned all war. Two Italians, Lelius Sozzini and Ochino, established themselves in Poland and advocated, as Christian, opposition to all war. They gave rise to "Socinianism." Many pamphlets were written, the best known of which were: *Defensio verae sententiae de magistratu* by Jacobus Paleolog, of Greek origin, who lived in Poland and his

Ad scriptum . . . de bello et judiciis forensibus responsio. A detailed answer was made in 1581 by Faustus Socinus in *Ad Jacobi Paleologi . . . librum pro Racoviensibus responsio* in which he holds that Christ had absolutely prohibited war. The greatest opponent of the "Arians" was the famous preacher Piotr Skarga who held that under certain circumstances the Christian must become a soldier. These ideas were adopted by the Catholics. When in 1638 the "Arians" were expelled from their Polish headquarters, Raków, some of them went to Holland where again serious discussions took place between them and Protestant writers on the subject of war and peace. Their most famous opponent was Hugo Grotius. Numerous polemical writings appeared in the 17th century. In the 18th century the problem of pacifism in Poland is discussed in relation to Saint Pierre, Stanislaw Leszczyński, and Rousseau. The best known representatives were the brothers Kajetan and Wincenty Skrzetuski and Staszyc.—*O. Eisenberg.*

18652. MACUREK, JOSEF. *Dozvuky Polského bezkráloví z roku 1587.* [Echoes of the Polish interregnum of 1587.] *Filosofická Fakul. Univ. Karlovy. Práce z Vedeckých Ústavů.* 24 1929: pp. 194.—Polish political history of 1588-1594, especially the struggle of different parties of the aristocrats for kingship. The central character is Chancellor Jan Zamojski, the main supporter of the king Sigismund III of Sweden. His efforts to keep this monarch on the throne of Poland against the followers of the Habsburg candidature are here described as well as his efforts to avert the Turkish and Tartar peril. Success of the chancellor was temporarily threatened, particularly in 1590-1592, by the violent agitation of the Habsburg party, which succeeded in winning Sigismund III over to the idea of surrendering the throne in favor of the Austrian archduke. Zamojski frustrated these intrigues. Against the ambitions of Archduke Maximilian stood the wish to secure the Polish throne for the Archduke Ernest and Rudolph II was not able to maintain a uniform policy. Therefore the Habsburg candidature sustained defeat in 1594 and disappears from history. [Abundant archive references of which 12 documents in German and Latin are printed. French summary.]—*J. Susta.*

18653. SCHMIDT, GEORG. *Privilegien der Herren von Schwanberg für ihre Stadt Haid.* [Privileges granted by the barons of Schwanberg to their city of Haid.] *Mitteil. d. Vereins f. Gesch. d. Deutschen in Böhmen.* 67 (1-2) 1929: 1-36.—The present village of Haid was a city during the middle ages. Between 1263 and 1650 it belonged to the baronial family of Schwanberg. Haid, in southwestern Bohemia, came into existence in the 12th century. From 1369 onwards the barons granted the burghers various freedoms in order to place them on an equal footing with the inhabitants of the royal cities. The burghers were permitted to sell their properties, to deed them freely, to marry without permission of the lord, to move elsewhere when they so desired. They were obliged to furnish to the baron two armored wagons ("war-wagons" of the Hussites). In 1494 this demand was reduced to one wagon, but in return for the alleviation the burghers were not to be permitted to import beer. They were to brew beer of good quality in Haid and were to pay a tax on it to the baron.—*Livingstone Porter.*

18654. SCHREIBER, JOHANN. *Geschichte der Papiermühle zu Rokitzitz, zugleich ein Beitrag zur Stadtgeschichte.* [History of the paper mill in Rokitzitz, also a contribution to the history of the city.] *Mitteil. d. Vereins f. Gesch. d. Deutschen in Böhmen.* 67 (3-4) 1929: 87-114.—Rokitzitz is situated in the mountains of eastern Bohemia. The first paper mill in Bohemia was established there in 1644 by special permission of Ferdinand III. It belonged to Count Nostitz. The

peasants of his domains were required to give all their old rags and cloth to the mill.—*Livingstone Porter.*

18655. SIEGL, KARL. *Aus dem Briefwechsel der Städte St. Joachimsthal und Eger in älterer Zeit.* [From the correspondence of the cities of Eger and St. Joachimsthal in medieval times.] *Mitteil. d. Vereins f. Gesch. d. Deutschen in Böhmen.* 67 (3-4) 1929: 65-87.—The present famous radium spa of St. Joachimsthal near Carlsbad in Bohemia was formerly a small village named Konradsgrün. Ca. 1510 silver ore was discovered there. A city was founded and the name was changed to St. Joachimsthal. It belonged to Count Stephen Schlick who became an ardent Lutheran. The city grew rapidly. In 1516 there was not even one tavern; in 1521 there were more than 400 houses, 29 taverns, and some 7,000 inhabitants. The yield of the mines was bountiful. In 1521 the mint of Count Schlick coined 127,581 silver dollars, called "Thalers" after the city. In 1525 there was a serious revolt of the miners who destroyed the mint and the city hall. New buildings were erected, but they were destroyed by a fire in 1538. The earliest documents about St. Joachimsthal are in the archives at Eger. There was a very active correspondence between the two cities. The rapid growth and prosperity of St. Joachimsthal are depicted. In 1547 Counts Jerome and Lorenz Schlick participated in the Protestant revolt against Charles V and as a result were forced to cede St. Joachimsthal to the emperor's brother, Ferdinand I.—*Livingstone Porter.*

18656. STLOUKAL, KAREL. *The Czech national aristocracy.* *Central Europ. Observer.* 11 (28) Jul. 10, 1931: 397-398.—Before the battle of the White Mountain of 1620 the Czech aristocracy was succumbing to internationalizing influences from abroad: the Catholics to Italian and Spanish, and the Lutherans and the Czech Brethren to German and French influences. The germanization of the Czech territory was gradually attaining dangerous proportions. With the defeat of 1620 the majority of the aristocracy sympathized. Others were exiled and their landed property confiscated. Finally only about one-fifth of them remained and they identified themselves with the court. The lesser aristocracy remained faithful to national traditions and as late as 1654 they would not answer letters in German. The younger generation, however, preferred foreign honors and were assuming German names. They became germanized, or rather internationalized. The Czech language slowly disappeared from parliamentary deliberations. The third generation spoke Czech only in intercourse with its servants. The Czech national revival of the 19th century was not the work of the aristocrats who deliberately betrayed their nation.—*Joseph S. Roucek.*

18657. WOSTRY, WILHELM. *Aus Peter Parlers Zeit.* [From the times of Peter Parler.] *Mitteil. d. Vereins f. Gesch. d. Deutschen in Böhmen.* 69 (1-2) 1931: 1-30.—The architect Peter Parler was born in Cologne in 1330. Charles IV called him to Prague in 1353 to continue the building of the cathedral of St. Vitus. The corner-stone had been laid in 1344. The first architect had been Matthias of Arras who died in 1352. Peter Parler worked continuously on the cathedral until 1397 when he retired. He received a weekly salary of 56 groš (shillings), was given firewood for the winter, and annually two suits of clothes. Prague in 1353 had a population of about 40,000. It was the seat of the imperial chancery where was evolved a unified German language, the direct antecedent of the High German employed by Luther in his Bible translation. From 1353 onwards John of Neumarkt, a master of good language, was the chancellor, and he was chiefly responsible for its standardization.—*Livingstone Porter.*

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

GENERAL

(See also Entry 18687)

18658. STACH, WALTER. *Mittelaltlateinische Philologie und Geschichtswissenschaft.* [Medieval Latin philology and historical studies.] *Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 26(1) Apr. 1, 1931: 1-12.—Beginning with the present number, the *Historische Vierteljahrschr.* will devote a special section to medieval Latin philology. This is the first time that such a step has been taken in a German periodical. The interrelation between Latin philology and the history of the middle ages is as close as that between classical philology and history in the ancient world, but recognition of that connection is only now taking place. In both fields, a proper handling of the source materials necessitates a sound basic training in philology.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entry 18791)

18659. FONT-RÉAULX, J. de. *Diplômes carolingiens de l'abbaye de Beaulieu.* [Carolingian charters of the abbey of Beaulieu.] *Moyen Age.* 41(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 4-11.—A discussion of three charters of Charles the Bald conferring certain properties on the abbey of Beaulieu.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

18660. JUSSÉLIN, MAURICE. *Notes tironiennes dans un diplôme de Charles le Chauve du 25 juillet 864.* [Tironian notes in a charter of Charles the Bald of July 25, 864.] *Moyen Age.* 41(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 3-4.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

18661. VACCARI, PIETRO. *Dall' unità romana al particolarismo medioevale.* [From Roman unity to medieval particularism.] *Ann. di Sci. Pol.* 4(1) Mar. 1931: 1-24.—Regions of the Roman empire were always characterized by ethnic and cultural differences, as appears in the example of the Iberian peninsula and the adjacent Novempopulonia. Particularism appears also in the Roman writers of the Late Empire, and in regional religious movements, like those of the Donatists and the Priscillianites. The progressive decay of centralized authority is paralleled by the decline of the primatial power in the church in Spain, Gaul, and Italy. The transfer of administrative centers from the province to the single city is shown by the importance of the *comes* in the Romano-Germanic kingdoms.—*E. H. McNeal.*

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 18634, 18648)

18662. HEINRICH, WALTER. *Königshufen, Waldhufen und sächsische Acker.* [Royal hides, forest hides, and Saxon fields.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächs. Gesch. u. Altertumskunde.* 51(1) 1930: 1-10.—In Lusatia the names of villages and hamlets and the division of the fields have changed but little since the middle ages. They are noteworthy monuments of the advance of the Germans into the territory east of the Elbe. Settlements in Saxony were first made in 1150. Every farmer received a hide of land. Since this was measured in country heavily wooded it could not be laid out along straight lines. This accounts for the difference between the Frankish or plain hide consisting of 2319.30 meters in length and the forest hide of 2474.01 meters in length. The royal hide was twice as long as the forest hide.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

18663. HULL, R. *The "Defensor Pacis."* *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 33(738) Jun. 1929: 593-604.

18664. KISCH, GUIDO. *Studien zur Kulmer Handfeste.* *Die Rechtsvorbehalte der Kulmer Handfeste, ihre Rechtsgrundlage und Rechtsnatur.* [Studies on the Kulm charter. The legal provisions of the Kulm

charter, its legal foundation and nature.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch. Germanist. Abt.* 50 1930: 180-232.—A charter was granted by the Teutonic Knights to Kulm and Thorn in 1232-33; destroyed in 1250, it was replaced in 1251. Since the Kulm charter served as the model when the order expanded, Kisch studies it in detail. According to Brunneck, Arts. 1-8 deal with the communal law and organization of Kulm, 9-21 with the legal relations of individual citizens, while 22-24 concern land. On the basis of Art. 11 Brunneck would see the rights retained by the order dependent on lordship and territorial mastery as useful or minor prerogatives (*regalia*), while those reserved as regards certain citizens as ownership reservations. Kisch says no clear distinction of *regalia* (public law) and ownership (private law) reservations existed in medieval law. Von Gierke has shown that *dominium* was not limited to the public law sphere, and Kisch shows that there is no distinction between *dominium* and *proprietas* in the Kulm charter. Public and private law are indivisible in the charter, for the Knights were not only sovereign but also sole owners. Art. 10 recognized the cession of property rights to civilians with reservations of rights (1) useful for sovereignty (Art. 11) and (2) further limitations; Art. 14 II limits the rights granted to Kulm and Thorn civilians. Kisch notes a distinction between *cives* and *peregrini*, here crusaders or pilgrims who intended to settle in the territory. Therefore Art. 14 II does not deal with private grants as Brunneck says. Nor are there ownership reservations in the Kulm charter, for the fishing, hunting and mill rights retained date much earlier.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

18665. LOHMEYER, HERMANN. *Vergil im deutschen Geistesleben bis auf Notker III.* [Vergil in German cultural life to the time of Notker III.] *German. Studien.* (96) 1930: pp. 199.—This study supplements in part and in part corrects the more comprehensive work of Comparetti, *Vergil in the middle ages*. It adds many details with reference to an area which was to Comparetti peripheral and secondary, and in so doing corrects his conclusion that Vergilian influence on Teutonic culture was negligible. The 31 pages of notes are largely bibliographical.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

18666. PETER, KURT. *Des Raths zu Dahlen Stadtbuch.* [The municipal register of the council of Dahlen.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächs. Gesch. u. Altertumskunde.* 51(1) 1930: 20-43.—Dahlen (a few miles east of Leipzig) was founded in 1228. Its municipal register was written in Latin until 1429 when German began to be used. It contains a list of the officials and their functions.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

18667. PR. *I prestiti della repubblica di Venezia (sec. XIII-XIV).* [Loans of the Venetian republic—13th and 14th centuries.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45(8) Aug. 1930: 747-754.—Following the comprehensive illustration given by Luzzato of the public loans in the Venetian republic, the author declares that research work in economic history can never be entirely built up on economic considerations. Though it is possible to build up a chronological table of events, it is not easy to reconstruct completely, as is necessary in economic research, the social life of a nation.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

18668. PRINCE, A. E. *The strength of English armies in the reign of Edward III.* *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46(183) Jul. 1931: 353-371.—The accounts of the keeper of the wardrobe confirm the belief that the chronicle figures for the Edwardian armies are hugely excessive, and give some positive data as to total strengths and the proportions of troops of various arms engaged in certain Scottish and continental campaigns. Data exists for the years 1334-38 and 1341-42 on the Scottish front, and for the continental armies of 1338-

39, 1345, 1336-37 (in Brittany), 1355, and 1359. Horse archers were employed, both in Scotland and across the Channel earlier than was previously supposed, and constituted, likewise, a larger proportion of the total forces. At Sir Thomas Dagworth's battle of St. Pol-de-Leon, June 9, 1346, the Blois faction dismounted their men-at-arms in the English fashion, and this some weeks before Crecy. In the last 15 years of Edward III the wardrobe ceased to finance the troops and these records fail. An indenture with Dagworth (1346) is printed.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

18669. SCHIESS, T. Der Richterartikel des Bundesbriefes. [The judiciary clause in the Charter.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 11 (2) 1931: 154-192.—Karl Meyer has shown that the interpretation of the clause regarding judicial power is of the utmost importance. [See Entry 3: 8821.] Meyer's interpretation is too revolutionary. Schiess interprets this clause as follows: the three cantons were willing to serve their king, but they wanted to be protected against any new claims of Rudolph. On the other hand, the king was not to instate as justice any man who had bought the judgeship or who was not a native. In 1309 Henry VI gave to each of the three cantons a deed which may be taken as confirmation by the empire of the Charter of 1291. This deed states that the three cantons do not have to go to court outside of their own territories, but that they are subject only to the justice sent by the king who keeps court in their own province. Another document of 1323 confirms this arrangement. The representative of the king is the supreme justice, while the native justice presides over the lower court. The document does not state who has the right to appoint the local justice, it merely asserts that nobody shall be appointed as *iudex vallis* except a native. The original Charter of 1291 does not show any revolutionary tendencies, but expresses a willingness to fulfill obligations agreed upon, while at the same time standing firmly on old rights.—*Rosa Ernst.*

18670. WITTE, A. Hartmann von Aue und Kristian von Troyes. *Beitr. z. Gesch. d. Deutschen Sprache u. Lit.* 53 (1) Feb. 1929: 65-192.—The author endeavors to show to what extent the works of Hartmann are indebted to those of Chrétien. He concludes that the Erec of the former in *Iwein* was patterned along the lines of the Erec of the latter in *Yvain*.—*Robt. R. Ergang.*

18671. WOOD-LEIGH, K. L. Sheriffs, lawyers and belted knights in the parliaments of Edward III. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46 (183) Jul. 1931: 372-388.—The accepted theory that English gentlemen shrank from service in parliament is somewhat shaken by a scrutiny of the circumstances under which the writs prescribed "belted knights" and forbade the return of sheriffs and lawyers. Sheriffs were not desired because attendance interfered with their local duties; lawyers, because they could use the potent common petition to further their clients' interest. The objection, originating locally, implied that the gentry preferred taking their turns in parliament. As to the requirement that "belted knights," *milites gladio cincti*, be returned, an examination of the sheriffs' returns and the writs *de expensis* shows: (1) at all times but a small part of the county members were of knightly rank; (2) when the writs did specify *milites gladio cinctos* little or no difference was made in the proportion of true knights elected; (3) the real reason behind this formula was the king's desire to secure, on certain occasions, a particular type of member, and was not a vain attempt to keep up to quota a dwindling representation of men of knightly rank.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 18649, 18652, 18664, 18666, 19335)

18672. BACHLER, KARL. Der Zwickauer Pritschmeister Wolfgang Ferber d. Ä. als Sinnbild einer Zeitwende. [Wolfgang Ferber the Elder of Zwickau, poet and master of ceremonies, a symbol of transition.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächs. Gesch. u. Altertumskunde.* 51 (1) 1930: 58-67.—Recently 69 new poems of Ferber the Elder (1586-1656) were found. His first great poem (1610) describes a cross-bow match of the Elector Christian II in the meter of Hans Sachs. Sixteen years later his *Tales of the Grand Duchess of Saxony* appeared, written in Alexandrine. The change of meter is explained by the fact that Ferber, originally a cloth-weaver and dyer, was eventually attached to the court in Dresden where he adopted the manners and viewpoint of the baroque.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

18673. BERENGUER CARISOMO, ARTURO. Los delincuentes en la novela picaresca de Cervantes. [Delinquents in the picaresque novel of Cervantes.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 18 (104) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 143-153.—The delinquent types in Spanish picaresque fiction are biologically and mentally normal, very different from the pathological types of criminals in Russian fiction. They are usually dignified, even kind and courteous, punctilious about their formal religious duties, and do not debauch themselves more than is customary among the population in general. When caught and convicted, or given their own medicine of the sword or the pistol, they accept their lot with resignation and even with decided good will. All this is to be explained by the fact that robbery in the Spain of this period was a slack work occupation and the last resort of ruined families, because the burden of empire had completely crushed the home economic order. Religion had also become formal and devitalized due to the Inquisition and to the dogmatic retardation that normally follows social depression.—*L. L. Bernard.*

18674. DELOCHE, MAXIMIN. La chambre de Louis XIII et le cardinal de Richelieu. [The service of the bed-chamber of Louis XIII and Cardinal Richelieu.] *Rev. Hist.* 167 (1) May-Jun. 1931: 16-45.—On the last day of December, 1625, Louis XIII made a gift of the privilege of importing tapestries called of the *façon de Flandres* to one of the first valets of his bed chamber. This is only one of many instances of his liberality to valets and personal servants. The influence of this class of person on Louis XIII was due to his early training and his character. Feeble of will, person, and intellect, ill at ease with equals, fearful of himself, he found his confidants in persons of lowly rank who were near him. Richelieu had always to reckon with this secret influence as his *Memoirs* and *Political Testament* show.—*E. H. McNeal.*

18675. EMMISON, F. G. Poor relief accounts of two rural parishes in Bedfordshire, 1563-1598. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 3 (1) Jan. 1931: 102-116.—*S. Reznick.*

18676. NEEDON, RICHARD. Der Verrat des Bautzener Stadtschreibers Peter Preischwitz im Jahre 1429-30. [The treason of Peter Preischwitz, town clerk of Bautzen, in 1429-30.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächs. Gesch. u. Altertumskunde.* 51 (1) 1930: 11-19.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

18677. PAOLUZI, ALESSANDRO. Tagliacozzo e i duchi Colonna. [Tagliacozzo and the dukes of Colonna.] *Boll. d. R. Deputazione Abruzzese di Storia Patria.* 19 Apr.-Aug.-Dec. 1928 (pub. 1930): 177-191.—The author reports from numerous unpublished documents the privileges which the Colonna and Orsini families gave to the community of Tagliacozzo from the end of 1400 to 1700.—*Teresa Bruni.*

18678. POLLARD, A. F. Thomas Cromwell's parliamentary lists. *Bull. Inst. Hist. Res.* 9 (25) Jun. 1931:

31-43.—The document printed is an illustration of the amount of information which may lie hidden behind the best of calendars. The date of this document is between Feb. 4 and April 7, 1533. The list calls attention to the order in which parliamentary lists were made to at least 1536: not alphabetical, but wholly topographical. The significance of the list here printed defies analysis. It probably represents a gathering for the purpose of sounding opinion. Another list of Cromwell's of 1534 is made up also almost exclusively of members of parliament but with an admixture of departmental officials and might be a list for a dinner party. A list erroneously dated 1534 belongs to May, 1536, and is a list of suggested candidates for the general election of May, 1536.—*Coral H. Tullis.*

18679. **SALTER, F. R.** *The Hanse, Cologne, and the crisis of 1468.* *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 3 (1) Jan. 1931: 93-101.—The king of Denmark had seized a number of ships belonging to Lynn merchants by way of reprisal against the misdeeds of some of their fellow-townsmen. On the complaint of the injured merchants that the Hansards had helped Denmark, Edward IV, in 1468, ordered the arrest of the Hansard merchants in England, fined them, and had their London property sold. Exception was made in the case of the Cologne merchants, who were placed in charge of the Steelyard. The crisis which followed ended with the treaty of Utrecht in 1474. The Hansards were restored, and Cologne was temporarily expelled. The controversy reveals the weakness both of the Hanseatic League and of England. By its own definition, the League was only a "firm confederation," and neither company, guild, nor corporation. Hence the rivalry between Lübeck and Cologne. Hence Cologne deserted the League in this crisis only to be in its turn deserted in 1474. Nor was England under Edward IV sufficiently united to be able to pursue a firm policy of economic nationalism. The market for English cloth was on the continent, and German merchants and ships were still needed to carry it there.—*S. Reznick.*

18680. **SCHNEIDER, REINHOLD.** *Vasco da Gama.* *Atlantis.* Jun. 1930: 364-372.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

18681. **STEVENSON, G. H.** *Margaret Paston.* *Dublin Rev.* 95 (378) Jul. 1931: 33-46.—A brief review of the *Paston Letters*, edited by James Gairdner of the Public Record Office, beginning with the marriage of Margaret to John Paston in 1440 and ending with her death in 1484.—*John J. O'Connor.*

18682. **THOMPSON, JAMES WESTFALL.** *Lectures on social history. English rural life in the fifteenth century.* *Rice Inst. Pamphl.* 17 (2) Apr. 1930: 116-140.—The life of the small nobility during the 15th century may be traced in the *Paston Letters*.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

18683. **THOMPSON, JAMES WESTFALL.** *Lectures on social history. The origin and development of the newspaper.* *Rice Inst. Pamphl.* 17 (2) Apr. 1930: 141-156.—During the medieval ages the pilgrim was the chief bearer of news, which was carried with relative rapidity. To insure the veracity of the news, the Statute of false news was passed in England in 1275 and was subsequently made more rigorous. In the early phases of printing, proclamations were read aloud by the town crier. Single sheets were printed relative to important events and distributed at the fairs. Public interest in political events was sharpened by the Thirty Years War. The *Gazette*, published in Paris May 30, 1631, was

the first real newspaper. It had many imitators and in time became a quasi-official publication with a restricted circulation. The first Paris daily was the *Journal de Paris*, although the periodic *Mercur Galant* had long been a strong competitor of the *Gazette*. The hey-day of the French press was during the Revolution. The London *Times* began its career Jan. 1, 1788, and its evolution has been conditioned by English conservatism. American newspapers have largely followed the lead of the English press.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

18684. **WEIZSÄCKER, WILHELM.** *Das alte Zinnbergrecht von Graupen im Erzgebirge. Bis zur Mitte des 16. Jahrhunderts.* [The old tin-mining rights of Graupen in the Erzgebirge to the middle of the 16th century.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch. Germanist. Abt.* 50 1930: 233-309.—In this study of the earliest important tin mine Weizsäcker points out: (1) that the mine dates from before 1241 with the earliest indication of a mining law in 1464. There is extant a mining ordinance of 1487 comprising 62 articles as well as an account book dated 1530. (2) Reservations of the lords include the "tenth," the operation of the tin-scale, the fees for all wood employed in the mines. On the other hand, the miners enjoyed urban privileges, citizenship, and tax exemptions. (3) The mines were divided into very small parts, one person acting as lessee with the property divided as a guild enterprise. These contractors, among whom Teplitz Jews were prominent, seldom worked the mines, but rather dealt in mining shares by sale or pledge with all transactions entered in the mining account book. (4) The mines themselves were pits, often quadrated, with special working of declivities and galleries. In addition mention is made of refineries, foundries, and stamping mills. (5) Juries of mining contractors decided controversies between them, while (6) the legal conditions of the mine-workers were fixed in detail. The wages were fixed for diggers, servitors and apprentices, the working-day 8-4 with possible overtime and Sunday a holiday. (7) The obligation to work the mines was regulated by a mine master and the juries mentioned above, while respites from working are known. (8) Among the mining officials is the master, many in 1464, later but one. Then there was the mining jury whose remuneration arose from the litigation fees. In the 16th century there existed a higher official than the master, and also a "tenth-man." Besides the Graupen city court with its judge and lay assistants there was the arbitration court composed of the master and the jury. These had competence over minor controversies, respites, surveying, and policing. The penal and disciplinary measures, however, remained with the lords. Weizsäcker considers this example of German mining law as particularly significant.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

18685. **YSSELSTEYN, G. T. van.** *L'auteur de l'ouvrage Vindiciae contra tyrannos, publié sous le nom de Stephanus Junius Brutus.* [The author of the work *Vindiciae contra tyrannos*, published under the name of Stephanus Junius Brutus.] *Rev. Hist.* 167 (1) May-Jun. 1931: 46-59.—Modern scholars have been inclined to accept the conclusions of Elkan, that the author was Philippe du Plessis-Mornay. Ancient biographers, however, from Agrippa d'Aubigné to Bayle, ascribe it to Hubert Languet. The work contains a preface and four parts, corresponding to the four questions propounded. Part III differs from the other three and is the only part that really deals with the subject announced by the Latin title. It is probably the work of Mornay, while the rest is more likely to be the work of Languet.—*E. H. McNeal.*

THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entry 18596)

18686. ASÍN PALACIOS, MIGUEL. De la mystique d'Abenarabi. Les états, les demeures et les charismes. [The mysticism of Abenarabi. States, dwellings and charismata.] *Rev. d'Ascétique et de Mystique*. 12 (1) Jan. 1931: 29-43.—Chapter 9 of a forthcoming book upon Christian influences in Islam, *El Islam cristianizado*. The article exposes the theologic presuppositions, the ascetic method, and the analytic stages of the doctrine of perfection set forth in his *Mawaqûi* by the 12th century sufi, Abenarabi. Abenarabi starts with the necessity of grace, which illuminates and stimulates acts of virtue. The hierarchy of dwellings is set forth chaotically in *Fotuhât*, and again in *Tohfa* and *Mawaqûi*. In dismissing the dwellings traditional in Islam since the 10th century, the author opens perspectives back through Dahnun the Egyptian (14th century), to the Pandects of Abbot Antiochus, to the three dwellings of St. Basil, fear, hope and love, and to that contemplation which is the dwelling par excellence of St. Augustine. A special study upon the mysticism of Algazel will demonstrate these Christian antecedents. Abenarabi's hierarchy of charisms is to be found in his *Mawaqûi*, *Amr* and *Anwar*, theologically and psychologically documented. There are external charisms and internal, and the internal charisms include some which seem related to the mystical graces which the Catholic mystics of Spain will later point out in the process of Christian sanctification. Father Asín Palacios does not favor Baruzi's claims for the utter newness of the renouncement of spiritual consolations taught in St. John of the Cross; but rather puts forward Abenarabi and the Christian monastic tradition inspired by Luke 14.25 sq. The rest of the article is a detailed study of the eight

charisms which Abenarabi classifies according to the bodily organs which serve as instruments of the virtues. The traditional Christian note frequently reappears.—*Francis Burke*.

FAR EAST

(See also Entry 18549)

18687. OLSCHKI, LEONARDO. Der Brief des Presbyters Johannes. [The letter of Prester John.] *Hist. Z.* 144 (1) 1931: 1-14.—Since the 7th century, Nestorian Christians were scattered throughout Persia, India, and the Mongolian realm. In 1122, an exotic Christian was brought to Rome from Byzantium, who claimed to be patriarch of India and told marvelous tales. Thereafter the existence of a Christian realm in the heart of Asia was accepted throughout Europe. The participants in the Second Crusade dreamed of aid from this source. When in 1141 the Mohammedans were defeated by the Mongols at Samarcand, the Christians of Asia Minor felt that the defeat was due to a Christian ally from Eastern Asia. A Syrian bishop in 1145 told Otto von Freising that the victor of Samarcand was a Nestorian priest and king, named John, who ruled over a Christian realm beyond Persia and Armenia. In 1165 Europe was stirred by a strange letter, written in Latin and addressed to various European rulers, which purported to come from Prester John, king of kings at the ends of the world. Pope Alexander III in 1177 sent an answer to the legendary monarch through a Magister Philippus. For centuries thereafter popular imagination was occupied with this fabled realm. Prester John's letter was a clever forgery portraying a political utopia, exhibiting the folly of petty squabbles in that troubled period. Prester John, who has more land and wealth than all the rulers of the West, preaches to them peace and humility. He is the ideal Christian.—*Sol. Liptzin*.

THE WORLD 1648 TO 1920

GENERAL

18688. BANFI, ANTONIO. Intorno al problema di una storia dell'idealismo. [The problem of a history of Idealism.] *Cultura*. 10 (4) Apr. 1931: 295-321.—*W. R. Quyn*.

18689. BOYER, JACQUES. La moisson à travers les âges. [Methods of harvesting used throughout the ages.] *La Nature*. (2861) Jul. 15, 1931: 49-56.—During the time of the Pharaohs the Egyptians cut grain with a sickle and threshed it with a device somewhat like the *noreg*. Similar methods were used by the Phoenicians, Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans. At a meeting of the Royal Society of London in 1780 the problem of harvesting by machinery received special attention. Thereafter several Englishmen tried to invent a machine that would meet the need of the farmer. In 1831 the reaper was invented by Cyrus McCormick.—*A. Edith Mange*.

18690. LIDDELL HART, B. Military critics and the military hierarchy. A historical examination as to whether superior rank and numbers promise superior wisdom. *Army Quart.* 22 (1) Apr. 1931: 41-56.—Military critics have done a much needed service in correcting the ideas of the generals in command. Hoenig uncovered the inaccuracy of the official German account of the Franco-Prussian war. Wilkinson and Repington did excellent service in Great Britain. But in France in particular have the critics justified themselves. Mayer foresaw the tactical changes imposed by modern weapons and their effect upon strategy. Grouard exposed the fallacy of the offensive idea.—*T. S. Anderson*.

18691. USHER, ALBERT PAYSON. The history of population and settlement in Eurasia. *Geog. Rev.*

20 (1) Jan. 1930: 110-132.—The frontier stage is the early stage in the process of settlement. After the intermediate stages, there follows the stage of maturity of settlement, indicated by the stabilization of population and the complete occupation of the area capable of exploitation. The problem of subsistence becomes more pressing at this point. At the beginning of the Christian era, northwestern Europe was in the frontier, India and China were in the early intermediate, and the Near East settlements in the mature stages. Progress in settlement continued in northwestern Europe from the 14th to the 16th centuries. India had attained maturity in certain regions of the Ganges valley by the 16th century, while China was but beginning a period of notable development. Both reached full maturity of settlement in the early part of the 19th century. (Maps and charts.)—*L. S. Feuer*.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 18754, 18991)

18692. COUES, W. P. Washington's campaign against smallpox in the Continental army. *New Engl. J. Medic.* 202 Jun. 26, 1930: 1254.

18693. FORCE, JOHN N. Daniel Sutton and the revival of variolation. *Univ. California Publ. in Pub. Health*. 1 (7) 1931: 323-335.—Variolation, or preventive inoculation using pustule contents from recovering cases of smallpox, is said to have originated with the Georgians and Circassians prior to 1700. The Brahmins used the method with religious fervor according to Holwell (1767). The practice was first introduced into England

by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu in April, 1721, but when deaths occurred, the practice quite subsided (1740). It was introduced and championed in America by Cotton Mather in 1721 against much opposition. He was stoutly supported by Zabdiel Boylston, a Boston physician, but at least 6 deaths occurred in 244 inoculations. To Daniel Sutton in England is given the credit of greatly extending variolation which his father, Robert Sutton, by a safer method, revived as early as 1755. The improvement was the use of only slight skin puncture. Creighton reports that 13,792 persons were inoculated in the years 1764–66 by Sutton, and 6,000 more by his assistants, all without a single death. Dimsdale, his chief competitor, was invited to Russia to inoculate Catherine II for which he received a fabulous fee and an annuity. Inoculation by light scratches or superficial punctures are still known as "Suttonian inoculation." In 1798 Jenner introduced vaccination which has succeeded variolation. [Bibliography.]—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

18694. PLEDGE, H. T. The history of science. *Discovery*. 12 (140) Aug. 1931: 254–256.—A report of the international congress held at the Science Museum, South Kensington.

18695. ZEUCH, LUCIUS H. Early medical legislation and organization in the Illinois country. *Bull. Soc. Medic. Hist. Chicago*. 4 (2) Jul. 1930: 201–213.

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 18557, 18574, 18771, 19739)

18696. ORPEN, R. CAULFEILD. The Georgian period of architecture in Ireland. *J. Royal Inst. Brit. Architects*. 38 (17) Jul. 11, 1931: 627–630.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

18697. PRUNIÈRES, HENRY. Opera in Venice in the XVIIth century. *Musical Quart.* 17 (1) Jan. 1931: 1–13.

18698. SMITH, HARVEY P. The charm of old San Antonio. A Spanish settlement of the Southwest. *Monog. Ser. (N. Y.)*. 17 (4) 1931: 87–92.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 18737, 18739, 18758, 18762, 18776)

18699. AYER, JOSEPH CULLEN. Translations of bishops. *Anglic. Theol. Rev.* 13 (3) Jul. 1931: 271–288.—"Translation" is the removal of a bishop from one diocese to another. It does not apply to a suffragan. The first instance of a translation was that of Alexander of Jerusalem in the 3d century. The original unconditional prohibition of removal was modified but was to be exceptional, for sound reasons, and controlled by authority. In medieval canon law only the pope could translate a bishop and if a bishop removed otherwise he lost both dioceses. The practice was grossly abused by the papacy. In England under Henry VIII, the king took the place of the pope and the bishop had to be elected. In the American church translations were recognized as common law, but there was opposition. Later, translations were forbidden by canon until 1904. Translations are now a part of the canonical system in all parts of the church, but effort is made to prevent ambitious self-seeking by bishops. Whether the regular practice of translations will ever be established in America as it is in England may be doubted, but there is need of some clear declaration of principle.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

18700. BALTHASAR, N. Le problème de dieu d'après M. Edouard le Roy. [The problem of God according to Edouard le Roy.] *Rev. Néo-Scolast. de Philos.* 33 (31) Aug. 1931: 340–360.

18701. BOTHER, C. GRAHAM. Huguenots in South Africa. *Proc. Huguenot Soc. London*. 13 (6) 1929: 579–590.—With the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, cer-

tain of the *émigrés* who had at first fled to Holland settled at Cape Colony which was just at the transition stage between half-way house to India and agricultural colony. There they took an active part in the life of the community, although they were at first distrusted by their Dutch neighbors.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

18702. DUDON, P. Note sur les éditions du P. de Caussade. [Note on the editions of Père de Caussade.] *Rev. d'Ascétique et de Mystique*. 11 (1) Jan. 1930: 63–71.—The article supplies a number of details not offered in the *Bibliothèque des écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus* of Sommervogel, and reviews the history of the two works of Père Jean de Caussade (1675–1751): *Instructions spirituelles en forme de dialogue, sur les divers états d'oraison, d'après la doctrine de M. Bossuet, évêque de Meaux*, (Perpignan, 1741), and the posthumous *Traité où l'on découvre la vraie doctrine de la perfection de salut*, better known as the treatise on Abandonment to the Divine Will. This was first edited by Père Ramière in 1861, on the basis of a collection of de Caussade's letters and of his instructions given at Nancy. The third edition, made in 1862 by Ramière, was an abridgement. The fifth edition, 1867, grew to two volumes which incorporated 128 more letters of de Caussade. There were other modifications in subsequent editions until 1884, the year of Ramière's death. All editions since then of the complete work, from the 9th edition in 1886 to the 20th in 1927, and of the abridged work, from the 8th in 1894 to the 21st in 1929, are unvarying.—*Francis Burke.*

18703. LA PIANA, GEORGE. Ancient and modern Christian apologetics. *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 24 (1) Jan. 1931: 1–27.—The rationalizing role of apologetics is clearly seen in the development of the Christian system. In primitive Christianity the superiority of its myths, its historical basis, the convincing nature of its miracles, and the urgency of its eschatology commended it to the common people. The problem of intellectual groups was met by a new formulation of the Philonic Logos doctrine which made the Christian revelation date back to the beginning of the world. The majesty of the ancient philosophies was acknowledged and their claim to some share in the divine revelation granted. The proof that the Christian revelation was the fulfillment of the Jewish and philosophical tradition was based upon prophecy and miracle, and upon the moral superiority of Christianity. The neo-platonic tradition culminating in Augustine added the doctrine of the inner light. The theological slumber which followed the publication of *De civitate dei* was not terminated until the 12th and 13th centuries, when the rediscovery of Aristotle and the work of Aquinas established a new basis for Christian apologetics. Aquinas developed a purely intellectualist theology and a dialectical apologetic, the supreme effort of all time in bringing reason and dogma into logical harmony. The Reformation introduced no fundamental change but emphasized faith in Scripture, disparaged the power of reasoning, and resuscitated the Augustinian anthropology. The Protestant tradition has caused its apologetic to follow contemporary philosophical thought and scientific method. The successive influences of Butler and the 18th century natural theologians, Schleiermacher, Kant, the scientific revolution, the doctrine of evolution, and finally the emergence of higher criticism, have completely destroyed the traditional Christian apologetics. Catholic theologians protect the Thomasian system with the addition of the doctrine of an infallible church. Protestant apologetists split into radical and conservative camps in seeking for a basis in contemporary thought or in the ancient if outworn tradition of the church.—*J. K. Gordon.*

18704. LE FANU, THOMAS PHILIP. The children of Marie de la Rochefoucauld de Champagné. *Proc. Huguenot Soc. London*. 13 (6) 1929: 560–578.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

18705. LO SERRO, PACIFICUS. Bio-bibliographia Antonini Maugeri, O.F.M., philosophi siculi (1813-1891). [Bio-bibliography of Antoninus Mauger, O.F.M., Sicilian philosopher.] *Antonianum*. 4 (1) Jan. 1929: 95-100.—The life and works of the eclectic philosopher and theologian A. Mauger, who was born in Catania (Sicily) in 1813.—*Gerardo Bruni*.

18706. MANCHÉE, WILLIAM HENRY. Huguenot London: the city of Westminster: Soho. *Proc. Huguenot Soc. London*. 14 (2) 1931: 144-189.—Soho was the center of Huguenot life in Westminster. The author goes over some landmarks and gives incidents connected with them.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

18707. MINET, WILLIAM. History of the Leicesterfield church, 1687-1786. *Proc. Huguenot Soc. London*. 13 (6) 1929: 596-612.—The record of the church based on some 468 reconnaissances in the *Actes du Consistoire*.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

18708. MORIARTY, G. ANDREWS. The New England Huguenots. *Proc. Huguenot Soc. London*. 13 (6) 1929: 591-595.—The Huguenots did not play so important a part in New England as they did in the Middle Atlantic states. The colonists in Massachusetts first came in contact with them during the struggle between d'Aulney, the papal representative, and de la Tour, the Huguenot. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes sent many Huguenots to the seaports of New England. The French church existed as a separate institution until May 7, 1748, when it was disbanded, the members merging with the rest of the community and dividing their loyalties in 1775.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

18709. ROBERTSON, JAMES A. Notes on early church government in Spanish Florida. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 17 (2) Jul. 1931: 151-174.—Much light can be shed on the social aspects of Spanish colonization in the New World by a study of the organization of the secular clergy in Spanish Florida, which belonged, from 1565 to 1763, to the diocese of Cuba. From MS material in the Archivo de las Indias at Seville the unrelieved poverty of the secular church organization in Florida is made painfully evident. The first mass in the new settlement of St. Augustine was celebrated by a secular priest, Lopez de Mendoza, Sept. 8, 1565. A poor church structure was raised, but as late as 1621 had no income. The king, from time to time, transferred tithes from Mexican vacant parishes, but, in spite of frequent decrees, allocating additional income, no sufficient provision was made for maintenance of service, sacristan, organist, acolytes, or altar boys; wine was even lacking for sacramental uses. Missionary activities in Florida were wisely left to the regular clergy, for secular and regular seem never to have gotten on well together. The laws regulating the collection and disbursement of tithes were seldom complied with. Twice only in 200 years Florida was visited by the incumbent bishop of Cuba, in 1606 and 1674, both visits accompanied by salutary results. After long negotiations an auxiliary bishopric was created, but Florida was virtually uninhabitable and the auxiliary bishop returned to Cuba.—*S. H. Thomson*.

18710. ROGET, F. F. The name "Huguenot." *Proc. Huguenot Soc. London*. 13 (6) 1929: 634-635.—The suffix *ot* has an uncomplimentary meaning in French, but the author is puzzled as to the origin of "huguen," the only similar word in French being *huguenote* which is a sort of kitchen pot.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

18711. THURSTON, HERBERT. The English legend of St. Joseph of Arimathea. *Month*. 158 (805) Jul. 1931: 43-54.—The legend of Joseph of Arimathea's connection with Glastonbury is a fable, which devout and well meaning Anglicans, assisted incongruously by spiritualists, are endeavoring to keep alive. Near the close of the middle ages when credulity was at its height, the legend was made much of, and after a century or two of repetition to and through simple, devout pil-

grims, it became firmly rooted. The vicar of Glastonbury has written a fictitious narrative in his attempted authentication of the legend.—*Charles S. Macfarland*.

18712. UNSIGNED. Archbishop Söderblom. *Amer.-Scandinav. Rev.* 19 (9) Sep. 1931: 521-523.—An appreciative sketch of the archbishop's life. [Photograph.]—*Oscar J. Falmes*.

18713. UNSIGNED. La rinascita del Tomismo a Napoli nel 1830. [The renaissance of Thomism in Naples in 1830.] *Civiltà Cattolica*. (1887) Feb. 2, 1929: 229-244; (1889) Mar. 2, 1929: 422-433; (1891) Apr. 1929: 31-42.—The author traces the history of the first attempts made in Naples by a group of Jesuits under the direction of Father Taparelli to introduce in the schools of their order the philosophy of Aristotle as it had been interpreted by St. Thomas of Aquinas and other scholastics.—*Gerardo Bruni*.

18714. WILLIAMS, SAMUEL C. An account of the Presbyterian mission to the Cherokees, 1757-1759. *Tennessee Hist. Mag.* 1 (2) Jan. 1931: 125-138.—*J. W. Holland*.

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entry 19350)

18715. BABICKI, L. דער געשיכטע פון דער "יידישער" קאלאניזאציע אין רוססן. [On the history of Jewish colonization in White Russia.] *Yivo Bleter*. 1 Mar. 1931: 232-239.—The law of July 9, 1804 endowed the non-existent Jewish agricultural class with many privileges so as to encourage its establishment. Jews began to settle in the government of Kherston after the law of 1807, though they were not permitted to settle in the villages and to engage in liquor traffic. The law of 1835 exempted Jewish settlers from military service for 25 to 50 years; they were not, however, granted any land within the Pale till 1844 and 1847. Colonization was not successful. Out of 201 families settled in the government of Grodno since 1848 only 72 remained in 1858. On Oct. 22, 1859 the government discontinued the distribution of land to Jews within the Pale. Finally the "temporary laws" of 1882 which prohibited the purchase and rental of land by Jews stopped entirely the Jewish settlement on land. The few colonies established are still in existence.—*Abraham G. Duker*.

18716. BLOCH, JOSEPH. Le testament d'une femme juive au commencement du XVIII^e siècle. [The will of a Jewess at the beginning of the 18th century.] *Rev. d. Études Juives*. 90 (180) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 146-160.—A copy of the ethical will of a mother to be read each year on the anniversary of her death. It was written at Mannheim, Dec. 4, 1713. The testatrix is Rebecca, daughter of Abraham Halfon, wife of Hayim Sintzheim. The testament itself is in Yiddish; both the original text and the French translation are given.—*Jacob Rader Marcus*.

18717. DUBNOW, S. דער ערשטער קאמף פון השכלה קעגן חסידות. [The first combat of Haskalah against Hassidism.] *Yivo Bleter*. 1 Jan. 1931: 4-8.—A few years before the publication of Josef Perl's satire against Hassidism *Megale Temirin* (Vienna, 1819) an anonymous work appeared, never as yet printed, but utilized by the historians Peter Beer and Marcus Jost, who acknowledged their debt to a MS sent to them by Perl of Tarnopol. Dubnow in 1893 obtained a MS entitled *Über das Wesen der Secte Chassidim, Aus ihren eigenen Werken gezogen im Jahre 1816*. An investigation showed many passages to be identical with those in the *Megale Temirin*. A comparison with the works of Beer and Jost brought to light many identical passages and even errors. Dubnow thinks that Nahman Krochmal who lived at Tarnopol at that time, participated in the composition of the MS. It is quite possible, however, that the MS is a collective work composed by Tarnopol and

Lemberg Maskilim among whom were Perl, Krochmal, and Leib Mieses. Thus the date of the literary struggle between the Maskilim and the Hassidim can be traced to 1816-19. Dubnow has lost trace of the MS; a copy is in the City Library at Frankfurt a/M.—*Abraham G. Duker.*

18718. KON, P. איינער פון די ערשטע יידישע דאקטן [One of the first Jewish physicians in Wilno.] *Jiwo Bleter.* 1 Jan. 1931: 53-61.—One of the first known Jewish physicians in Wilno was Dr. Aaron Gordon. He was a Lithuanian and studied medicine at Padua where he was a member of the Polish "nation." He settled in Wilno, where he practiced his profession and was very active in communal affairs, having obtained a renewal of old privileges for the Wilno Kehilla from Augustus II in 1713. He also received from the king a letter of privileges recognizing him as the military doctor of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, appointing him and his offspring as servitors of the king, and granting them many privileges later utilized by his grandchildren in 1827 in protecting their rights of residence in Wilno. [Polish text of the letter and a Yiddish translation.]—*Abraham G. Duker.*

18719. LESTSCHINSKY, J. די גילדערונג פון די שטיין ערצאלער אין אייניקע קהילות פון פוילן. [The classification of the tax-payers of the Jewish Kehilot in Poland.] *Jiwo Bleter.* 1 Mar. 1931: 245-250.—A study of questionnaires answered by 312 communities in 1925 and 313 in 1927 shows that the annual budget of all the Kehilot in Poland amounts to approximately 28 to 30 million zloty, as compared with the 10 million mark budget of the Berlin community. Only 10 to 11% of the population pay Kehillah taxes. The average rate was 26.24 zl. in 1925; it increased to 35.2 zl. in 1927, while the number of payers decreased by 15,000. Less than 1% of the payers in Warsaw paid 26% of the taxes; 46% (80,000 persons) of the Warsaw population were too poor to pay the yearly tax of 10 zl. (about \$1.20). Thus 75 to 80% of the Jews in Poland belong to classes lowest economically.—*Abraham G. Duker.*

18720. LÖW, IMMANUEL. Jardin et parc. [Garden and park.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 89 (177-178) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 147-163; 90 (179) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 28-42.—An exhaustive, encyclopaedic treatment of garden and park in Jewish life and literature under the following heads: gardens in Palestine; terminology; gardens of flowers and fruits; royal gardens; vegetable gardens; names for gardens; laws concerning gardens; garden plots; gardens of Jerusalem; gardens of the Jewish communities; hot-houses; gardeners; Aggada; symbolism; paradise; proverbs; poetry; titles of works; names of places. The entire field of Jewish literature, down to the modern day, is searched for material.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

18721. POSENER, S. Les Juifs sous le premier empire. Les enquêtes administratives. [The Jews under the First Empire. The administrative enquêtes.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 90 (179) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 1-27.—Beginning with May, 1806, down to the end of the Napoleonic régime there were a succession of *enquêtes* made of the Jews of the Empire. Some of them were national, others were territorial or merely local. The motives impelling these studies were of a practical nature: to facilitate the execution of decrees dealing with the Jews; to regulate their economic life, or to organize their religious institutions. The data given is valuable for statistical purposes, for studies in movement of population, for the Jewish professions and crafts, and in general, their entire social life. These statistics treat of the Jew in France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, part of Switzerland, west Germany and nearly all of north Germany. Though the history of various censuses and *enquêtes* respecting the Jew are given, the actual data are not. References are made to the available material in the archives.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

18722. RINGELBLUM, E. איינע דעבאטע אין פוילישען סייס פון יאר 1775. [A debate about the Jews in the Polish diet of 1775.] *Jiwo Bleter.* 1 May 1931: 426-431.—At the 28th session of the diet of 1775 (February 7) the following questions were taken up: (1) increase of the Jewish head-tax; (2) agrarianization of the Jews; (3) limitations of the rights of sale of whiskey by Jews. The increase of the annual head-tax from 2 to 4 zl. was opposed by some nobles who saw their own ruin in an increase of Jewish poverty and in the indebtedness of the Kehilot. A compromise measure fixed a 3 zl. tax. The nobles then considered the idea of compulsory agricultural settlement of Jews. One expressed his fear of revolt by a dense settlement. A military man proposed their expulsion after they paid their debts. The sale of whiskey was opposed because the nobles could not compete with the Jewish distillers. The proposal was declared to be *contra legem* as infringing upon Jewish rights. The resulting law of 1775 exempted Jews and Karaites who worked their land themselves from the Jewish head-tax, from 3 years of payment of general peasants taxes, and from 6 years of same if they settled on land previously untitled. Jews were permitted to settle on both crown and noble land in Lithuania, the Kingdom of Poland, and Mazowsze. Rabbis were forbidden to marry Jews who could not prove that they had sufficient means for livelihood, and who were not engaged in commerce, trades, agriculture, or services.—*Abraham G. Duker.*

18723. SHATZKY, JACOB. אונגעקאנטער פראיעקט צו גרינדען א שולע פאר יידישע בעל-מלאכות אין ווארשע אין יאר 1836. [An unknown project for the establishment of a Jewish trade school in Warsaw in 1836.] *Jiwo Bleter.* 1 Jan. 1931: 48-52.—The Jewish public workers, Jacob Tugendhold and David Bauerherz, brought before the government committee for internal affairs on Aug. 30, 1836, a project for the establishment in Warsaw of an industrial trade school for Jews. The purpose of the school was to deter the Jews from commerce in which they were too prominent and which, together with the special taxation, caused the Jews to commit deeds harmful to the community. The authors suggested the establishment of a coach factory, since nine trades could be learned in the process of manufacture of coaches. The school was to accept 39 poor pupils, preferably orphans. The teachers were to be imported from Germany, since German resembles Yiddish closely. Polish, religion, Judaeo-German, arithmetic, and drawing were also to be taught. The budget of the school was to be covered by the "ticket" tax. After traversing the usual bureaucratic channels and arousing much comment the project was rejected: (1) for lack of money; (2) because the school could not aid in the reformation of the Jews; (3) because the school might monopolize the trade to the detriment of other manufacturers; and (4) because, if the school were a necessity, a Christian one ought to receive the preference.—*Abraham G. Duker.*

18724. WEILL, JULIEN. Revue bibliographique. Années 1929-1930. [Bibliographic review, 1929-1930.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 90 (179) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 71-104; (180) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 175-202.—A bibliographic review of Hebraica and Judaica, books and magazine articles. Most of the items are merely listed, but some are succinctly reviewed.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 18744, 18747, 18770, 18779, 18794, 18825, 18828)

18725. AITON, ARTHUR S. The diplomacy of the Louisiana cession. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 36 (4) Jul. 1931: 701-720.—In three different sets of negotiations just preceding the signing of the Family Compact of 1761,

Louisiana was the prize offered by French diplomats in return for Spanish favors. Yet it was not ceded then. In the negotiations leading up to the peace of 1763 Choiseul, determined to end the war as well as to save what he could for France, made concessions to England which sacrificed Spain's interests. Spanish acceptance of these arrangements was obtained through the cession of Louisiana.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

18726. LODGE, RICHARD. Lord Hyndford's embassy to Russia, 1744-9, Part II. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46 (183) Jul. 1931: 389-422.—Hyndford's main effort was to secure Russian troops to serve in the west, and to neutralize Prussia by massing in Courland and Livonia. Both the vacillation of Pelham's government and the exorbitant demands of Russia hampered him. Sweden's gravitation toward Prussia and France, and the part of the expense to be borne by the Dutch added difficulties. By December, 1747, an agreement was reached, by which England secured the auxiliaries, though at enormous cost. The empress of Russia was offended by the excision from this agreement of a secret clause offensive to Prussia, for England was now drawing nearer to Frederic. When Hyndford turned over the Russian embassy to Guy Dickens, in September, 1749, he could look back over a period in which his anti-Frederician bias, his undue confidence in Bestuzhev, and the vacillations of his ministerial superiors had made his attempts to deal with the touchy, venal, and avaricious Russians almost comically futile. [See Entry 3: 8920.]—*Warner F. Woodring.*

18727. MOWAT, R. B. Great Britain and Germany in the early twentieth century. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46 (183) Jul. 1931: 423-441.—At two periods, 1898-1902 and 1907-1914, were attempts made to establish between Great Britain and Germany the good relations upon which the fate of Europe largely depended. In the former period the attempt was largely made from the British side and aimed at alliance. It failed, because Germany had no clear and fixed policy. It was Germany who, in the latter period, sought an understanding. At the outset the refusal of the foreign office, whose spirit was embodied in Sir Eyre Crowe, to believe that Germany could make any proposal in frankness and good faith, prevented agreement. Thanks to Haldane's mission in 1912 an agreement might have been reached but for Germany's foolish insistence upon a perpetual pledge of English neutrality. There were three main difficulties. Two of them, colonies and the Baghdad rail-

way, proved soluble. The third, naval ratios, remained a constant source of irritation. Still, had not the calamity burst in 1914, Grey and Lichnowsky would probably have found a way out.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

18728. PRATT, E. J. La diplomatie française de 1871 à 1875. [French diplomacy from 1871 to 1875.] *Rev. Hist.* 167 (1) May-Jun. 1931: 60-84.—The period is viewed in the light of the *Documents diplomatiques français*. Bismarck's belligerency toward France was heightened by his fears of a triumph of clericalism and the reactions it might have on his own clerical difficulties in Germany. French diplomacy during the period showed great skill and secured marked success. By a policy of peace and a refusal to affront Germany in any way, France gave her no opening for belligerent action. At the same time the French attitude in the face of German bullying gradually won the sympathy of other countries, particularly Russia and England, until they felt intensely interested in the protection of France.—*T. S. Anderson.*

18729. UNSIGNED. Zur Geschichte der englisch-deutschen Beziehungen. [On the history of Anglo-German relations.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 60 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 433-441.—The British documents on the origin of the War prove Eckardstein (1919) who accused Bülow of rejecting an Anglo-German alliance in 1898 and 1901 to be grossly erroneous. In 1898 Chamberlain, in private discussions with Hatzfeld, suggested Anglo-German cooperation. This plan was dropped as Germany demanded a remaking of the Mediterranean Triple Alliance (England, Austria, Italy). In 1901, England's political situation had grown worse, and the British tried to get German diplomatic support in the Far East; Germany tried to re-open the discussion, but strictly forbade its London ambassador to ask for an alliance, hoping that England herself should offer it. Eckardstein, representing the sick Hatzfeld, acted against these instructions, and greatly exaggerated the possibilities for an alliance in order to conceal his disobedience. The British cabinet declined a defensive alliance with Germany in favor of a separate agreement about China. Eckardstein sent in his resignation. In May, 1901, Hatzfeld once more developed the German standpoint to Lansdowne: he asked for open assistance in case of a Franco-Russian attack on Germany. The British cabinet rejected the plan. A memorandum of Salisbury developing the British view is annexed.—*Hans Freck.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 18683, 18690, 18693-18694, 18706, 18711, 18726-18729, 18768, 18812, 18824-18825, 18839, 18843-18844, 18846-18847, 18864, 19275, 19334, 19533)

18730. DERRY, T. K. The repeal of the apprenticeship clauses of the statute of apprentices. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 3 (1) Jan. 1931: 67-87.—By the close of the 18th century the Elizabethan statute of apprentices had become largely inoperative. In 1814 the apprenticeship clauses of the statute were entirely repealed. The repeal was preceded by an organized campaign to bring the statute back to life, in which many trades participated. Between 1809 and 1813 Chippendale, a London attorney, prosecuted 19 cases involving violation of the statute, most of which he lost. By 1812 "the mechanics of the metropolis" began to work for an appeal to parliament. Serjeant Arthur Onslow, a new member, gave warning that he would take up the question of apprenticeship. A meeting of master manufacturers was held and a committee of management organized the campaign for Onslow's bill. This was introduced in April,

1814, and called for repeal. Both sides engaged in a campaign of publicity, in which pamphlets, appeals, and petitions to parliament played a large part. In parliament, however, the repeal was voted as a matter of course. The mechanics could count on neither Tory nor Whig support. Anti-Jacobin prejudice was still strong, and the danger of combinations of workers frightened the Tories, while the Whigs and such radicals as Place were committed to the principle of *laissez-faire*.—*S. Rezneck.*

18731. FAIRBROTHER, E. H. Tristan da Cunha. Original documents illustrating its history and that of its flag. *United Empire.* 20 (10) Oct. 1929: 569-576.

18732. FULLER, J. F. C. Tactics—1450-1704. An introduction to the study of Marlborough's campaigns. *Army Quart.* 22 (1) Apr. 1931: 107-115.—*T. S. Anderson.*

18733. GROSS, CLYDE L. Thirty years' study of a formerly neglected century of British history (1660-1760). *J. Modern Hist.* 2 (3) Sep. 1930: 448-471.

18734. GUEDALLA, PHILIP. Wellington: the last phase. *Harpers Mag.* 163 (976) Sep. 1931: 487-497.—Wellington long survived Waterloo and Vimeiro. In his

old age, his conversation became mellow without losing anything of its sharpness. His views, always normal, were collected like the pronouncements of a Delphic oracle. Wellington spent most of his last years at Walmer in Kent where he led a quiet but busy life. He was hospitable, especially to children, and he was addicted in his later days to strange mechanical devices for the household and to unusual clothes.—*Julian Aronson.*

18735. HOGG, O. F. G. The late English board of ordnance: the origin and history of modern munitions administration. *Army Ordnance*. 12 (67) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 7-16.—*T. S. Anderson.*

18736. LANCHESTER, H. V. The development of South London. *J. Royal Inst. Brit. Architects*. 36 (7) Feb. 9, 1929: 267-272.

18737. LE FANU, THOMAS PHILIP. Dumont de Bostaguet at Portarlinton. *Proc. Huguenot Soc. London*. 14 (2) 1931: 211-227.—Lord Galway came into possession of Portarlinton after the revolution of 1688 and de Bostaguet, who had been living in Dublin, was induced by Galway to move to Portarlinton in 1698. There he met many of his old military friends who had remained in Ireland after serving in King William's army. De Bostaguet took up farming and his sons entered the army. He took a large part in church affairs, where his opinions were moulded to considerable extent by the thought of Galway. De Bostaguet died in 1709.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

18738. LUBIENSKI, Z. Hobbes' philosophy and its historical background. *J. Philos. Studies*. 5 (18) Apr. 1930: 175-190.

18739. MACDONALD, GREGORY. The Gordon riots, a chapter in the history of St. Mary Moorfields. *Dublin Rev.* 95 (378) Jul. 1931: 14-32.—This conspiracy may never be traced to its source. It is improbable that any important political conspiracy against England was on foot, but a host of agents probably took advantage of the disorder when it came. Conflicting accounts and evidence leave us in difficulties about the number and constitution of the mob. The Gordon riots cannot be considered a direct outbreak against Catholics, as evidenced by the completely destroyed Moorfields chapels, although Catholics suffered first and most.—*John J. O'Connor.*

18740. MARWICK, W. H. A bibliography of Scottish economic history. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 3 (1) Jan. 1931: 117-137.—*S. Rezneck.*

18741. MENZIES, WALTER. Bibliographia Aberdonensis. [Aberdeen bibliography.] *Aberdeen Univ. Rev.* 17 (50) Mar. 1930: 118-124.

18742. ORR, J. B. Development of stock farming in Scotland since the establishment of the Highland Society in 1784. *Trans. Highland Agric. Soc. Scotland*. 43 (ser. 5) 1931: 44-59.—*Edgar Thomas.*

18743. PENDRILL, CHARLES. The ancient house names of London. *Natl. Rev.* (565) Mar. 1930: 995-1007.—Not until 1762 were houses in London streets numbered; before that they were identified with respect to landmarks, institutions, other houses, etc. The earliest method of distinguishing a house was to name it after its owner and his arms would then become the sign, painted or carved on the front. Where most houses were built of timber, the one made of stone or brick would so be called as its distinguishing mark. If a house had a peculiar cornice or roofed porch, that sufficed to identify it. The houses of tradesmen were identified by calling them after their particular craft. Surnames were often derived from house names. When the old houses were pulled down, their names frequently remained attached to the street.—*Julian Aronson.*

18744. ROBSON, WILLIAM H. New light on Lord Castlereagh's diplomacy. *J. Modern Hist.* 3 (2) Jun. 1931: 198-218.—Aug. 13, 1814 was the final settlement of the question of the Dutch colonies by the convention of London. The article studies the method employed by

Castlereagh in the matter. The Dutch ambassador, Fagel, was intent on saving the South American colonies, at the expense of the Cape of Good Hope, but England wanted both. Castlereagh maintained that as England was paying £2,000,000 for fortifications for Holland and £1,000,000 to Sweden on her behalf, she must have something concrete in return. Three conventions were signed, the first of which made it appear that four colonies were being ceded because of expenditures in behalf of Holland. The second provided that Holland owed Sweden indemnification for Guadeloupe, to be paid in money by England on behalf of Holland. All this hinged on the manner of the Dutch acquisition of Belgium. The third convention provided that the Dutch government should assume part of the responsibility for a loan made to Russia in Amsterdam.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

18745. SCOTT, W. R. A letter of Adam Smith to Henry Dundas, 1789. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 3 (1) Jan. 1931: 88-90.—*S. Rezneck.*

18746. SCOTT, W. R. The manuscript of Adam Smith's Glasgow lectures. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 3 (1) Jan. 1931: 91-92.—These lectures were probably delivered in 1762-3, the year before Smith left Glasgow. From a defaced bookplate in the volume it has been determined that the manuscript, now at the University of Glasgow, originally belonged to—and was probably made for—Alexander Murray, later Lord Henderland, in 1766.—*S. Rezneck.*

18747. TEMPERLEY, HAROLD. Further evidence on Disraeli and Cyprus. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46 (183) Jul. 1931: 457-460.—The papers of Field Marshal Sir John Linton Simmons in the foreign office collection, consulted since the author expressed his judgment (*Engl. Hist. Rev.*, April, 1931) that Cyprus was acquired by a hasty decision when careful study would have suggested a port on the Persian Gulf as preferable, fully confirm that judgment.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

18748. TOY, H. SPENCER. Eighteenth-century elections of freemen and aldermen at Helsten, Cornwall. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46 (183) Jul. 1931: 452-457.—Documents and a commentary show how the borough fell completely under the domination of a close group of aldermen.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

18749. TRENCH, R. CHENEVIX. Captain Bertrand Stewart's bequest (military prize essay, 1931). *Army Quart.* 22 (2) Jul. 1931: 240-260.—The author traces the history of amphibious fighting in which England excels all other nations. Drake welded land and sea forces effectively into a single weapon. Admiral Rooke and the Duke of Ormonde did the same in Cadiz in August, 1702. After the failure of the attempt upon Carthage in 1739, it was necessary to determine the seniority of rank of the two services in each military expedition. The next notable use of the combined operation was the joint command of Wolfe and Sanders at Quebec. Thereafter the system was no longer on probation. The capture of Corsica in 1794, in which Admiral Dundas and Sir John Moore cooperated, is the next notable example. Amphibious fighting lapsed until the Gallipoli expedition in the World War.—*Julian Aronson.*

18750. TUBERVILLE, A. S. Estimates of the population and national resources of England in 1695. *Proc. Leeds Philos. & Lit. Soc., Lit. & Hist. Section*. 2 (2) May 1929: 86-96.

18751. UNSIGNED. Sir Samuel Romilly and the abolition of capital punishment. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5 (2) Jun. 1931: 276-296.—Sir Samuel Romilly's *Memoirs* tell the story of his work in behalf of the abolition of capital punishment. Four of his speeches in the house of commons give his arguments against it. The speech of May 18, 1808, was directed against the frequency of capital punishments. Romilly declared that it was the certainty rather than the severity of punishment which

rendered it efficacious. Laws carrying punishment out of proportion to crime could not be executed. The remedy suggested was the repeal of the more severe laws and provision for compensation for arrest and imprisonment of innocent persons. The second speech of Feb. 9, 1810, dealt with the indiscriminate application of the death sentence to offenses exhibiting very different degrees of turpitude. The people, the judges, and the ministers of the crown concurred in non-enforcement because of severity of the law. The third speech declared that punishments operated to prevent crime by inciting terror in others, by putting it out of the power of the person to commit crimes in the future, or else by reforming the offender. The fourth speech was in favor of a measure to establish penitentiary houses for the purpose of reforming the criminals.—*Coral H. Tullis*.

18752. WATSON, J. A. S., and AMERY, G. D. Early Scottish agricultural writers (1697-1790). *Trans. Highland Agric. Soc. Scotland*. 43 (ser. 5) 1931: 60-85.—The following writers and societies are dealt with: James Donaldson, Lord Belhaven, The Society of Improvers, William Mackintosh, The Buchan Society, Robert Maxwell, Francis Horne, Adam Dixon, Henry Home Lord Kames, Andrew Wright, and Dr. James

Anderson. [Appendix of Scottish agricultural literature to 1790].—*Edgar Thomas*.

AUSTRALIA

18753. FERGUSON, J. A. Edward Smith Hall and the "Monitor." *Royal Austral. Hist. Soc., J. & Proc.* 17 (3) 1931: 163-200.—Edward Smith Hall was an exponent of constitutional liberty in Australia. Born in England March 28, 1786, he received a good education, and arrived in Australia in 1811 where he acquired land. In 1821 Hall had charge of an expedition to Lake Bathurst, where he had been granted land. In 1826 he became interested in the publication of the *Monitor*, the purpose of which was governmental reform. Hall, seeking to rent land adjoining his Lake Bathurst property, was refused the grant as punishment for his voice in the *Monitor*. Hall's reply to Governor Darling only increased the bitterness of the feud; he was convicted of libel and sent to jail. The swing in popular opinion and political circumstances brought about a pardon for Hall, while Darling was recalled to England because of alleged cruelty to military prisoners. Under Darling's successors the constitutional reforms which Hall had advocated were achieved.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

FRANCE

(See also Entries 18683, 18690, 18701, 18710, 18721, 18725, 18728, 18773, 18779, 18783, 18794, 18795, 18798-18799, 18807, 18817, 18839-18840, 18842, 18845, 18849, 18852, 19097, 19336)

18754. B., Dr. Un martiniquais, professeur de médecine à Montpellier. [A native of Martinique, professor of medicine at the University of Montpellier.] *Rev. Hist. d. Antilles*. 2 (2) Apr.-Oct. 1930: 201-210.—François de Bourguignon Bussière de Lamuse, the son of a Provençal army officer stationed in Martinique, became professor of medicine at the University of Montpellier in 1750, remained there until his death at an advanced age, and attained great prominence in the profession.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

18755. BRUNOT, F. La révolution française vue à travers le langage. [The French Revolution as seen through the French language.] *Rev. d. Cours et Conf.* 32 (14) Jun. 30, 1931: 481-489.—The French Revolution had a significant effect on the French language. This study of the language during that period brings to one's attention new words such as *fédérations*, *sansculottes*, and *Thermidor*; new meanings of such words as *nation*, *aristocrate*, and *responsabilité*; and the relegation to the past of such words as *gabelle*, *taille*, and *pays d'élection*.—*A. Edith Mange*.

18756. CALVET, HENRI. Substances et fédéralisme. [Food stocks and federalism.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française*. 8 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 229-238.—The federalist movement in the departments of France in 1793 was not inspired by doctrinal beliefs. The connection between the departmental revolts and the problems arising from the question of food stocks is quite apparent in some localities. Such was the origin of the hostility to the first law of the Maximum, of May 4, 1793, organized in the departmental administrative bodies by Girondist leaders and sympathizers. The economic basis for the federalist movement is especially clear in the Norman departments where embargoes were placed upon shipments of food stocks destined for Paris. The well-to-do farmers were the hardest hit by the Law of the Maximum on cereals and consequently furnished the largest number of offenders to be punished later. More emphasis must be placed on the economic factor, particularly the question of food stocks

and the Maximum law, in explaining the birth and evolution of the federalist movement.—*A. D. Beeler*.

18757. CHABANNES la PALICE, E. de. Le maréchal de Noailles, 1742-1747: Correspondance inédite. [Marshal de Noailles, 1742-1747: Unpublished correspondence.] *Rev. de France*. 11 (16) Aug. 15, 1931: 670-690.—*Julian Park*.

18758. DUDON, PAUL. Gallicanisme politique et théologie gallicane. [Political Gallicanism and Gallican theology.] *Rech. de Sci. Relig.* 19 (6) Dec. 1929: 513-529.—Political Gallicanism received its classical expression in the first article of the declaration of 1682, and was the storm center of the debates between Gallicans and Ultramontanes. The Gallican theologians conceded the supremacy of the pope. In temporal affairs, there was the tendency to elevate the general council above the papal authority. The author attacks the latter view as lacking in continuity, wisdom, and the capacity to face crises. Bellarmine, foremost of the Ultramontanes, proclaimed the temporal and spiritual supremacy of the pope over and above all councils. The problem of the non-vassal status of the king of France was central in this discussion. The democratic element in the Gallican standpoint was in their appeal to the sovereignty of the people, whereas the Ultramontanes argued for the papal guardianship of the subjects of the princes.—*L. S. Feuer*.

18759. FRANÇOIS-MARSAL, F. Notice sur la vie et les travaux de Charles Jonnart. [Account of the life and work of Charles Jonnart, 1857-1927.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris), C. R.* 91 May-Jun. 1931: 387-408.—At various times during his long public career he was senator, minister of the interior, governor general of Algeria, and diplomat to Italy and Greece. He was a close friend of Clemenceau and an active supporter of the war.—*J. A. Rickard*.

18760. GODECHOT, JACQUES. L'aérostation militaire sous la Directoire. [Military ballooning under the Directory.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française*. 8 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 213-228.—The use of balloons for military purposes was begun under the Convention but attained important proportions only under the Directory. A company of balloonists, the first organized, rendered valuable service in the battle of Fleurus, June 25-26, 1794, with two balloons engaged in aerial observation. Later in the same year, a school for the train-

ing of operators was established under the direction of Dr. Conte, chief technician, who carried on intensive studies of aerostatics. By 1799, the equipment consisted of 13 first-class and 10 second-class balloons. Conte attempted a combination of aerostatics and the telegraph in 1796. Balloons were employed with the military forces on the Rhine under Jourdan, in 1796, in south Germany with Moreau, in 1796–97, and were requisitioned by, though never actually delivered to Bonaparte for the Italian campaign. Balloons were included in the equipment of the Egyptian expedition of 1798. In March, 1799, owing to financial reasons, the Directory decreed the abandonment of the special observation service. Napoleon refused to include it in the imperial military establishment.—*A. D. Beeler.*

18761. GOUBET, SIMONE. Deux ministres de la marine: Seignelay et Pontchartrain. [Two ministers of the navy: Seignelay and Pontchartrain.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 59 (1) Jan. 1931: 53–92.—This detailed study of the work of two ministers of the navy during the reign of Louis XIV reveals that their administrations greatly influenced French naval power. After 1694 a marked decline of that power was evident, due mainly to a change of ministers that resulted in Jean-Baptiste Colbert, marquis de Seignelay, the eldest son of the famous Colbert, being succeeded by Louis Phélypeaux de Pontchartrain upon the death of the former. The naval department had been remodeled by Colbert and fully organized by Seignelay but declined in importance during the inefficient administration of Pontchartrain.—*A. Edith Mange.*

18762. HARAOUI, CLÉMENT. Katolická Francie a Třetí Republika. [Catholic France and the Third Republic.] *Moderní Stát.* 3 (10) 1930: 303–308.—Robespierre by renewing the idea of the immortality of the soul was really preparing the triumphal return of Catholicism and the conclusion of the concordat.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

18763. LACOUR-GAYET, G. Le comte Molé, membre de l'Académie Française, 1840–1855. [Count Molé, member of the French Academy, 1840–1855.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris), C. R.* 91 May–Jun. 1931: 425–448.—Molé attained this distinction after having been prominent in French politics for many years. The character and importance of his work is attested by the fact that he was chosen in preference to Victor Hugo. He remained an active member till his death.—*J. A. Rickard.*

18764. LICHTENBERGER, ANDRÉ. Un grand colonial: Bugeaud. [A great colonial: Bugeaud.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 45 (2) Apr.–Jun. 1931: 141–155.—A survey of the career of a general who played a leading role in the French conquest of Algiers.—*F. S. Rodkey.*

18765. MATHIEZ, A. Les corporations ont-elles été supprimées en principe dans la nuit du 4 août 1789? [Were the guilds in principle abolished on the night of August 4, 1789?] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 8 (3) May–Jun. 1931: 252–257.—Contrary to the general assertion of writers, including Levasseur, no action was taken on August 4 against the guilds. It was against the special privileges of certain cities, regions, and districts only that action was decided upon. The maintenance of the corporative regime, after August 4, is undisputed and contributes to the better understanding of the reasons for the labor agitation which arose after the decree was issued on August 11.—*A. D. Beeler.*

18766. MATHIEZ, A. Les Girondins et la cour à la veille du 10 août, d'après des documents inédits. [The Girondists and the court prior to August 10, according to unpublished documents.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 8 (3) May–Jun. 1931: 193–212.—The Girondists not only did not want a republic at the time of the final crisis preceding the seizure of the Tuileries, but, disregarding the conclusive evidence of royal treachery, they labored furiously to thwart the popular insurrec-

tion. Their desire to save Louis was clearly manifested both before the insurrection and during his trial, so that they were not unjustly regarded by the Montagnards as secret royalists. Louis was privately advised by the most prominent Girondist leaders, after the resignation of the ministry early in July, 1792, as to the best procedure to follow in order to save the monarchy, as well as himself. Robespierre, relying upon the support of the Federates then assembled in Paris, resolutely demanded the overthrow of the monarchy.—*A. D. Beeler.*

18767. MATHIEZ, A. Robespierre et Grégoire sous la Constituante. [Robespierre and Grégoire under the Constituent Assembly.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 8 (3) May–Jun. 1931: 261.—During the entire life of the Constituent Assembly, Robespierre and Grégoire worked in the closest fashion for the achievement of common aims, the former being the more prominent, through his forceful oratory, in his efforts in behalf of the emancipation of the slaves.—*A. D. Beeler.*

18768. MATHIEZ, ALBERT. La France de 1789 vue par Arthur Young. [France in 1789 as seen by Arthur Young.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 143 (440) Jul. 10, 1931: 123–135.—The first complete edition of Arthur Young published in France is that of Henri Sée (*Voyages en France, en 1787, 1788 et 1789*, 3 vols., Colin, 1931). At the time Young was little past 35 and a specialist in agricultural matters. He saw colonies as a detriment to the mother country and predicted that the loss of the American colonies would be to England's advantage. He attributed the poverty of the French peasant principally to the parcelling of land to small cultivators and was in favor of the English system of enclosure. He also criticized the French methods of sheep-raising and French agricultural methods in general. While making note of the declining agriculture, Young did not fail to observe the increase of commerce. He also estimated the relation of the cost of living to income in the various sections of France. For Young, the Revolution had failed, in that the work of reconstruction was incomplete. The legal reforms effected by the Revolution he recommended to England. He was opposed, however, to a property tax. After 1792, Young's sympathy for the Revolution declined; he held that emancipation should be extended only to property holders.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

18769. MAUGUIN, GEORGES. Autour de la bataille d'Austerlitz. [Concerning the battle of Austerlitz.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 20 (110) May 1931: 257–269.—A detailed account of the 22 days and nights Napoleon spent in Moravia before and after the battle of Austerlitz. During this period, he bivouacked only five times and rested only several hours. In the orders for the battle, the name of Austerlitz is not mentioned; it is first given by Berthier in a letter written to Talleyrand during the combat. After the victory, in congratulating his soldiers, Napoleon mentioned the name of the town and thus baptized the battle. The fact that the native name of the town is Slavkov and that the French staff used German maps suffices to explain the general misuse of the town's native name.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

18770. RÉMUSAT, CHARLES de. Les débuts de M. de Rémusat au ministère des affaires étrangères. [The début of M. de Rémusat as minister of foreign affairs.] *Rev. d'Histoire Diplom.* 45 (2) Apr.–Jun. 1931: 166–192.—A quotation from the unpublished memoirs of Count Charles de Rémusat, for the years 1871–72.—*F. S. Rodkey.*

18771. TIERSOT, JULIEN. Concerning Jean-Jacques Rousseau, the musician. *Musical Quart.* 17 (3) Jul. 1931: 341–359.

18772. UNSIGNED. Le centenaire de la légion étrangère. [The French Foreign Legion's centennial celebration.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (5) May 1931: 345–

349.—Although the Legion is now undergoing much vilification in the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, its real importance in French colonial history

is readily recognized in France and the hundredth anniversary of its formation has been celebrated with great éclat.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

ITALY

(See also Entries 18574, 18697, 18721, 18796, 19454)

18773. LEMMI, FRANCESCO. Carlo Felice e Carlo Alberto. *Educ. Fascista*. 9 (4) Apr. 1931: 291-299.—With the death of Charles Felix in 1831 the crown of Sardinia passed to Charles Albert, his nephew, of the branch of Carignano; although the Hapsburg duke of Modena had entertained hopes of altering the succession in his favor. But the rights of Charles Albert were definitively recognized by article 86 of the congress of Vienna. In spite of this France continued to foment Austrian ambitions in order to keep Sardinia from Metternich's influence. The revolutionary movement of 1821 was far more anti-Austrian than liberal. Charles Albert's sympathies (he had been educated in the Napoleonic era) led him into danger of losing his rights; Charles Felix contemplated excluding him from the throne; he even approached Metternich on the subject, who wisely dissuaded him. The young prince's active part in the Duc d'Angoulême's expedition against the Spanish constitutionals in 1823 prepared the way for his return to Turin. From that day the question must have been closed for the king; and it is surprising that the rumors rife in Paris in 1828 about new negotiations with Metternich in favor of the Duke of Modena should today find credence in French periodicals. There can be no question concerning Metternich; but we lack documents to disprove that the Duke of Modena had such intentions. As to the Piedmontese, the king was virtually alone in his dislike of his nephew.—*Henry Furst.*

18774. LOY-PRUNAS, CARLO, and SEQUICAPUT, CARLO. La popolazione studentesca dell'Università di Cagliari delle origini ai nostri giorni. [The student population of the University of Cagliari from its foundation to the present.] *Metron*. 7 (4) Dec. 31, 1928: 184-231.—The student population at the University of Cagliari, from its foundation in 1603 to 1928, has reflected the varying fortunes of the institution. During periods of prosperity and efficient administration the university attracted students from the continent as well as from its immediate vicinity. Naturally, the Sardinians outnumbered the other Italians and foreigners at all times. Available records will not permit the publication of complete statistics for the whole period of its history.—*Robert Francis Seybolt.*

18775. LUZZATTO, FABIO. Vincenzo Dandolo e l'economia dell'agricoltura. [Vincenzo Dandolo and the economics of agriculture.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (7) Jul. 1930: 650-661.—The Venetian Dandolo (1758-1819), in addition to being a politician and a writer on chemistry,

also busied himself with agricultural economy. His studies on population, on the concept of prices and costs and their relation to quantity and quality of a product, deserve attention. On the subject of agricultural economy, his studies on the partition of landed property, on the comparative importance of different products, etc., merit consideration, while in political economy, though he discusses the principles of free trade, he does not hide the trade influences which dominated his time.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

18776. MAZZANTINI, CARLO. La dottrina filosofica di Francesco Bonatelli. [Philosophical doctrine of Francesco Bonatelli.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolastica*. 23 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 105-123.—The author reconstructs the philosophical thought of Francesco Bonatelli placing special emphasis on his anthropological theories and on his doctrine of value, his spiritualism, and the Christian orientation of all his thought. The objective discussion of his thought is accompanied by evaluating and critical observations which enables one to understand the position of Bonatelli over against modern idealism on the one side, and against scholastic tradition on the other.—*G. Bonadini.*

18777. SILVA, PIETRO. Grandezza e decadenza di Massimo d'Azeglio. [Greatness and decline of Massimo d'Azeglio.] *Cultura*. 10 (4) Apr. 1931: 281-294.—Reviews briefly various books on d'Azeglio. After achieving success in social life, and as a painter, writer, and statesman, d'Azeglio drops out of the limelight. This is attributable first to the overshadowing personality of Cavour, next to the rigid, uncompromising, intransigent character of d'Azeglio's political convictions, which would not adapt themselves to changing conditions.—*W. R. Quynn.*

18778. TUCCI, RAFFAELE di. L'industria casearia sarda sulla fine dell'ottocento. [Home industries in Sardinia at the end of the 18th century.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (8) Aug. 1930: 732-746.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

18779. VIDAL, C. Une bataille diplomatique au temps de Charles X autour de l'héritage du roi de Sardaigne. [A diplomatic battle in the time of Charles X about the inheritance of the king of Sardinia.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 45 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 220-236.—In 1828-29 Charles Felix, king of Sardinia, and Prince Metternich undertook to deprive Charles Albert, prince of Carignan, of his inheritance in the house of Savoy in favor of the Duke of Modena, but the French government, learning of the move through the French embassy at Rome, prevented its being carried into effect by energetic representations at the principal courts of Europe.—*F. S. Rodkey.*

CENTRAL EUROPE

GERMANY

(See also Entries 18690, 18721, 18726-18729, 18788, 18794, 18847, 18988, 19688, 19843)

18780. BUCHHOLZ, WALTHER. Die Ablösung der Frondienste und Naturalleistungen beim Rittergute Seifersdorf bei Radeberg. [The redemption of compulsory service and payments in kind on the manor Seifersdorf near Radeberg.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächs. Gesch. u. Altertumskunde*. 51 (1) 1930: 159-167.—The Prussian redemption law of 1832 finally freed the Saxon peasant. Redemption was gradual. The last payment was made in 1907.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

18781. DÜRICHEN, JOHANNES. Geheimes Kabinett und Geheimer Rat unter der Regierung Augustus des Starken in den Jahren 1704-1720. [Privy cabinet and privy council during the reign of August the Strong, 1704-1720.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächs. Gesch. u. Altertumskunde*. 51 (1) 1930: 68-134.—In 1547 the Elector Moritz converted the court council into a central board in charge of justice, finance, mining, and similar functions of the state. His successor appointed the privy council in 1574 and placed it in charge of the several departments. It was August the Strong, however, who completed the transition of the feudal state to the absolute state by appointing a cabinet charged with the admin-

istration of Saxony during the elector's absence in Poland and solely responsible to him.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

18782. HAAKE, PAUL. August der Starke, Kurfürst Friedrich August und Premierminister Graf Flemming im Jahre 1727. [August the Strong, Prince Frederick August, and Prime Minister Flemming in 1727.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächs. Gesch.* 49 (1) 1928: 37–58.—Part I consists chiefly of documentary excerpts describing the social life about August the Strong during the last years of his life. Part II sketches the difficulties encountered by August in securing the succession of Frederick August, and part III treats of Flemming's activities and policies as the minister of August.—*Robt. R. Ergang*.

18783. MEISSNER, HEINRICH OTTO. Graf Waldersee's Pariser Informationen 1887. [Count Waldersee's information from Paris in 1887.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 224 (2) May 1931: 125–148.—A series of letters addressed to Count Waldersee, then quartermaster-general of the German army, by the first military attaché of the German embassy in Paris, Baron of Hoinningen, called Huene, dealing with Boulanger's efforts to wage war against Germany in 1887.—*Hans Frerk*.

18784. PÖNICKE, HERBERT. Das kapitalistische Betriebssystem David Friedrich Oehlers in Crimmitschau bis zum Beginn des 19. Jahrhunderts. [The capitalistic system of industry of David Friedrich Oehler in Crimmitschau to the beginning of the 19th century.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächs. Gesch. u. Altertumskunde.* 51 (1) 1930: 146–158.—At the close of the 18th century Oehler succeeded in hastening the transition of the cloth industry in Crimmitschau from the guild system to the factory system. This he did largely by obtaining foreign markets for flannel and cotton goods. Spain, Russia, Wallachia, and Moldavia consumed large shipments. The markets in Genoa and Livorno were closed by Napoleon's defeat of the Austrians and the treaty of Campo Formio. The continental system interfered but little in the manufacture of cloth in Crimmitschau, for English wool and American cotton were obtained via the Scandinavian countries.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

18785. SALVATORELLI, LUIGI. Bernhard von Bülow e la Germania guglielmina. [Von Bülow and the Germany of the Hohenzollerns.] *Cultura.* 10 (5) May 1931: 390–399.—A review and criticism of von Bülow's *Memoirs*. Conclusion: the author did not understand the significance of the war of 1914–18 and the work is an arraignment of the *ancien régime* in Germany.—*W. R. Quynn*.

18786. SCHERM, JOHANN. Die Metallarbeiter-

bewegung vor Frankfurt. [The metalworkers' movement before Frankfurt.] *Metallarbeiter-Ztg.* 49 (22) May 30, 1931: 170, 175.—Several independent craft unions of metal workers were in the field when the general metalworkers' congress met in Frankfurt-am-Main in 1891. Nevertheless the proposition to found a single centralized federation, with craft sections in the several localities, was adopted by a vote of 101 to 20.—*Horace B. Davis*.

18787. VOIGHT, CHR. Kurfürstlich sächsischer Wassersport. [Water sports of electoral Saxony.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächs. Gesch. u. Altertumskunde.* 51 (1) 1930: 135–145.—In conformity with the custom at Versailles, the electors of Saxony introduced aquatic festivals involving the use of gondolas and miniature frigates. The Elbe afforded ample opportunity for this kind of sport.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(See also Entries 18656, 18769, 19355)

18788. LÜDTKE, WILHELM. Aus dem Briefwechsel Kaiser Leopolds II. mit seiner Tochter Herzogin Marie Therese von Sachsen, Februar bis Juli 1790. [Abstracts from the correspondence of Emperor Leopold II with his daughter duchess Marie Theresa of Saxony, February to July, 1790.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächs. Gesch. u. Altertumskunde.* 51 (1) 1930: 168–171.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

18789. MAURER, HEINRICH HERMAN. A letter of Louis Kossuth. *J. Modern Hist.* 2 (1) Mar. 1930: 65–69.

18790. NAVRÁTIL, MICHAL. K čtyřicátému výročí změny politických stran v Čechách. [On the fortieth anniversary of the change of political parties in Bohemia.] *Moderní Stát.* 4 (4) 1931: 109–115.—The career of Gustav Eim, deputy in Vienna and the leader of Czech policy in Vienna between 1891–1897, is described.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

SWITZERLAND

(See also Entry 18721)

18791. AEBISCHER, PAUL. Le nom de Lausanne. [The name of Lausanne.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 11 (3) 1931: 265–296.—The name of Lausanne goes back to the Gallic *laus*, a flat piece of rock. At the foot of this rock the remains of a building were found which was probably a temple. Aebischer concludes that this rock was once dedicated to certain gods, as were many other peaks and mountains.—*Rosa Ernst*.

This article reviews the history of the legal faculty.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

18793. MORGENSTIERNE, WILHELM. Greenland and Norway through a thousand years. *Amer.-Scandinav. Rev.* 19 (9) Sep. 1931: 535–545.—An historical survey of the political and commercial ties between Norway and her former colony emphasizing the recent developments leading up to the present controversy regarding the sovereignty of East Greenland (with a detailed map showing the Norwegian "houses" in the disputed area).—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entries 18562, 18712, 18819, 18830)

18792. CARLSON, GUSTAF. Till Uppsala Juridiska Fakultets trehundra arsminne. [To the faculty of law of Uppsala in memory of its three hundred years.] *Tidskr. f. Retsvidenskap.* 10 (1) 1931: 1–14.—Originally founded by act of 1624, the remarkable law faculty of Uppsala has given shape to Swedish law. Its illustrious members have taken an active part in the government.

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

POLAND

(See also Entries 18718–18719, 18722–18723)

18794. FRANKOWSKI, FÉLIX. La dynastie de Saxe sur le trône de Pologne. [The Saxon dynasty on the throne of Poland.] *Rev. d'Histoire Diplom.* 45 (2) Apr.–Jun. 1931: 119–140.—A survey of the period

1697–1815 reveals that Saxon rulers were established and maintained in Poland mainly through foreign intrigue and intervention, that they often followed policies which were not in line with Polish national interests, and that France persistently but not very effectively opposed Russian and German influence within the country. In 1696 the French government gave only

limited support to the Prince de Conti, rival of Augustus II. In 1734 it sent Stanislas Leszczynski to Poland but failed to give him any material support against his rival Augustus III. Napoleon, as well as the Bourbons, failed to give adequate support to Poland. Instead of creating one of his brothers or one of his marshals king of Poland he sent to Warsaw a petty German prince who had no chance of restoring a great and powerful state.—*F. S. Rodkey.*

18795. ZALESKI, Z. L. Quelques amitiés françaises

d'Adam Mickiewicz. [Some French friendships of Adam Mickiewicz.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris)*, C. R. 91 May-Jun. 1931: 449-457.—Mickiewicz fled to Paris to escape Russian persecution and remained there the rest of his life. He occupied himself in writing poetry and in translating Polish poetry into the French. He was associated with many prominent French literary men, among whom were Montalembert, Lamennais, Alfred de Vigny, George Sand, Quinet, and Michelet.—*J. A. Rickard.*

NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 18580, 18747, 18844)

18796. GEROLA, GIUSEPPE. Sugli stemmi dei possedimenti veneti in Levante. [On the armorial bearings of the Venetian possessions in the Levant.] *Atti d. Primo Congr. di Studi Coloniali*. Apr. 8-12, 1931: 1-22.—The fear of separatist or autonomist movements long led Venice to discourage colonial coats-of-arms: the lion of St. Mark was their sole heraldic device. Moreover, since Byzantium had always disliked armorial bearings, it was not till the 17th century that the Venetian possessions in Greek lands had their first coats-of-arms. Gerola has studied them in the allegorical representations of the Doge's palace, especially in those of the Sala della Quarantia, where Venice is portrayed in the act of receiving the statutes of her transmarine possessions. Further information may be derived from colonial coinage and the medals of the republic, and from the collections of such writers as Coronelli in 1693 and 1696. The arms of Corfù were the prow of a galley, those of Santa Maura a phoenix, those of Cephalonia the red cross of St. George (to whom its chief fortress was dedicated), those of Zante a hyacinth. Athens (Venetian from 1687 to 1715) was represented by an owl; the whole Peloponnese by a cross (derived from either the emblem of the Villehardouins or that of the medieval princes of Achaia of the house of Savoy), Chiarenza by a crescent reversed with two stars, Corinth by a tower surmounted by a black bird, Navarino by a bird strangling a snake, Mistra by a dragon. The arms of Crete were the Minotaur and Jove's eagle, those of Cyprus either Venus or one of the quarterings of the Lusignans—a silver lion on a red ground. The Venetian families ruling over the Archipelago kept their own arms, the Crispi at Naxos, the Querini at Stampalia, where they may still be seen—three crosses and three lilies respectively.—*William Miller.*

MIDDLE EAST

18797. BAUMHAUER, FRIEDRICH. Eine anonyme Schrift über den Prinzen Heraklius von Georgien aus dem Jahre 1793. [An anonymous work on King Heraclius of Georgia, 1793.] *Caucasica*. 6 (1) 1930: 20-24.—The king of Eastern Georgia, Heraclius II (1760-1798), was one of the prominent rulers of Transcaucasia and an outstanding man of his time. He corresponded with Voltaire, Frederic the Great, Catherine II. The well-known Russo-Georgian treaty was concluded during his life (1783). One of the sources for his biography is an anonymous German treatise, entitled: *A brief history of King Heraclius and Georgia's present position* (1793), which gives information on Heraclius' stay in Prussia in the 1750's and his alleged participation in the Seven Years' War. Baumhauer concludes that the author of the book is one Jacob Reineggs, German adventurer, who ended his days in the service of Russia and who had visited the Caucasus. Reineggs' information cannot be accepted without corroborative evidence from other sources.—*G. Vernadsky.*

AFRICA

(See also Entry 18764)

18798. BESSON, MAURICE. L'illustre François Martin, explorateur, à Madagascar, 1665-1668. [The famous explorer, François Martin, in Madagascar, 1665-1668.] *Afrique Française*. 41 (2) Feb. 1931: 117-119.—Martin is commonly associated with French India, of which he was a founder. It must not be forgotten, however, that he served his overseas apprenticeship with the French East India Company in Madagascar, and went to the Far East only after three years in the great island.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

18799. FOURNEAU, ALFRED. Au vieux Congo. Notes de route. [Early days in the French Congo.] *Afrique Française*. 41 (5) May 1931: 338-345; (6) Jun. 1931: 395-400.—Contains excerpts from this intrepid explorer's diary between August 1886 and summer, 1889. [Map.] [See Entries 3: 9068; 15473.]—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 18692-18693, 18695, 18698, 18708-18709, 18714, 18725, 19097, 19220, 19366, 19481-19482, 19485, 19624)

18800. ANDERSON, J. M. (ed.) Letters of James Ford Rhodes to Edward L. Pierce. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 36 (4) Jul. 1931: 778-785.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

18801. APPLETON, THOMAS. Review of locomotive "No. 21" on the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad. *Railway & Locomotive Hist. Soc. Bull.* #25. May 1931: 33-44.

18802. BARDWELL, RODNEY J., Jr. The territory of Jefferson. *Dicta*. 8 (3) Jan. 1931: 3-12.—The illegal territory of Jefferson was formed almost entirely within the bounds of the present state of Colorado, Oct. 24, 1859, and lasted until June 6, 1861. Its formation was due to the gold rush into the Pike's Peak re-

gion, and the manner thereof was dictated by the political situation in congress over the slavery issue, which made the issuance of a territorial act difficult. Unsuccessful attempts were made to establish a state government, but a provisional government was organized. Civil and criminal codes were drawn up and industrial companies were incorporated. Negroes and Indians were disregarded in the franchise and were disqualified as witnesses in legal actions. Taxes were levied, but were difficult of collection as there were three hostile factions. All business was carried on under the name of Arapahoe county, Kansas Territory. Various secession movements, led by Denver, sprang up, and the territory

passed into history with the resignation of Governor Steele.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

18803. BLAIR, WALTER. The popularity of nineteenth-century American humorists. *Amer. Lit.* 3(2) May 1931: 175-194.—Traces the emergence to the 19th century humorist in America. Stage "types" paved the way. The public flocked to see America caricatured. Then politics became bait in comic strips and columns of newspapers and periodicals. This led the way for practical men like Mark Twain. [Tables admittedly incomplete].—*Riva Rudy.*

18804. BLISS, EDWARD. Denver to Salt Lake by Overland Stage in 1862. *Colorado Mag.* 8(5) Sep. 1931: 190-197.—Photograph of an Overland Stage Line receipt.—*P. S. Fritz.*

18805. BROWN, E. F. (ed.) Shay's Rebellion. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 36(4) Jul. 1931: 776-778.—A letter from Major Joseph Hawley to Ephraim Wright in 1782 describing the unrest in western Massachusetts which eventually led to the Shay's outburst.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

18806. CARLSON, GRETCHEN. The hobo convention. *Palimpsest.* 12(7) Jul. 1931: 257-272.—During the depression of 1896 a group of young men in Illinois formed a tramps' union in order to protect themselves against alleged incursions of organized labor. By 1900 the organization had become national and a national hobo convention was held at Britt, Iowa. Seldom if ever has a more cosmopolitan throng assembled in an Iowa town.—*J. A. Swisher.*

18807. CAULEY, T. J. The southwestern boundary of the Louisiana Purchase. *Texas Monthly.* 5(5) Jun. 1930: 541-553.

18808. COLE, A. C. Lincoln's election an immediate menace to slavery in the states? *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 36(4) Jul. 1931: 740-767.—In 1860 Lincoln was hailed as a "conservative Republican standing substantially on Henry Clay ground." During the campaign he repeatedly assured slaveholders of the absolute safety of their property. Abolitionists opposed him; southern conservatives did not consider him a menace; northern capital urged conciliation. The South seceded not because of any immediate danger, but because of the latent possibilities in the Republican stand on slavery: that it be kept within its then existing limits, and because of the ethical criticism and attack on "Southern honor" implied in this stand.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

18809. FELTON, O. J. Pioneer life in Jones county. *Iowa J. Hist. & Pol.* 29(2) Apr. 1931: 233-281.—A story of pioneer life, written by a pioneer whose parents came to Iowa in the early 50's and established a home in Jones county. Felton describes farming methods, the homes, schools, churches and social activities.—*J. A. Swisher.*

18810. FISHER, CHARLES E. The Hinkley locomotive works. *Railway & Locomotive Hist. Soc. Bull.* #25. May 1931: 6-11.

18811. GANOE, J. T. The origin of a national reclamation policy. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 18(1) Jun. 1931: 34-52.—The present policy is based on the Newlands act of 1902, which supplements the Carey act of 1894 and the Desert Lands act of 1877. The geological survey first called attention to the possibility of reclaiming arid lands. Discussions of interstate congresses and publicity work of lobbyists like George H. Maxwell changed earlier sentiment, which had favored private or state enterprise, to a general desire for national control of irrigation projects. Opposition arguments of unconstitutionality, overproduction, and extravagance were battered down, the support of eastern manufactures was won with the promise of new markets, and the Newlands act was the result.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

18812. GIPSON, L. H. Connecticut taxation and parliamentary aid preceding the Revolutionary War. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 36(4) Jul. 1931: 721-739.—Between

1755 and 1765 Connecticut incurred obligations of over £400,000. The normal annual expenses of the colony in peace times were about £4,000. Yet she discharged most of this debt, met other extraordinary outlays, and placed her financial system on a firm basis, by 1765. The explanation lies chiefly in parliamentary grants between 1757 and 1763. For every pound paid by the people of Connecticut, the people of England made a gift to the colony of an equal amount. During the ensuing troubles with the mother country Connecticut misrepresented her favorable financial condition in reports to the British secretary of state for the colonies.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

18813. GRAHAME, PAULINE. La Follette wins. *Palimpsest.* 12(5) May 1931: 179-188.—The Intercollegiate Oratorical Association representing the interests of 10,000 students in 50 colleges of the Middle West held its annual oratorical contest at Iowa City, Iowa, in 1879. Mrs. Grahame here tells how Robert M. La Follette, representing the University of Wisconsin, won this contest.—*J. A. Swisher.*

18814. HALL, CHAS. E. Pen sketches of the Big Woods. *Iowa J. Hist. & Pol.* 29(3) Jul. 1931: 402-418.—A story of an extensive woodland consisting of some 20 sections of land in Bremer County, Iowa, and of the pioneer settlers who come to this region. Maple sugar making in the "Big Woods" is a unique feature of Iowa pioneer life.—*J. A. Swisher.*

18815. HALL, J. N. On the westward trail. *Colorado Mag.* 8(5) Sep. 1931: 187-189.—The westward trail took its great toll of human life just as all other great migrations in history. This trail too was instrumental in developing the type of horse which could outrun the Indian pony.—*P. S. Fritz.*

18816. HOELTJE, HUBERT H. Some Iowa lectures and conversations of Amos Bronson Alcott. *Iowa J. Hist. & Pol.* 29(3) Jul. 1931: 375-401.—Amos Bronson Alcott visited Iowa on at least three different occasions, giving interesting lectures and unique conversations at Dubuque, Davenport, Muscatine, Cedar Rapids, and Iowa City.—*J. A. Swisher.*

18817. KELLOGG, L. P. France and the Mississippi Valley: a résumé. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 18(1) Jun. 1931: 3-22.—The planning of Frontenac and Iberville, and the explorations of Joliet and La Salle created the French empire in the Valley. In an effort to base its prosperity on agriculture, tobacco, rice, silk, indigo, and cotton for French markets were attempted in Louisiana. In the Illinois country, too, agriculture predominated. The lower valley was governed from New Orleans, the upper from Canada. Contributing to the collapse of the empire were the failure of the Indian policy of concentration about French forts by presents and promises of trade, and the autocratic form of control.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

18818. KERR, CHARLES. The Thirty Years' War on the supreme court. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17(7) May 1931: 629-652.—An historical review of the Supreme Court from 1789 through the decision in *McCulloch v. Maryland* shows that the court was almost continuously under attack by those who wished to curtail its powers and especially its nationalizing tendencies. *McCulloch v. Maryland* was the decisive battle and established definitely the position of the court as one of the coordinate branches of the government.—*E. S. Brown.*

18819. KLINKOWSTRÖM, AXEL. In Monroe's administration: Letters of Baron Axel Klinkowström. *Amer.-Scandinav. Rev.* 19(8) Aug. 1931: 457-468.—In this 16th of 25 letters sent to Rear Admiral Count Claes Cronstedt during a stay in America from 1818 to 1820 the Baron Axel Klinkowström, lieutenant colonel in the Swedish navy, comments on the state of culture and the amenities of social life in New York City, comparing the prevailing tone and demeanor here with that among

similar circles in Europe. [See Entry 3: 17139.]—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

18820. KOBBE, FRANCIS STUART. North of sixty-three. *Coast Artillery J.* 74(5) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 351-355.—The experiences of an army detail, and particularly of that part of it under Lt. Oliver L. Spaulding, in maintaining order in Alaska during the gold rush, 1898-1900.—*T. S. Anderson.*

18821. MARCHAND, ERNEST. Emerson and the frontier. *Amer. Lit.* 3(2) May 1931: 149-174.—The article summarizes the conflict between Emerson, the son of New England, and the new democracy. Effects of the frontier on Emerson's ideas of democracy, individualism, etc. Emerson sanctions individualism bred by the frontier but at the same time is fearful of the crudeness and indifference to culture that new democracy brings in its wake.—*Riva Rudy.*

18822. MARSHALL, LAWRENCE W. Early Denver history as told by contemporary newspaper advertisements. *Colorado Mag.* 8(5) Sep. 1931: 161-173.—The advertisements in the *Rocky Mountain News*, 1859-1861, are full of interesting historical information. In the first issue only 13 out of 60 advertisements were of local firms. In 9 months time the paper had taken on a predominantly local character. In April, 1861, the advertising columns included among other establishments 14 general stores, 6 quartz mill dealers, 8 physicians, 15 lawyers, 8 hotels, 7 saloons, 5 fraternal orders, 5 churches, a bath house, and a vinegar factory.—*P. S. Fritz.*

18823. MAUROIS, ANDRÉ. The three ghosts of America. *Scribner's* 90(3) Sep. 1931: 233-239.—America's noisy childhood has ended. America has come of age. The three national ghosts, the Puritan, the pioneer, and the feudalism (the big money lord), still play a large part in the nation's life; but they are doomed because they cannot adapt themselves to the new spirit which is urging the American people to square their legislative ideals with prevailing human nature.—*Florence E. Smith.*

18824. MULLETT, CHARLES F. The American Revolution—some suggestions. *Soc. Sci.* 5(3) May-Jun.-Jul. 1930: 334-350.—Mullett views the Revolution from two points, the imperial and the intellectual. (1) An imperial civil war. There were many whose views were neither loyalist nor rebel, whose efforts were directed to the establishment of an imperial *modus operandi*. Various proposals were set forth ranging from the absolute rights and power of parliament to complete self-rule. The creation of the United States was in part the reorganization of the old empire. (2) The Revolution must be thought of in terms of the intellectual effort which gave rise to it, and an analysis of the writings of Samuel Adams or Thomas Jefferson will show the political and legal theorists with whom the men of that age were familiar. Much of their writing was based on English legal customs, but they only quoted those passages of Locke or Blackstone which supported their arguments.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

18825. NASATIR, ABRAHAM P. The Anglo-Spanish frontier on the Upper Mississippi 1786-1796. *Iowa J. Hist. & Pol.* 29(2) Apr. 1931: 155-232.—The Mississippi was an international boundary from the treaty of Paris in 1763 to 1803. By that agreement the Spanish accepted the Mississippi as the eastern frontier of their possessions, while Great Britain, having driven out the French, came into possession of the territory between the Atlantic and the Mississippi. The restless Anglo-Saxons could not, however, resist the urge to move westward, to indulge in fur trade with the Indians. The Spanish, too, were eager to gain trade and were jealous of British advancement. This resulted in a constant struggle between the two countries involved. Nasatir here tells the story of this struggle for supremacy.—*J. A. Swisher.*

18826. PATTON, JAMES WELCH. The senatorial career of William G. Brownlow. *Tennessee Hist. Mag.* 1(3) Apr. 1931: 153-164.—*J. W. Holland.*

18827. PUSEY, WILLIAM ALLEN. Grahamton and the early textile mills of Kentucky. *Filson Club Hist. Quart.* 5(3) Jul. 1931: 123-135.—*J. W. Holland.*

18828. REES, HUMBERT. The Colorado legislature and international affairs. *Colorado Mag.* 8(5) Sep. 1931: 182-186.—A resolution on Irish affairs of 1881 addressed the officials of a foreign nation directly without the intervention of the state department. Colorado has supported the use of silver as money and international bimetalism. Colorado's demand for a high tariff on wool, silver, and lead has helped mould the protectionist attitude of the U. S. In 1895 the state veterinary surgeon was authorized to negotiate with the English customs officials for raising their embargo on feeder cattle. The state took its part in the Spanish-American and World Wars. As a result of the strike of 1914 the state paid the Italian government indemnity for injuries to the person and property of Italian citizens.—*P. S. Fritz.*

18829. SWISHER, J. A. The Iowa Academy of Science. *Iowa J. Hist. & Pol.* 29(3) Jul. 1931: 315-374.—The Iowa Academy of Science was first organized in 1875. Twelve years later it was reorganized. Beginning with a very limited membership it has grown in size and in influence. Its proceedings have preserved a wealth of historical and scientific material.—*J. A. Swisher.*

18830. TILBERG, FREDERICK. The development of commerce between the United States and Sweden, 1870-1925. *Augustana Library Publ.* #12. pp. 185.

18831. TRIMBLE, K. W. Some old Yorktown maps. *Military Engin.* 23(131) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 439-443.

18832. UNDERHILL, NANCY BLAIN. Trekking to the Grand River valley in 1882. *Colorado Mag.* 8(5) Sep. 1931: 177-181.—The author relates how she with a sickly mother and a young brother made the trip across the Rocky Mountains to the promised land where their father had staked a claim in the Grand Valley.—*P. S. Fritz.*

18833. UPSON, LENT D. The growth of a city government. *Pub. Management.* 13(6) Jun. 1931: 193-199.—This article on the expansion of the municipal activities of Detroit is based on the revision of an earlier study on the nature and date of origin of such city services. The purposes of the study are: "to determine . . . the specific activities that should be used as a basis for the preparation of the budget estimates and eventually for accounting control." "Functions," "services" and "activities" are carefully distinguished. The essence of the contribution is embodied in a tabulation covering the period 1824-1930, giving in chronological order the date when each of 306 activities was first undertaken by the city, as well as the total per capita tax and net bonded debt for each year.—*D. M. Amacker.*

18834. VANCE, MILLARD FILLMORE. Pioneering in Akron, Colorado. *Colorado Mag.* 8(5) Sep. 1931: 173-177.—Coming to Akron in 1885 the author saw the rapid development of this settlement on the Burlington sponsored by the Lincoln Land Company. Many men received three quarter sections of land, one by preemption through payment of \$1.25 an acre, a second by taking a tree claim and planting and cultivating ten acres of trees, and a third by homesteading and residing thereon for five years.—*P. S. Fritz.*

18835. WARREN, LOUIS A. Abraham Lincoln, Senior, grandfather of the president. *Filson Club Hist. Quart.* 5(3) Jul. 1931: 136-152.—A biographical sketch.—*J. W. Holland.*

18836. WEISENBURGER, F. P. John McLean,

postmaster-general. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 18 (1) Jun. 1931: 23–33.—Originally a Calhoun supporter in the campaign of 1824, McLean entered the Adams camp and was rewarded with the cabinet post. Soon he began to cultivate the favor of Jackson by using his office, in spite of professions of loyalty to the administration, to help the Jackson faction. His popularity in the West and in Methodist circles prevented his removal.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

18837. WILLIAMS, SAMUEL C. Nashville as seen by travelers. *Tennessee Hist. Mag.* 1 (3) Apr. 1931: 182–206.—The impressions of Nashville in the early 19th century gained by the following travelers: Francois

Michaux, 1803; Lorenzo Dow, 1803; Andrew Oehler, 1805; Aaron Burr, 1805; Henry M. Rutledge, 1807; Daniel and William Constable, 1807; Francis Asbury, 1808; Alexander Wilson, 1810; Samuel J. Mills, 1812–1813; Henry Ker, 1814; Ann Royall, 1817; and Peter Cartwright, 1818. James Monroe, in 1818, and Governor Isaac Shelby, in 1819, visited Nashville but left no journals. The testimony of the travelers shows that early Tennesseans and Nashvillians were above the average in culture and that they were remarkable for their hospitality. The letters and journals of the travelers also contain much information regarding economic conditions.—*J. W. Holland.*

AMERICA SOUTH OF THE UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 18744, 18851, 19624)

18838. d'ARCY, F. Une relation de la prise de Tobago au mois de décembre 1677. [An account of the conquest of Tobago in December, 1677.] *Rev. Hist. d. Antilles.* 2 (2) Apr.–Oct. 1930: 217–218.—The narrative is by de Courcelles, lieutenant on the *Soleil d'Afrique*, who participated in the affair.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

18839. BESSON, MAURICE. La Guadeloupe pendant les Cent Jours. [Guadeloupe during the Hundred Days.] *Rev. Hist. d. Antilles.* 2 (2) Apr.–Oct. 1930: 210–216.—After considerable hesitation, Governor de Lissais accepted the new state of affairs resulting from Napoleon's return from Elba and declared war on the British. The latter, however, readily took possession of the colony and held it until July 24, 1816. De Lissais was subsequently tried by the French council of war but gained acquittal.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

18840. CARDENAL, L. de. Le Club des Amis de la Convention du Fort de la République (Fort-de-France). [The Club of Friends of the Convention of Fort de la République (Fort-de-France).] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 8 (3) May–Jun. 1931: 239–251.—The spirit of the Jacobin Club was carried to the French colonies by merchants, shipowners, soldiers and travelers from France and there flourished in local patriotic societies. The Club of Fort-de-France, in Martinique, was one of the most important colonial societies, functioning throughout the year 1793. The influence of the Masonic lodge is apparent from the records of meetings. Little attention was given to the religious question in the discussions, but the Negro question and the conduct of the naval war against the British received regular consideration. Anti-slavery sentiment dominated the club whose aggressive policy was largely responsible for open conflict with slave-holding planters.—*A. D. Beeler.*

18841. RASOR, W. W. The Nicaragua canal, its four centuries of luring to the old world nations and for a hundred years the dream of American engineers. *Pan-Amer. Mag.* 42 (6) Apr. 1930: 392–398.

18842. RENDON, VICTOR M. La France et l'Equateur dans leur relations politiques et littéraires. [France and Ecuador in their political and literary relations.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris), C. R.* 91 May–Jun. 1931: 458–488.—Nowhere is French influence more noticeable in South America than in Ecuador. Although Spanish in heritage and language, the Ecuadorians seem to be French by preference, and this admiration has both political and literary phases. This friendship began with the visits of 18th century French scientists to the region, and was strengthened when the French Revolution found admirers in the audiencia of Quito. Many of Ecuador's statesmen and leaders finished their education in France. Ecuador's greatest president, Garcia Moreno, took steps toward the found-

ing of an Academy in Ecuador similar to the one in France. Jesuit schools, presided over by French teachers, were established; a school of medicine, dominated by French influence, was founded; a treaty of commerce and navigation was concluded between the two countries in 1888. French influence more than Wilson's appeal caused Ecuador to join the Allies against Germany in 1917. French writers are eagerly read and the French language is the tongue of the cultured.—*J. A. Rickard.*

THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entry 18785)

18843. BRAND, CARL F. British Labor and war-time coalitions. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 35 (3) Apr. 1930: 522–541.—With the outbreak of the war Labor was nearly solid in support of the government. In 1915 Henderson entered the coalition government after considerable opposition within the party. The conscription crisis of January, 1916, threatened for a time to end Labor co-operation. The executive committee decided by a narrow majority to enter the Lloyd George government in December. From that point Labor grew less favorable to the war, thanks to war-weariness, high prices, suspicion of the aims of the government, and the Russian revolution. The question of the Stockholm conference led to the resignation of Henderson from the cabinet, but Labor did not formally withdraw its support from the coalition, although the Left grew stronger and more active. Not until the end of hostilities did Labor abandon the coalition. By its cooperation with Lloyd George, while the official Liberals were in opposition, Labor had shaken off its old parliamentary subordination to Liberalism.—*T. S. Anderson.*

18844. DELAGE, EDMOND. Lord Fisher et la tragédie des Dardanelles. [Lord Fisher and the tragedy of the Dardanelles.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 40 (14) Apr. 4, 1931: 88–100.—Early in January, 1915, Fisher expressed a mild approval of an attack on Turkey if it were made immediately and with the support of an army. He also envisaged the support of the Balkan nations. When the decision was made to adopt Churchill's plan, which left out the elements Fisher thought essential, the latter was given no opportunity to present his objections to the cabinet. Kept from resigning only with difficulty, he supported the effort loyally until convinced that further support would endanger the British position in home waters. Thereupon he resigned.—*T. S. Anderson.*

18845. DOBIE, EDITH. Clemenceau's accession to power in 1917. *Southw. Soc. Sci. Quart.* 12 (1) Jun. 1931: 61–76.—Clemenceau, as president of the Senate Army Commission, knew the situation regarding supplies and munitions and through his newspaper *L'Homme Libre* (later *L'Homme Enchaîné*) he denounced incompetent ministers and unwise policies. Viviani's resignation followed his refusal to allow parliamentary control over war services and Briand's ministry failed through his inability to parry thrusts of the opposition.

Under Ribot censorship of the press was relaxed and Greek affairs were freely discussed, but the Socialists opposed him and defeatist propaganda persisted and so Painlevé became premier, supported by the Radical Socialists. During his ministry defeatist scandals became more insistent until the Accambray incident caused the downfall of the cabinet. Poincaré next appointed Clemenceau premier, because he would attack the scandals fearlessly, help the French people regain their faith in victory, and mobilize all French resources.—*Marie LeCocq Herold*.

18846. FORTESCUE, JOHN. Kitchener. *Blackwood's Mag.* 229 (1387) May 1931: 630-664.—Kitchener really had little military training and was out of touch with army organization and development. When he could keep everything in his own hands, as in the reconquest of the Sudan, all went well; but when he tried to work the regular machinery of the army, he bungled frequently. Many of the most glaring military mistakes of Great Britain during the World War must be attributed to him. He was not a great organizer, but rather a splendid improviser where organization was lacking. He was beginning to learn and, had he lived, he might have been a greater figure during the second part of the war than he was during the first. He was probably never suited for the War Office.—*T. S. Anderson*.

18847. HEYMANS, CHARLES S. Von der Lancken et l'exécution de Miss Cavell. [Von der Lancken and the execution of Miss Cavell.] *Mercure de France*. 226 (786) Mar. 15, 1931: 513-540.—Von der Lancken, in spite of his later claims, was completely indifferent to the fate of Miss Cavell, as is shown by the evidence of Hugh Gibson. He did not cause her execution, but he could have prevented it. Instead of opposing the military authorities, he supported them, and all his later efforts to paint himself in a different role are not worthy of credence.—*T. S. Anderson*.

18848. d'HUGUES, PIERRE. M. Clemenceau et la bureaucratie. *Grande Rev.* 130 (12) Dec. 1929: 258-265.

18849. ISAAC, JULES. De la valeur des témoignages de guerre. [The value of the testimony of witnesses of the war.] *Rev. Hist.* 166 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 93-100.—Jean Norton Cru in *Témoins* claims that the war can be described accurately only by those who saw it from the front line. Hence one of the greatest problems of the historian is to examine the value of these witnesses. Cru makes a meticulous analysis of a great many French memoirs, and finds the majority unreliable. The method is excellent and yields valuable results, yet at times Cru

fails to recognize the verity of exceptional circumstances.—*T. S. Anderson*.

18850. LACHERET-VILLATE, M. La préparation de l'armée russe en 1914. [The preparation of the Russian army in 1914.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale*. 9 (2) Apr. 1931: 113-134.—The Russian people lacked any moral preparation for war, any knowledge of its issues, any enthusiasm for the struggle. In material equipment the inadequacy of the army was astonishing. Sukhomlinov was inadequate as minister of war and the competence of Grand Duke Nicholas was wasted by lack of coordination with the other authorities. Individual generals enjoyed great independence, but knew not how to use it. A great shortage existed in officers of the lower ranks. Russia succeeded in mobilizing only 5% of its population. Everywhere actual strength fell short of the theoretical, due to countless inadequacies in organization. The artillery lacked ammunition; aviation scarcely existed. The organization of mobilization, although superior to most other things, still had serious faults.—*T. S. Anderson*.

18851. MICHEL, PAUL-HENRI. L'Amérique espagnole et la guerre. [Spanish-America and the War.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale*. 9 (2) Apr. 1931: 135-158.—With the entry of the United States into the war in 1917 the idea of pan-Americanism helped to bring the Spanish-American countries into the conflict. Because of its opposition to pan-Americanism, Hispanism tended to oppose intervention and was supported in this effort by German propaganda. The real influence of this Hispanism was not so much to create a Spanish solidarity as to prompt each nation to go its own way. [See Entry 3: 17199.]—*T. S. Anderson*.

18852. UNSIGNED. La vie et l'oeuvre du Maréchal Joffre. Essai bibliographique. [The life and work of Marshal Joffre. Bibliographical essay.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale*. 9 (2) Apr. 1931: 159-172.—*T. S. Anderson*.

18853. WALB, ERNST. Die Börsenschliessungen und das Wiederingangbringen der Börsengeschäfte im Verlauf des Weltkrieges. [The closing of exchanges and the resumption of exchange operations during the World War.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 25 (8) Aug. 1931: 393-402.

18854. WINSLOW, S. S. The Zeebrugge raid. *Coast Artillery J.* 74 (5) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 333-337.—The raid was a tactical success, but did not prevent the Germans using the port within a short while and was hence not worth the cost.—*T. S. Anderson*.

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 18745-18746, 18894, 19050, 19061, 19090, 19208, 19221, 19254, 19291, 19661, 19719)

18855. BODIN, CHARLES. Bien économique et mal économique: un exemple: Le problème du "juste" salaire. [Economic good and economic evil. An illustration: the problem of a "just" wage.] *Travaux Juridiques et Econ. de l'Univ. de Rennes*. 10 1930: 61-78.—"Good and bad" in economics is not a question of ethics, but means conformity or non-conformity to economic laws. As an illustration, the author analyzes the problem of a "just" wage to show that a "just wage" is not a "satisfactory wage" from the point of view of justice, but one which is the necessary result of the existing economic order.—*Lina Kahn*.

18856. BORDIN, ARRIGO. La legge della domanda dal punto di vista della statica e della dinamica. [The law of demand from a static and dynamic standpoint.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (5) May 1930: 421-471.—The law of demand, in a dynamic sense, expressing an empirical law according to which price varies in relation to quantity on the market, confuses theorem and demonstration. Attempts to solve the problem, by the author, by Boninsegni, etc., are subject to the criticism that there is a lack of correspondence between the number of equations considered and the number of equations of the general equilibrium—if we refer to the static scheme of Walras-Pareto and Marshall. To understand the conditions and limits within which the conclusion, that prices and quantity vary inversely, is true in the case of dynamics, a careful study is made of trade curves, keeping the cases of monopoly and those of free competition separate, the last named being studied from the standpoint of stable, unstable, and mixed equilibrium. Finally, the influence of the variations of one commodity on the prices of the other commodities from the static and dynamic standpoint is also examined. The limitations in the law of demand, in a static sense, now appear evident, and throw light on how the law works in a dynamic sense. Pareto's complicated conception of the law thus appears greatly simplified.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella*.

18857. BRINKMANN, CARL. Sombarts Drittes Reich. [Sombart's third empire.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55 (2) Apr. 1931: 1-20.—*Nathan Reich*.

18858. BROWN, HARRY GUNNISON. Opportunity cost: Marshall's criticism of Jevons. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21 (3) Sep. 1931: 498-500.

18859. DAVIES, G. R. The significance of economic law. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21 (3) Sep. 1931: 450-462.—Classical economic theory, though implying a description of the phenomena of actual markets, was primarily an endeavor to trace the pricing process which arises out of an efficient allocation of the available elements of capital and labor to the task of meeting consumers' demand. The theoretical moving equilibrium of prices thus predicated is most adequately stated by mathematical economics. In addition, mathematical economics serves the purpose of clarifying the concept of saving, which was always obscure in the older exposition. The actual development of economic society in recent times represents an attempted compromise between two divergent ideals, each of which is consistent with an equilibrium price structure. The one ideal recognizes practically unrestricted private rights to the incomes arising from capital, while the other suggests vaguely a theoretical system in which service is the basis of private consumable income. In attempting this compromise, society has

thwarted the natural integration of business, and has fallen far short of maintaining an equilibrium, as is evidenced by the extremes of the business cycle.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

18860. BREGLIA, ALBERTO. Sul valore in regime di costi crescenti. [Value under increasing costs.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (6) Jun. 1930: 554-556.—According to the classical economists value (market price) corresponds, in the field of increasing costs, to marginal cost. Pareto suggested the possibility of a value less than the marginal cost, down to the limit of a unit or average cost, in the case where owner, entrepreneur, and consumer merge into the same person, as in the case of the communistic state. In an individualistic economy it is possible to reach a value just below the marginal cost, provided that the differences in costs of successive units are finite and not infinitesimal. A producer in competition with another less efficient competitor can eliminate him by slightly reducing his selling price.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella*.

18861. FOSSATI, ERALDO. Camillo Supino. *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (7) Jul. 1930: 629-633.—Reviews the work of Camillo Supino, follower of the school of Luigi Cossa, on the occasion of his fortieth year of teaching. (Bibliography of his principal publications.)—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella*.

18862. GRIZIOTTI-KRETSCHMANN, JENNY. Lo spirito di lucro come movente dell'attività economica. [The profit motive in economic activity.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (7) Jul. 1930: 634-642.—Discusses an article by Liefmann on the profit motive as a basis of individual economic activity and as the moving force in the whole field of trade.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella*.

18863. IVERSEN, CARL. Efterspørgselsens Elasticitet. [Elasticity of demand.] *Nationaløkonomisk Tidsskr.* 68 (4) 1930: 313-341.—A survey of the theoretical and practical difficulties which arise when one attempts to work with the factor of elasticity. The discussion, which is amply supported by citations, examines the concept of elasticity itself, and the possibility of arriving at a concrete demand elasticity for certain commodities on the basis of statistics.—*Inst. Econ. Hist., Copenhagen*.

18864. JOHNSON, EDGAR A. J. Nehemiah Grew: A forgotten mercantilist. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21 (3) Sep. 1931: 463-480.—The Lansdowne Manuscript No. 691, in the British Museum, contains an elaborate economic program prepared for Queen Anne by Dr. Nehemiah Grew. Grew was a friend of Sir William Petty. The manuscript is divided into four books. The first considers possible improvements in lands, mineral resources, roads, rivers, and livestock. Book II deals with "manual arts or manufactures." The third book is concerned with foreign trade and maritime expansion; while the fourth presents Grew's ideas on population. Dr. Grew's ideal was the development of maximum productive efficiency by means of state action. He therefore outlines a wide sphere of governmental duties ranging from the creation of labor-saving machinery to the computation of the socially necessary number of lawyers or clergymen. Grew's manuscript is an excellent illustration of a neglected mercantilist quality: the passion for national productive efficiency.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

18865. LUNDBERG, ERIK. Om begreppet ekonomisk jämvikt. [The concept of economic equilibrium.] *Ekonomisk Tidsskrift.* 32 (4) 1930: 133-160.—The general assumption that economic factors tend to reach a state of equilibrium cannot be accepted without modification. Cumulative tendencies may arise, e.g. as in the case of savings. Other examples of the difficulty of reaching a state of equilibrium are the factors in general economic development: increase of population, techni-

cal progress, increases in wants.—*Inst. Econ. Hist., Copenhagen.*

18866. MICHELS, ROBERT. Über einige Leitsätze zu einer Geschichte der nationalökonomischen Lehrmeinungen. [Principles for a history of economic doctrines.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55 (3) Jun. 1931: 1-26.—The history of economic thought is to be treated apart from the history of economic development, although the former must be kept in close touch with economic facts. A history may include the whole of economic doctrine or may treat horizontally one particular element of economic doctrine or may trace the development of economic thought within a particular area. The habit of identifying economic theory with one particular nation is to be condemned. A history ought to start with the period when economics was already fairly systematized, though preceding scattered contributions are to be considered. Similarity of ideas does not necessarily suggest plagiarism; it may be just coincidence. Some divide economic doctrines according to attitude towards the state. Historians should not omit false doctrines, because of the relative character of economic truths.—*Nathan Reich.*

18867. RICCI, UMBERTO. La legge di sostituzione o di surrogazione. [The law of substitution.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46 (5) May 1931: 371-376.—An entrepreneur can make unit costs a minimum (1) by reducing each "coefficient of production" to a minimum, (2) by reducing the price of each factor to a minimum, (3) by substituting one factor for another whenever, results being equal, the cost will be lower. From among the various possible productive combinations the entrepreneur adopts that one which requires the least expense, substituting the less costly combination for the more costly. This is the law that Marshall calls the law of substitution, which is the same as the law of profits.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

18868. SCHNEIDER, ERICH. Zur Interpretation von Kostenkurven. [The interpretation of cost curves.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 65 (2) Apr. 1931: 269-296.—Let m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n be the quantities of the factors 1, 2, . . . n which are used in the production of x units of a finished good in time t ; when the prices of the factors are constant, then K_x , the total cost of production of the quantity x in time t , depends only on the quantities m_i :

$$K_x = f_x(m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n) = f_x(x).$$

The average cost function is $K_s = f_s(x)/x$, and the marginal cost per unit of the quantity x is $\Delta K_x/\Delta x$, where $\Delta K_x = f'_x(x) \cdot \Delta x$, $f'_x(x)$ being the marginal cost function. By marginal unit cost is meant the additional cost incurred when the output is increased from x to $x+1$ units. The total cost of production consists of costs of material, costs of labor, and miscellaneous expenses (*Gemein- oder Unkosten*), the last being further subdivided into fixed and variable expenses. Corresponding to a given output, there is a lowest-average-cost combination of the factors. The relation between the lowest-average-cost and the output is $K_s = \Phi(x)$. This curve is the "expected average cost curve" (*Planungsstückkostenkurve*). This curve does not give the actual relation between average cost and output, but the hypothetical relation, or that expected by the entrepreneur when he is planning a given output. The actual curve will differ from the expected curve except when the actual output x coincides with the expected output x_0 . To the right and to the left of this point, the actual curve lies above the "expected" curve. The deviation of the actual curve from the "expected" curve depends on the ratio of the fixed costs to total costs. The smaller this ratio, the greater the difference between the two curves. This deviation may be approximately represented by the parabola

$$\Psi(x) = a_2 + \alpha(x - x_0)^2$$

where a_2 and α are constants.—*Henry Schultz.*

18869. SCHÄFER, THOMAS. Kapitalbildung und Zinshöhe. [Capital-formation and the rate of interest.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 65 (2) Apr. 1931: 297-308.—Capital formation being understood as the accumulation of capital out of income, the height of the interest rate is not important as a determining factor in the accumulation of capital except when there is a difference between the interest rate and the rate of earning of the entrepreneur. This condition is ordinarily temporary and self-correcting, however, the two rates being restored to parity. Interest has a special significance for accumulation only in the case of compound interest when interest itself is a subject of accumulation. If the accumulation of capital does not depend primarily on the rate of interest then interest cannot be explained in terms of the motives of the savers and interest theories which run in terms of "abstinence" "waiting," etc., are built upon false foundations. That savings are independent of the interest rate runs counter to Böhm-Bawerk's presumption of a systematic undervaluation of future needs in comparison with present needs. Carver's argument that the principle of time preference is not contradicted by the fact that some saving is independent of the interest rate loses force if the interest rate is reduced to zero. Cassel's theory that the interest rate is related to the length of life is inconsistent with two of his categories of savings.—*J. J. Spengler.*

18870. SENSINI, GUIDO. Le equazioni dell' equilibrio economico nell' ipotesi di sottrazioni di ricchezza operate dal Governo su determinati individui della collettività. [Equations of economic equilibrium in the hypothesis of a levy by the government on the wealth of determinate members of the collectivity.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (8) Aug. 1930: 689-709.—Equations of economic equilibrium are given for the simplest case of perfect competition under certain specified conditions. This is followed by a consideration of the levy on wealth in its double aspect of direct and indirect taxation. Equations are then given for the case in which the production of certain commodities is subject to monopoly, on the hypothesis of a tax proportional to the net profit, or gross profit, or to the quantity sold. Other problems discussed include the influence that a variation in any tax exercises on any point in the equilibrium, the equations of dynamic equilibrium under the condition that the government should levy upon the wealth of certain members of the collectivity by means of direct or indirect taxation. (Mathematical treatment.)—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

18871. SUPINO, CAMILLO. Lohn und Gewinn in der korporativen Wirtschaft. [Wages and profits in corporative economy.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 34 (1) Jul. 1931: 230-249.—The corporative economy, as under fascism, removes both the disadvantages of labor disorganization, which keeps wages at a minimum while profits are high, and of labor organization, which benefits the laborer, but may be used as a means of class struggle, with hampered enterprise and general losses as a consequence. In corporative economy, as well as in any other economic system, profits and wages follow unalterable economic laws, and no government can change these laws; but its interference, as in the case of fascism, for the benefit of the people is justified, if it is within the limits of these laws.—*Lina Kahn.*

18872. VECCHIO, GUSTAVO del. La dinamica economica di H. L. Moore. [H. L. Moore's economic dynamics.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (6) Jun. 1930: 545-553.—The author recognizes in Moore's *Synthetic Economics* a most valuable contribution to pure economic theory. The theories of Walras and Pareto, on dynamic economics, may be summed up in the following tendencies: (a) oscillations around the position of equilibrium; (b) oscillations around successive discontinuous positions of equilibrium; (c) continuous functions of economic time

series; (d) continuous functions, of non-economic time series; (e) sociological interdependence. These conceptions must be recognized as deficient. Moore's work shows three fundamental characteristics: (1) return to Walras from Pareto; (2) abstraction of the relations of interdependence between different categories of oscillations; (3) limitation of mathematical construction to those to which it is possible to apply statistical methods. But evidently the characters dealt with are either inefficient or too restricted, since they seem to require the use of statistics.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 18570, 18599, 18654-18655, 18662, 188667, 18679, 18684, 18689, 18722, 18730, 18740, 18742, 18752, 18756, 18765, 18768, 18775, 18778, 18780, 18784, 18801, 18804, 18810-18812, 18815, 18828, 18830, 18834, 18853, 18991, 19208, 19275)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 18374-18376, 18380, 18389, 18392, 18405, 18417, 18423, 18424-18425, 18427, 18437, 18439, 18441, 18448, 18450, 18456, 18478, 18483, 18486, 18488, 18492, 18719, 18951, 18957-18958, 18982, 19030, 19168, 19224, 19228, 19319, 19429, 19475, 19692)

18873. A., S. La Pologne agricole et industrielle. [Agricultural and industrial Poland.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 147 (439) Jun. 10, 1931: 441-449.

18874. AMPHOUX, MARCEL. La crise australienne. *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 54 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 174-198.—Since 1925 tariff rates have been designed as a weapon of competition, especially against imported British textiles and iron and steel. Industrial development became artificial under this system, enterprises became more and more accustomed to feeding on government subsidies, and the chief role of industry became that of giving employment to excess labor. Unit costs became too high to make effective competition abroad with American and British industry possible. An increasing dependence on government aid, a sharp decline in wool and wheat prices, and general extravagance both by the governments and business combined to bring about a condition whereunder foreign borrowing was finally resorted to even for meeting the interest on existing foreign obligations.—*Amos E. Taylor.*

18875. ANGELL, JAMES W.; PLAUT, THEODOR; ALEXANDER, MAGNUS W. Our relations with Germany. 1. Economic Germany and the U. S. today. 2. International aspect of the German situation. 3. Economic trends in Germany and in the U. S. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 156 Jul. 1931: 1-17.—*Walter H. C. Laves.*

18876. BECKERATH, HERBERT v. Spaniens wirtschaftliches und politisches Gleichgewicht. [Spain's economic and political equilibrium.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 34 (1) Jul. 1931: 100-151.—The economic order of Spain has developed steadily in the last thirty years. The national wealth has increased; highways and railroads have developed satisfactorily under a system of monopolies similar to that found in the oil and telephone industries; credit and banking facilities have improved, as have the methods and organization of agriculture. Under the protection of high tariffs most of the industries have developed successfully, aided by increased power facilities. Labor conditions, especially among industrial workers, have improved under the social policy of the dictatorship. Ship-building and shipping have been least promising, despite government

subsidies. Until recently the balance of trade has been favorable to Spain. With its reversal, Spanish exchange has declined, but this for the time has been to the advantage of her industries, acting as a stimulus to export and a curb on import. Spain's problem today is that of increasing the productivity of agriculture and industry, and this can best be accomplished through the increased use of domestic capital. The encouragement of agriculture is the more immediate need, and it will in turn expand the domestic market for industry.—*Walter H. C. Laves.*

18877. BERKENKOPF, PAUL. Neueres Schrifttum über Russland. [Recent works on Russia.] *Schmolters Jahrb.* 55 (3) Jun. 1931: 133-153.—*Nathan Reich.*

18878. EDDY, SHERWOOD. Whither Russia. *World Tomorrow.* 13 (12) Dec. 1930: 506-509.

18879. ETTINGER, AKIBA. The agricultural possibilities of Palestine. *Jewish Forum.* 14 (8) Aug. 1931: 261-265.

18880. GROSSMAN, EUGEN. Die Finanzgesinnung des Schweizer Volkes. [The financial attitude of the Swiss people.] *Z. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft.* 66 (2) 1930: 165-191.

18881. HOFFHER, RENÉ. Quelques aspects de l'économie marocaine: peuplement, ressources naturelles et crédit. [Some aspects of the economic organization of Morocco: population, natural resources and credit.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-3 (1) Jul. 1931: 51-83.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

18882. LAUTERBACH, ALBERT. La situazione economica della nuova Austria. [The economic situation in the new Austria.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (8) Aug. 1930: 710-717.—Austria is carrying on a heavy struggle in a territory handicapped by nature, by history, and by a protectionist world.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

18883. LAWN, G. The depression in New Zealand. *Econ. Rec.* 7 (12) May 1931: 18-32.—The peculiar features of New Zealand's position in the world depression arise from its extraordinary dependence upon the prices for raw materials and food in the British market and from its policies during the period of rising prices from 1914 to 1920. "The key to business stabilisation, especially in a country largely dependent on its exports of raw materials, is the adoption by exporters and by public governing bodies of a policy of accumulation of reserves during good years and expenditure of these during poor years. Unfortunately, in New Zealand, as in almost all countries, the opposite policy prevails." Unrestrained land speculation left farmers with interest charges amounting to one third their total costs, and the gross public debt has almost trebled since 1914. A minor difficulty arises from high exchange rates on London due apparently to a confusion between Australian and New Zealand finances. Technical improvements offer some hope of improving the farmer's position; and a conservative policy designed to reduce government expenditure and bring down prices in the sheltered industries is to be expected.—*Carter Goodrich.*

18884. PERSONS, WARREN M. The growth of the nation. For 70 years production has grown twice as fast as population. *Barron's.* 11 (9) Mar. 2, 1931: 3, 8.

18885. PIERRE, R.-J. Le Brésil économique. [Economic survey of Brazil.] *J. d. Econ.* 97 Dec. 1930: 393-409.—A survey of Brazilian economic life for 1928, 1929, and half of 1930.—*Robert Schwenger.*

18886. ROMIER, LUCIEN. Die wirtschaftliche Organisation Europas. [The economic organization of Europe.] *Europ. Rev.* 7 (7) Jul. 1931: 488-500.

18887. SAYOUS, ANDRÉ E. Le Maroc espagnol. [Spanish Morocco.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-3 (1) Jul. 1931: 7-50.—After describing agriculture, mining, and commerce in Spanish Morocco, the author concludes that it will require a strenuous effort to bring about the economic rehabilitation of the region. If Spain is un-

willing to make the effort and relinquishes her protectorate, the task will fall upon France, who cannot allow the intercession of another power in North Africa. (Bibliography).—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

18888. SCHWARTZ, PHILIPP. Das Wirtschaftsleben der deutschen Städte, Landkreise und Landgemeinden. [Economic life of German cities, districts, and villages.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55 (2) Apr. 1931: 89-102.—*Nathan Reich.*

18889. STODDARD, LOTHROP. What's the matter with Australia? *Harpers Mag.* 163 (976) Sep. 1931: 498-504.—*Carter Goodrich.*

18890. UEDA, TATSUNOSUKE. Some aspects of industrial Japan. *World Tomorrow.* 13 (11) Nov. 1930: 459-460.

18891. UNSIGNED. Cuba, a period of economic adjustment. *Index (N. Y. Trust Co.).* 11 (7) Jul. 1931: 141-147.

18892. UNSIGNED. Poland's economic progress since 1926. *Polish Econ.* 6 (7) Jul. 1931: 177-181.—Exports have increased even more than domestic sales. There have been changes in customs tariffs, the development of a merchant marine, government assistance to industry, a program of government investments and the fostering of such organizations as chambers of commerce and cartels.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

18893. UNSIGNED. Statistische Übersichten über die Wirtschaftslage einzelner Länder. [Statistical surveys of economic conditions in individual countries.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 134 (6) Jun. 1931: 1021-1031.

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

GENERAL

(See also Entries 18363, 18389, 18425, 18439, 18488, 18752, 18775, 18817, 18879, 19115, 19119, 19121, 19127-19129, 19189, 19264, 19275, 19308-19309, 19311-19312, 19562, 19608, 19735)

18894. BOLDYREFF, JOHN W. The law of diminishing fertility of the soil, from the point of view of some of the Russian economists of to-day. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (3) Jul. 1931: 470-485.—*S. W. Mendum.*

18895. BRACKETT, E. E., and LEWIS, E. B. Rural electric service in Nebraska. *Nebraska Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #254. 1931: pp. 33.—Data are presented comparing farm line extensions in Nebraska during 1929 with those during 1927. The total number of Nebraska farms receiving electric service from central station lines on January 1, 1930, was approximately 4,000. The period beginning with the latter part of 1927 and ending with the first few months of 1930 witnessed a greater increase in numbers thus served than any similar period in the history of the state.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

18896. FINNIE, O. S. Reindeer for the Canadian Eskimo. *Natural Hist.* 31 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 409-416.

18897. HOLZMANN, HUGO. Die Agrarreform in Südslawien. [Agrarian reforms in Yugoslavia.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 23 (44) Aug. 1, 1931: 1167-1169.—Solution of the agrarian reform problems in the northern territories of Yugoslavia by the law of June 26, 1931.—*Lina Kahn.*

18898. JESSNESS, O. B. Changes in transportation and agriculture. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (3) Jul. 1931: 393-400.—While farming is one support of our economic organization, transportation is certainly one of the others. Any change in the methods, facilities, or costs of carrying farm commodities, produces very definite influences upon the industry. The development of the refrigerator car, for example, had far-reaching effects upon farming. New developments are constantly

taking place—one of the more recent is the motor truck. The effect of changes in rates or in methods is not uniform on all farmers or on all areas. If transportation changes affect the competitive relationships of agricultural areas, it is important to know what they really are and how they function so that adequate consideration may be given them in formulating desirable programs. Research studies should be helpful in pointing the way to needed adjustments.—*S. W. Mendum.*

18899. KING, J. S. The future of farming. *Scottish J. Agric.* 14 (3) Jul. 1931: 245-253.—A review of *The Future of Farming* by C. S. Orwin, published by the Oxford University Press. 1930.—*W. G. Murray.*

18900. MERCKER, A. E. The work of the interstate early potato committee. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (3) Jul. 1931: 460-469.—The committee seeks to bring about closer cooperation between the potato growers, marketing agencies, fertilizer manufacturers, and others interested in order to stabilize the industry. The growers largely disregarded the committee's advice in 1930 and followed the impulses that have impelled them to change their acreages in the past. This season the growers were given economic information outlining the cause for acreage changes, intended acreage for 1931 planting, crop prospects, prospective supply and demand, and probable average price for their potatoes in 1931 for the region, assuming normal conditions. Following the experience of this committee working in the South Atlantic States, a similar potato committee has been organized in the Pacific Northwest.—*S. W. Mendum.*

18901. NOLA, CARLO di. La crisi agraria in Ungheria. [The agrarian crisis in Hungary.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (5) May 1930: 489-496.

18902. OBERASCHER, LEONHARD. Verschuldung und Kapitalbildung der Landwirtschaft. [Debts and the formation of capital in agriculture.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16 (29) Jul. 17, 1931: 1265-1269.

18903. ROBB, B. B. The function of the extension engineer in the reorganization of agriculture. *Agric. Engin.* 12 (8) Aug. 1931: 293-297.—High labor and freight rates have transferred money from country to city which together with cheap food have produced a building boom and a demand for quality products. The cause of the present depression is not a general overproduction. The economic solution requires two things: (1) reduce cost which under present conditions is principally a matter of reducing the amount of labor used per unit of product produced; (2) the producer must produce a higher quality product. The agricultural engineer must have a knowledge of existing conditions and be able to give both recommendations and training in his own and related fields.—*H. C. M. Case.*

18904. SERAPHIM, HANS-JÜRGEN. Die Krise der deutschen Landwirtschaft in ihrer weltwirtschaftlichen Bedingtheit. [The crisis of German agriculture in its relations to world economics.] *Baltische Monatschr.* 62 (3) Mar. 1931: 153-175; (4) Apr. 1931: 226-235; (5) May 1931: 286-301.—The present crisis of German agriculture ranks with those of 1820 and 1870, but is aggravated by the bad conditions in all other fields of economic life. There is a new mortgaging of estates, chiefly in eastern Germany, since 1924, the average rate now being about \$36.4 per acre. Wages, interests, taxes have increased, yield per acre and demand for agricultural products have decreased. The agrarian policy of the government has furthered small holdings rather than large estates. Eastern Germany, handicapped by bad marketing conditions and by the Polish Corridor, is now a subventioned territory; wheat imports are now a necessity for Germany. The author thinks the present tariff wall necessary for re-establishing agriculture on a profit basis, and suggests a modern organization of supply and sales, and of agricultural corporations, a better price policy, a standardization of products, and

a reduction in rye cultivation. The first Agricultural Emergency Program of March 1929 provided large sums for the reorganization of sales corporations, the "Osthilfe" (1931) for changing short term into long term credits.—*Hans Frerk.*

18905. **SUVICH, FULVIO.** International agricultural credits. *World Trade*. 3 (11) Aug. 1931: 266-269.

18906. **UNSIGNED.** Agricultural surveys. *Scottish J. Agric.* 14 (3) Jul. 1931: 270-283.—This is a concluding summary of surveys made in 17 parishes situated in 9 counties by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland. The main purpose was that of presenting a complete picture of the agriculture of a small but typical area. Practically every farm in each parish studied was visited and data gathered on the character of the farm organization and operations. In round numbers 390,000 acres were included in the study of which 60,000 were arable. The conclusions of the survey as a whole indicate that buying and selling by farmers through co-operative organizations could be extended with success. Further, room for improvement was noted in the management field. Especially is skill needed on the part of the farmers to adapt their systems of farming to meet the changing economic conditions.—*W. G. Murray.*

LAND TENURE AND UTILIZATION

(See also Entries 18377-18378, 18455, 18662, 18768, 18811, 18834, 18397, 19331, 19590, 19696, 19727)

18907. **MAIR, L. P.** Native land tenure in East Africa. *Africa*. 4 (3) Jul. 1931: 314-329.—Past allocations to land have failed to consider sufficiently the use to which the land is put by the various tribes. In spite of the extreme importance of land tenure, anthropological data are totally inadequate. Even the best reports, namely, Gutmann's *Recht der Dschagga* (1926) and the official *Report on Native Land Tenure in the Kikuyu Province* (1929), lack certain essential details. (Résumé in French).—*R. W. Logan.*

18908. **MOORE, H. R.** Semi-annual index of farm real estate values in Ohio January 1 to June 30, 1931. *Ohio State Univ. Dept. Rural Econ. & Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Mimeographed Bull.* #41. Aug. 1931: pp. 10.

FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 18430, 18689, 18742)

18909. **BELL, E. J., Jr.** Economics of storing grain on the farm. *Agric. Engin.* 12 (8) Aug. 1931: 311-312.—Grain can be handled successfully on the farm when local elevators are congested or hauling facilities are inadequate, or when a high quality grain needs to be kept separate. The bushel cost of constructing farm granaries is less than that of constructing country elevators. Grain used for seed must be cleaned and dried anyway and livestock feed must be stored. The fact that farm storage adds to the total cost of marketing; that it is impossible to move grain over bad roads; that farm stored grain makes poor collateral for loans; and that efficient machinery for cleaning and drying grain is more easily provided at elevators all tend to discourage the use of farm storage.—*H. C. M. Case.*

18910. **DAWE, C. V.** Financial accounting applied to agricultural economic investigation. *J. Proc. Agric. Econ. Soc.* 1 (4) Sep. 1931: 19-29 (with discussion).—This discussion of the place and value of the financial accounting as a method of investigating farm-management problems, forms the third of a series of papers which have been read at successive meetings of the Agricultural Economic Society, the other two papers having dealt with the survey method, and the cost accounting method respectively.—*Edgar Thomas.*

18911. **DAWE, C. V.** Influence of arable upon pro-

duction, based upon accounts for the cropping year 1929. *Univ. Bristol Dept. Agric. Econ. Mimeographed Bull.* #3 1931: pp. 36.—This is the third of a series of reports on the farm financial accounts kept by the Economics Department of the University of Bristol, and dealing specially with the relationship between production, capitalization, costs, labor efficiency and the proportion of arable area. (The results of technical statistical analysis of farm costs data in a popular form.)—*Edgar Thomas.*

18912. **DOWLER, JOHN F.** Some factors causing variations in crop production costs in Putnam County. *Ohio Agric. Exper. Station., Bull.* #481. Jul. 1931: pp. 40.—Cost route records on 23 farms in a typical small grain section of Ohio indicate wide variation in crop production costs due to factors under the control of the farm operator. The group of farms with the highest labor income, due to better management, averaged 37% more productive work per man than the group with the lowest labor income. In the production of corn, fields of less than six acres required 29% more man labor than fields containing 18 acres or more. The total labor and power cost was \$1.07 less per acre on farms using tractors. The overhead costs of the five farms with the highest labor income for the operator averaged \$246 annually per farm, as compared with \$343 on the group with the lowest labor income. The group with the higher overhead costs had a much smaller business to absorb the additional expense; hence, the production costs of their various products were increased to a greater extent. High yields cost more per acre but less per unit of product. (Detailed tables on production costs of various crops and their labor requirements in appendix.)—*P. G. Beck.*

18913. **FINN, W. G., and GALLOWAY, Z. L.** The budget method of improving farm organization and management. *Kentucky Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #312. 1930: 601-628.—The advantages of budgeting and when and how to prepare a budget are discussed. The results of budgeting, 1924-1929, on organization and the returns from a 100-acre and a 200-acre farm are shown.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

18914. **KIRKPATRICK, W. H.** An economic and financial analysis of sixteen East Anglian farms, 1927-29—with special reference to the economic aspects of the rationing of livestock. *Univ. Cambridge, Dept. Agric., Farm Econ. Branch Rep.* #17. 1931: pp. 21.—This bulletin is the 17th of a series of reports on the financial results of farming in East Anglia, published by the Agricultural Economics Department of the Cambridge University School of Agriculture. A statement of the accounting principles employed is followed by a brief discussion of the general financial results of the farms as a whole, as well as of each of the enterprises involved. The statistical and financial data for each farm are summarized in a tabular appendix. The report also contains a brief comparison of the feeding standards of the costed farms with those suggested by scientific research.—*Edgar Thomas.*

18915. **KITTREDGE, D. D.** Farm income in Minnesota. *Minnesota Agric. Exper. Station, Div. Minnesota Farm Business Notes* #94. 1930: pp. 6. (mimeographed).—The annual amounts of gross cash income from the sales of Minnesota agricultural products during the years from 1925 to 1929 are considerably below those of 1918 and 1919, but average well above 1917, and are more than double the general level maintained in 1910 to 1915. The upward trend of gross agricultural income in Minnesota was caused, in part, by increased quantities sold. This increase in marketings was furthered by shifts in the type of commodities produced. From 1910 to 1918, wheat was the largest contributor to the annual cash income, but since 1920 hogs and butterfat have become the principal sources of income. Price indexes computed for five different sections of

Minnesota from 1924 to 1929 show gradual price variations in those districts in which livestock and livestock products predominate and shorter fluctuations of greater amplitude for those districts which produce chiefly potatoes, wheat, and flax.—*Dorothea D. Kittredge*.

18916. KNOX, M. A. The cost of tractor work on the farm. *J. So. Eastern Agric. College, Wye*. 1930: 209-213.—The cost of tractor work on nine farms and covering 50 tractor years up to Michémas 1929, is summarized. The average yearly cost per tractor worked out to £104 for 740 hours worked. Driver's time is not included in this figure which consists of depreciation (28.5 % of total cost), repairs and renewals (24.4%), fuel and oil (46.6%) and sundries (0.5%). The average cost per hour was 2s 10d over the 740 hours worked. Hour costs on individual farms varied, however, from 1s 5d to 4s 5d, which reflects the spreading of depreciation charge over the number of hours worked.—*Edgar Thomas*.

18917. KNOX, M. A. Some sugar beet costs and returns. *J. So. Eastern Agric. College, Wye*. 1930: 131-136.—A note on costs and returns of twelve sugar beet crops grown since 1928 on five farms in the Wye College Area.—*Edgar Thomas*.

18918. MOSZCZEŃSKI, STEFAN. Opis gospodarstw małych i planowanie ich reorganizacji. [Description of Polish small farms, and the plan for their reorganization.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 11 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 188-205.—(A critical summary of recent Polish literature on the organization and management of small farms.)—*O. Eisenberg*.

18919. RUSTON, ARTHUR G., and NICHOLS, HERBERT E. Production, production costs, sources of supply, and methods of disposal of agricultural products. Eight years' Yorkshire records 1921-1929. *Agric. Econ. Dept., Univ. Leeds. Bull.* #168. 1931: pp. 157.—A comprehensive study of the fortunes of farming in Yorkshire during the eight years 1921-29 as revealed by the financial results obtained on a large number of farms representative of different types of agriculture. These results enable a study to be made of the nature and extent of the agricultural depression in the county, and of the emergency methods which have been adopted by the farming community to meet it; and give some indication how far recent trends and modifications in methods are likely to be permanent.—*Edgar Thomas*.

18920. SAUNDERSON, M. H., and RICHARDS, D. E. Types of ranches and operating practices in relation to costs, investment, and income in the range beef cattle industry of Montana. *Montana Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #244. 1931: pp. 20.—A descriptive summary of the operating records for the year 1929 of 95 typical range cattle outfits. Operating costs per head tended to decrease up to 500 or 600 head and then to remain about constant. Gross income per head showed a marked tendency to increase up to 400 head and then to decrease as the size of outfit increased. Measured by return to operator and on investment, the most efficient size of outfit was found to lie between 300 and 800 head. (Tables.)—*Exper. Station Rec.*

18921. UNSIGNED. The profitability of farming in Scotland. *Scotland Dept. Agric., Publ.* #1. 1931: pp. 162.—(First of a new series of official annual reports.) The first part examines financial results obtained on certain groups of farms in 1928/29, and gives a forecast of the returns for 1930. The second part gives the results of a statistical analysis of farms in three border counties and their classification for the selection of sample groups from which to obtain accounting data. Such a classification of farms is to be extended over the whole of Scotland.—*Edgar Thomas*.

18922. WHITE, E. A. Electricity and the agriculture of the next ten years. *Agric. Engin.* 12 (8) Aug. 1931: 301-304.—Already prospective purchasers of farms put the question with reference to electric serv-

ices near the head of the list. "Ten years hence we should be thinking and talking about electric service for three million farms . . . Ultimately I look for an average energy consumption per farm of between 500 and 1000 kilowatt-hours per month."—*H. C. M. Case*.

PRODUCTION AND PRICES

(See also Entries 18398, 18402, 18438, 18441, 18453, 18884, 19093, 19102, 19118, 19132-19133, 19217)

18923. BAHRI, F. La crise cotonnière en Égypte, d'un rapport de son Excellence Ahmed Abdal, Wahhat Pacha, Sous-Secrétaires d'État au Ministère des Finances. [The cotton crisis in Egypt, a report of his Excellency Ahmed Abdal, Wahhat Pasha, Under-secretary of State in the Ministry of Finance.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (79) Feb. 1931: 27-34.

18924. BENNETT, M. K.; FARNSWORTH, HELEN C.; TAYLOR, ALONZO E., et al. Survey of the wheat situation, December 1930 to March 1931. *Stanford Univ. Food Research Inst., Wheat Studies.* 7 (6) May 1931: 295-345.—One of the Food Research Institute's periodic analyses of the world wheat situation. Contains sections on international trade; visible supplies and other stocks; wheat price movements; activities of the Federal Farm Board; and some aspects of the outlook. (7 text tables, 8 charts, 13 appendix tables.)—*M. K. Bennett*.

18925. BENNETT, M. K.; FARNSWORTH, HELEN C.; WYMAN, ADA F., et al. Survey of the wheat situation, April to July 1931. *Stanford Univ. Food Research Inst., Wheat Studies.* 7 (10) Sep. 1931: 477-525.—Contains sections on new-crop developments; international trade; wheat price movements; visible supplies and outward carryovers; and some aspects of the outlook. (4 text tables, 6 charts, 12 appendix tables.)—*M. K. Bennett*.

18926. BLACK, ALBERT G., and KITTREDGE, DOROTHEA D. Minnesota agricultural indexes of prices, quantities, and cash incomes 1910-1927. *Minnesota Agric. Exper. Station, Tech. Bull.* #72. Dec. 1930: pp. 90.—This index series differs from the price index of the United States Department of Agriculture in including only the sixteen principal agricultural products of Minnesota. The price indexes provide for a weighting of price changes by a combination of the quantities sold in both the current month and the corresponding month of the base period. The farm price index was at its lowest average in 1911; it's highest point in 1919 was followed by several years of low prices until a rise came in 1924. There was again a decline in the latter months of 1927. The index of quantity of products sold shows a rather steady rise in marketings from 1911 with slight recessions in 1914, 1916, and the early part of 1917. The quantity of marketings increased sharply in 1918, declined in 1919 and 1920, and then increased steadily to a high point of 119.8 in October, 1924. From that time to the end of 1927 there has been a gradual decline in the quantity index. For the period as a whole there has been a decided upward trend in physical volume of production as indicated by farm marketings. When these two series of indexes are related to a third on gross cash income, it appears that the quantity of farm production has had a greater effect on farm incomes than has been recognized. This was particularly true from 1921 to 1924, when with quantities increasing but prices low, the index of gross farm incomes rose.—*E. E. Hoyt*.

18927. BUR. AGRIC. ECON. The outlook for the dairy industry and some essentials of a national dairy program. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Misc. Pub.* #124. 1931: pp. 60.—Severe declines in prices of dairy products during two years are causing dairymen to reconsider their production programs. The outlook is for continued

high dairy production. A national program must include research to determine more exactly the factors affecting demand for dairy products and quantitative measures of these influences; expansion of studies of prices in particular areas; and the determination and measurement of the factors influencing usage of dairy products in the manufacture of other products. (40 charts and a list of references.)—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

18928. CARLSON, AVIS D. The wheat farmer's dilemma. *Harpers Mag.* 163 (974) Jul. 1931: 208-216.—The introduction of modern power machinery has changed farming in the wheat belt into a large scale industry and has greatly increased production. This increase, together with changes in the world markets has brought about the present overproduction. Restriction of production will not solve the wheat farmer's problem because: (1) The cost and maintenance of expensive machinery necessary for low production costs demands large scale production; (2) Planned production is impossible because of uncontrollable weather factors; (3) Rotation of crops is out of the question as land in the wheat belt is not suitable for other forms of agriculture.—*E. E. Smith.*

18929. FARNSWORTH, HELEN C., et al. The wheat situation in Scandinavia. *Stanford Univ. Food Research Inst., Wheat Studies.* 7 (7) Jun. 1931: 347-403.—A compilation and analysis of pertinent statistics bearing on wheat production, consumption, trade, and prices in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden in both pre-war, war, and post-war years. During the past 25 years wheat has gradually displaced rye as the primary bread cereal in Scandinavia. Wheat production has increased while rye production has decreased; net imports of wheat have increased while net imports of rye have declined. In Denmark and Sweden, the demand for wheat and for rye appears to be quite elastic within the lower price ranges; for under appropriate price conditions large quantities of the lower grades of these cereals are utilized as feed. About half the wheat utilized in Scandinavia during post-war years was of domestic origin. Norway took about half of her total net imports in the form of flour; Denmark took over one-third of her imports in that form; while in Sweden net imports of flour amounted to less than one-tenth of the total. (34 charts; 18 appendix tables.)—*M. K. Bennett.*

18930. HANSEN, H. E. Statistical position of cotton: a graphic analysis. *Annalist.* 38 (970) Aug. 21, 1931: 303.

18931. HODGKINSON, WILLIAM, Jr. The primary production of the world. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 10 (3) Jul. 1931: 193-202.—The League of Nations' index of production of crude foodstuffs and raw materials, for the world and for continental groups, covering 1913 and 1923 to 1928/29, is shown graphically and in tables. Additional charts show the production of raw rubber, and the Russian production of raw materials and foodstuffs. The increase in European output represented 40% of the total world increase between 1923 and 1928. Russia increased her primary production between 1923 and 1928 by a greater physical volume than did the United States. The world's increase in production of crude foodstuffs between 1913 and 1928 was not greatly out of line with population growth, but the percentage increase in the production of raw materials was four times as great as that in population. The future rate of increase, besides its dependence on population growth, will be partly determined by changes in the standards of living throughout the world, and by the industrialization of Russia.—*Richard Storrs Coo.*

18932. MARTIN, J. FOSTER. Correlation between yields of winter wheat varieties grown in various locations in the Columbia basin of Oregon. *J. Amer. Soc. Agron.* 23 (8) Aug. 1931: 638-746.—To secure an answer to the problem, "Shall certain wheat variety experiments be continued at a number of different places in

the Columbia Basin in Oregon?" the relative varietal yields at the Moro Station and at six outlying substations were correlated with one another. In general, the correlations obtained, although statistically significant, are low and indicate that the several substation experiments should be continued.—*Oris V. Wells.*

18933. McBRIDE, C. G. Market milk situation in Youngstown, Ashtabula, Warren, and Steubenville, Ohio, in 1930. *Ohio State Univ. Dept. Rural Econ. & Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Mimeographed Bull.* #39. Jul. 1931: pp. 22.

18934. PASSILLÉ, RAYMOND de. Un aspect industriel du problème du blé. [An industrial aspect of the wheat problem.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 147 (439) Jun. 10, 1931: 450-453.—(A brief general analysis of the causes of prevailing low international wheat prices. Emphasis falls upon the rapid progress of mechanization of agriculture in wheat-exporting countries, and upon the recovery of peasant cultivation in Europe from the wartime level.)—*M. K. Bennett.*

18935. PERKINS, A. J. The world position of wheat. *J. So. Australia, Dept. Agric.* 34 (5) 1930: 454-466.—Data are given showing the increase in wheat acreage, production, and consumption in Australia; the acreage, production, exports, imports, and consumption of other countries or areas; and the apparent per capita consumption per year of other cereals in typical countries.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

18936. PRINSEN GEERLIGS, R. J. The 1930 Java sugar crop. *Internat. Sugar J.* 33 (390) Jun. 1931: 276-281.

18937. SHIMMIN, ARNOLD N. The world's staples. 5—Wool. *Index (Svenska Handelsbanken.)* 6 (67) Jul. 1931: 151-164.

18938. SLATER, ALEC. The wheat glut. *World Trade.* 3 (11) Aug. 1931: 246-249.

18939. UNSIGNED. Some costs and price comparisons. *Canterbury Chamber of Commerce Bull.* (78) Jul. 1931: 1-3.—Costs of wheat production, bread production, and price disparities in New Zealand during the depression.

18940. UNSIGNED. Wheat—a world problem. *Trade Winds.* 10 (6) Jun. 1931: 12-16.

18941. VAIDEN, M. G.; SMITH, J. O.; AYERS, W. E. Making cotton cheaper. Can present production costs be reduced? *Mississippi Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #290. 1931: pp. 32.—Production of cotton in the Mississippi delta has been unprofitable for the last ten years. Methods of production have not improved in proportion to the rise in standard of living. This situation is especially evident among tenant farmers who were barely getting by on the basis of the old standard of living. When production costs exceed \$60 an acre, profits are gone. There has been a gradual evolution from the one-mule Georgia stock to the two-row riding cultivator. The greatest need at present is for a successful mechanical picker.—*G. L. Crawford.*

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

(See also Entries 17476, 17496, 19109)

18942. MASPÉTIOL, ROLAND. Le statut agricole de l'Europe Centrale. [Agricultural statute of Central Europe.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 54 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 82-95.—As evinced by the Conferences of July 1930 at Sinaia and of August 1930 at Warsaw, the majority of the Central European countries agree that the remedy for the present agricultural crisis is the renunciation of the most favored nation clause in favor of international cooperation.—*Lina Kahn.*

18943. MONTGOMERY, R. H. What's the matter with cotton? *Cooperative Marketing J.* 5 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 123-126.—Between 1921 and 1925 the harvested cotton acreage increased more than 50%. The Farm

Board could keep down over-production by accumulating a large supply of cotton and selling it at a price low enough to keep out sub-marginal producers. The board acted wisely in saving failing associations and adding stability to others. It did the right thing in trying to stabilize the price of cotton, but stabilization was attempted at too high a price,—which was impossible to foresee at that time. The board now has about 2,000,000 bales of cotton on hand.—*G. L. Crawford.*

18944. NOBLE, C. V., and BROOKER, MARVIN A. Florida truckcrop competition. 1. Interstate and foreign. *Univ. Florida Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.*, #224. Feb. 1931: pp. 168.

18945. OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. Farmers quitting cut-throat competition. *Current Hist.* 34 (5) Aug. 1931: 727-731.—The author reviews the history of co-operative marketing in the United States and especially recent efforts of the Federal Farm Board to set up nation-wide commodity cooperative organizations. Aided with government funds the cooperatives are competing with private agencies which frequently have large investments in shipping equipment. The program of the Farm Board, if it succeeds, may bring about larger returns to the farmer for his commodities, will render obsolete much of the present private marketing facilities but need not necessarily subject the consumer to the evils of monopolistic price control.—*Bernhard Ostrolenk.*

18946. POWELL, WHITON. Federal Farm Board policy. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 5 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 65-71.

18947. TAYLOR, ALONZO E. The international wheat conferences during 1930-31. *Stanford Univ. Food Research Inst., Wheat Studies.* 7 (9) Aug. 1931: 439-475.—A description and analysis of sixteen international wheat conferences held during 1930-31, with special reference to the London conference of May 18-23, 1931. "The objective has been an international marketing organization [of the wheat-exporting countries], including the division of the annual exports into quotas, with provision for the carrying of stocks." At the London conference, it became clear that the United States would not participate in such an organization. "Such concerted action in the disposition of exportable surpluses of wheat would represent the marketing of wheat through political negotiation rather than through equation of supply and demand in price. The farther the responsibility for adjustment of supply to demand lies from the individual wheat grower, the freer will be the inclination to expand production."—*M. K. Bennett.*

18948. LUTZ, W. Deutsche Agrarfragen und Sowjetlandwirtschaft. [German agricultural problems and Soviet agriculture.] *Sowjetwirtsch. u. Aussenhandel.* 10 (11) Jun. 1931: 16-22.—Germany is being forced to abandon its policy of a high agricultural tariff, whose object is the protection of the backward and unprofitable east German grain enterprise. During the last half year the absurdity of the idea that the German grain enterprise could be protected by the manipulation of German grain markets has been demonstrated and the rye market completely demoralized. Germany is in an especially favored situation for intensive agriculture as dairying, high grade pork, and poultry production and in moving in that direction. This is promoted by the possibility of cheaper grain importations from Russia. It would be encouraged by free trade in grains and higher tariffs on livestock products.—*John A. Hopkins.*

18949. WHITTLESEY, CHARLES R. The Stevenson Plan: some conclusions and observations. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39 (4) Aug. 1931: 506-525.—Most of the gains resulting from the Stevenson plan (of restriction of rubber production) represented the natural course of industrial progress or the simple reaction to higher prices. On the other hand, the costs were, generally

speaking, inherent in the restrictive measures. If the Stevenson plan had been repealed in 1925 it would have been remembered as a thorough success. This experience proves, therefore, the frailty of judgment of those entrusted with control and not that such measures are unsound. A control that would, without raising price above the long run equilibrating point, keep it from swinging so low that too many producers were eliminated would be economically desirable. The use of a discriminatory import tax is proposed as a defense against monopolistic control of raw materials.—*C. R. Whittlesey.*

FORESTRY

(See also Entries 18379, 19009, 19016, 19095, 19111, 19510, 19589-19590, 19591-19592)

18950. BAKER, RICHARD St. BARBE. The mahogany forests of Nigeria. *Asia (N.Y.).* 31 (10) Oct. 1931: 642-647.

18951. BARAŃSKI, WL. Krysis drzewny na tle światowego przesilenia gospodarczego. [The timber crisis and the world economic depression.] *Drzewo Polskie.* 5 (6) Jun. 15, 1931: 2-7. (French text, 7-11.)—The current crisis in the world timber industry is a result of the excess of supply over demand, caused by overcutting the forests in America and excessive exports from Russia. The only means of restoring equilibrium is an international agreement to limit exports, probably on a quota basis, at least for softwood lumber. In order to do this, it will be necessary to form in each country strong national timber trade organizations that can bind their members to keep such an agreement.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

18952. COMPTON, WILSON. The lumber industry stands at bay. *Amer. Forests.* 37 (8) Aug. 1931: 459-461.—Among the causes of overexpansion and of unwise timberland speculation are forecasts of imminent timber shortage. Separation must be made between the conservation of forests as such and the maintenance of an adequate lumber supply. Timber conservation requires five measures: controlled production, reduction of costs in carrying timber reserves, research, diversification, and protection against unfair competition, particularly from Russia. Temporary relief embraces restriction of government timber sales, sanction of trade agreements, and withdrawal from the position that a timber shortage exists or will exist. Permanent relief requires the extension of the yield tax, donation of private timberlands to the government with reservation of cutting rights, federal encouragement of commercial forestry, enforcement of lumber standards, change in anti-trust law policy, and the establishment of a federal board to guide and coordinate the efforts towards a timber conservation policy.—*Bernard Frank.*

18953. FROTHINGHAM, E. H. Timbergrowing and logging practice in the Southern Appalachian region. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Tech. Bull.* #250. Aug. 1931: pp. 92.

18954. GRÖN, A. HOWARD. Waldwirtschaft in privatkapitalistischer und sozialökonomischer Beleuchtung. [Forestry in its private capitalistic and social economic aspects.] *Schweiz. Z. f. d. Forstwesen.* 82 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 220-224.—Timber requirements are not likely to increase as rapidly in the future as they have in the past, because of both a slight decrease in per capita consumption and a slowing down in the rate of population increase. There is no reason to believe that timber prices will continue indefinitely to rise. If forestry is to be practiced as a private business, it must yield returns comparable to those from other kinds of business, and will not be satisfied with a lower rate. The greatest threat to private forestry lies in the temptation and ability, in times of financial need, to convert the timber capital into cash and thus impair or destroy the

productive capacity of the property. For this reason the state should control private forestry even where collective social values are not at stake.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

18955. HUDECZEK, FRITZ. Beitrag zur Aufstellung des Nutzungsplanes unter Berücksichtigung der Werbungskosten. [The setting up of a program of forest exploitation with due regard to costs of marketing.] *Centralb. f. d. Gesamte Forstwesen.* 57 (4) 1931: 127-139.

18956. MIKLASZEWKI, J. La production forestière de la Pologne contemporaine et son rôle dans les échanges internationaux et dans l'économie forestière mondiale. [Lumber production of present-day Poland and its position in international trade and in world lumber production.] *J. d. Econ.* 97 Dec. 1930: 449-468.—The advance of scientific methods of exploitation of forests had raised Poland to the second exporting nation in Europe by 1927. About one third of the forests are state-owned. Expansion of the home market and the present crisis have caused a decline.—*Robert Schwenger.*

18957. SCHWARZ, ADAM. Poland's forest wealth and timber industry. *Drzewo Polskie.* 5 (6) Jun. 15, 1931: 19-23. (Text in Polish, 12-15; French 15-19; German 23-26.)—Polish forests occupy 8,960,000 ha., including large areas of virgin forest in the southern and eastern regions. There are 26 species of commercially valuable trees, but pine occupies 66% of the area, spruce 19%, and fir and oak each 5%. The timber industries are important, the principal products being sawn lumber, pit-props, pulp-wood, poles, railroad ties staves, veneers and plywood, boxes, woodenware, and matches. The wood turpentine industry is well developed.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

18958. UNSIGNED. Polish state forests. *Drzewo Polskie* 5 (6) Jun. 15, 1931: 36-39. (Polish text 30-33; French 33-35; German 39-41.)—Of the 3,000,000 ha. of state forest 70% is managed under definite working plans and the remainder under provisional plans. The forest administration is autonomous, separate from the general administration of the country (except that the Directorate is responsible to the Minister of Agriculture), and is run on commercial lines. It operates sawmills and wood chemical plants. Sales of timber for domestic consumption are handled by the local offices, but sales for export are centralized in the Warsaw office. The forest service also administers all the state-owned inland waters.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

18959. WANGER. Die Geldentwertung im Forstbetrieb. [Depreciation of the value of money in relation to forestry.] *Schweiz. Z. f. d. Forstwesen.* 82 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 224-227.—Owing to changes in classification it is impossible to compare timber prices for definite grades over a long period. In spite of variations in proportion of the different grades, the average price of the entire output of a given region affords the best basis for judging the trends of values.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 19209, 19306, 19411, 19825)

18960. ARNOLD, JOHN R. The future of residential building: A new estimate of normal requirements. *Annalist.* 37 (962) Jun. 26, 1931: 1149-1150, 1157.

18961. BUSHNELL, JOHN D. Problems in analyzing vacancy statistics. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173A) Mar. 1931: 47-52.—The present study for Los Angeles "embraces all types of residences in the city, single family homes in the outlying areas, neighborhood stores and office buildings." Representative sample streets have been selected in all parts of the city. The base year was 1925, from which time the data are kept up monthly by adding building permits. Vacancies of individual dwellings are enumerated by "checkers traveling along the sample streets" and those for apartments are secured by sending questionnaires to over

2,200 apartment houses. A survey of all the major office space is made annually. Annual checks are also made of the suburban communities and of outlying neighborhood stores. The rapid growth of apartments developed new problems of solving housing capacity, among which was accounting for the much smaller family living in apartments than in single family houses. Recent apartment vacancy, taking this factor into account was only 4 times as great as single family houses, whereas it was 7 times as great calculated without this adjustment. Factors in vacancy of apartments are the floating and seasonal character of a considerable percentage of the population occupying them. "The management, location, accommodations, rent . . . and age influence the vacancy of office buildings." Vacancy data, scientifically gathered, must be constantly supplemented by social and industrial studies of the community habits to increase their usefulness and strengthen forecasts of future demand.—*Lucile Bagwell.*

18962. CARMICHAEL, F. L. Definition and classification of vacancy data for purposes of analysis. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173A) Mar. 1931: 43-46.—This study of data for the city of Denver was limited to the residential section, divided into 33 class districts, and covered the period 1901 to 1930. Since 1901 changes in the number of residences and in the percentage of vacancies "appear to show conclusively that the trend is toward the small single residence." These data in combination with the population census, which enable one to estimate future building requirements, give an approximate replacement for Denver of 22,000 living units by 1950.—*Lucile Bagwell.*

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 18373, 18375, 18385, 18406, 18411, 18435, 18444, 18447, 18471-18472, 18489, 18684, 18884, 18931, 19014, 19047, 19065, 19104, 19159-19160, 19166, 19239, 19253, 19261, 19265, 19267, 19269, 19292, 19332, 19544)

18963. ADAMS, WILLIAM W. Metal-mine accidents in the United States: 1929. *U. S. Bur. Mines Bull.* #342. 1931: pp. 99.

18964. ALFORD, NEWELL G. Current trends in bituminous coal. *Mining Congr. J.* 17 (8) Aug. 1931: 391-398.—An analysis of bituminous coal consumption in the United States by principal classes of consumers.—*H. O. Rogers.*

18965. BARBOUR, PERCY E. Declining costs favor gold miners: record output likely in some countries. *Annalist.* 38 (971) Aug. 28, 1931: 341-342.

18966. BRUNS, J. H. Present status of the British coal industry. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #764. Aug. 1931: pp. 18.—Discusses the main features of the Coal Mines Act of 1930, and such related matters as limitation of output, marketing schemes, and relations with miners. The production of coal is to be limited by a system of quotas; marketing is to be controlled by fixing minimum prices for various grades and localities; further legislative compulsion is to be placed upon operating companies to reorganize along more efficient lines, particularly to combine and to concentrate their efforts upon the more profitable workings; provisions aiming at the establishment of a uniform shift of 7½ hours per day plus one winding period, in all the coal fields of the country; and the establishment of the Coal Mines National Industrial Board for recording agreements, inquiring into disputes, and generally for mediating between operators and miners. This act creates a Coal Mines Reorganization Commission with greater powers than had been granted to previous commissions, and provides for com-

pulsory action toward amalgamation.—Erich W. Zimmermann.

18967. COOK, A. J. The real coal problem. *Labour Mag.* 10(3) Jul. 1931: 104-105.—The coal industry is in a tragic position and, since the coal owners have not the means to regulate or centralize it, the state must act. The miners have long realized that the question is international and in cooperation with the International Federation of Trade Unions are working more actively than ever toward international regulation of hours, output, and prices. The convention already won for the shorter work-day ($7\frac{1}{2}$ hours) in all the coal mines of Europe is the real beginning of international regulation.—W. B. Catlin.

18968. CRAWFORD, F. S. Safety standards and safety suggestions at iron mines in the Lake Superior region. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Infor. Circ.* #6510. Aug. 1931: pp. 24. (Mimeographed.)

18969. CROWLEY, J. F. The oil industry and the coal trade. *Petroleum Times.* 26(652) Jul. 11, 1931: 39-41.

18970. ELSING, MORRIS J. Mine costs. *Engin. & Mining J.* 132(3) Aug. 10, 1931: 106-108.—Variations in costs are due to variations in working conditions. The author sums up the cost variables in the mining industry under the following heads: (1) underground conditions, (2) location of property, (3) efficiency of labor, and (4) efficiency of management.—H. O. Rogers.

18971. ERCKELENS, E. Van. Norddeutsche Affinerie. *Engin. & Mining J.* 132(4) Aug. 24, 1931: 160-164.—Electrolytic copper, lead, silver, gold, antimony, bismuth, and cadmium are the chief products of Norddeutsche Affinerie. The company has the distinction of having pioneered in electrolytic metal refining, and the plant presents an interesting example of growth from a small gold and silver parting plant to the present complex structure.—H. O. Rogers.

18972. FILIBERTO, STEFANO MARIA. L'organizzazione del lavoro e il trattamento del minerale nelle zolfare. [Labor organization and treatment of the mineral in the sulphur mines.] *Problemi Siciliani.* 7(7) Jul. 1930: 1-9.—The technical equipment in the Sicilian mines is up to date, but it is necessary to introduce scientific management to reduce costs.—Giuseppe Friesella Vella.

18973. HALE, SYDNEY A. The troubles of the bituminous coal industry. *Current Hist.* 34(6) Sep. 1931: 813-818.—Both the number of mines and of miners has been decreasing since 1910. This is due in part to decreased demand and in part to increased mechanization—particularly in mining by the stripping method. Factors which tended to reduce demand include substitution of more efficient coal consumption methods in the railroad, iron and steel and other industries, and a decrease in the rate of industrial growth of the country as a whole. Union controlled tonnage has dropped from 70% of the total production in 1921 to 20% in 1927 and conditions in the fields sank to those existing before first unionization. The radical National Miners Union has been so active that one of the largest producers in Pennsylvania has already returned to operation under the United Mine Workers.—R. R. Shaw.

18974. HOPKINS, G. R. Petroleum refinery statistics—1929. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Bull.* #339. 1931: pp. 125.

18975. KARMASHOV, V. M. The gold mining industry of the USSR. *Engin. & Mining J.* 132(3) Aug. 10, 1931: 113-114.—A brief review of the past history and future prospects of gold mining in Russia.—H. O. Rogers.

18976. KRABMANN, R. Die bergwirtschaftliche Entwicklung des Goldbergbaus der Südafrikanischen Union. [Development of gold mining in the Union of

South Africa.] *Z. f. d. Berg-, Hütten- u. Salinenwesen im Preuss. Staate.* 79(3) 1931: B139-B166.

18977. LEWIS, ROBERT S. The Lake Superior iron ore industry. *Mining Mag.* 44(6) Jun. 1931: 342-348.—A review of the iron mining industry of the Lake Superior region comprising the Menominee, Marquette, Gogebic, Cuyuna, Mesabi, and Vermillion ranges in the United States and those in the Province of Ontario, Canada.—H. O. Rogers.

18978. LOW, V. F. STANLEY. Panama. *Mining Mag.* 44(5) May 1931: 273-279.—A summary description of the concessions and operations of the Panama corporation. The author anticipates a great future for mining in this part of the world.—H. O. Rogers.

18979. McCRYSTLE, JEROME. Economic aspects of the shot-firer. *Coal Mining.* 8(7) Jul. 1931: 183-184.—Whether the employment of the shot-firer in coal mines is justifiable solely from a safety angle is beside the point, so far as it reflects a full measure of his economic value. If it can be shown that his commercial utility in enhancing the quality of the raw coal through a judicious use of explosives warrants his use, his supervisory value and his purpose in the prevention of accidents are just so much clear gain.—H. O. Rogers.

18980. NEUBAUER. Deutscher Asphaltbergbau bei Eschershausen. [German asphalt mining near Eschershausen.] *Z. f. d. Berg-, Hütten- u. Salinenwesen im Preuss. Staate.* 79(3) 1931: B167-B176.

18981. NORTHEY, ARTHUR E. Mining asphalt in Cuba. *Engin. & Mining J.* 132(2) Jul. 27, 1931: 66-67.—(A description of the asphalt deposits near Mariel Bay, on the north coast of Cuba.)—H. O. Rogers.

18982. PASCOE, SIR EDWIN. The mineral wealth of India: its present and future developments. *Bull. Imperial. Inst.* 29(2) Jul. 1931: 154-171.—The first five minerals of India, in order of value of output, are coal, petroleum, lead, manganese, and gold, and her production of these forms but a fraction of the world output. Present pumping methods allow recovery of but one-third of the available supply of petroleum. The coal reserves of India are over 36,000 million tons, but about four-fifths of this amount lies too deep for economical recovery under present conditions. Iron ore deposits of about 3,000 million tons (about three-fourths of the known reserves in the Lake Superior region) have been determined. The chief problems in the development of the iron ore resources are the limited hard coke resources and competition. India holds the world's most important metallurgical manganese deposits. Ore containing 52% manganese is found in the Central Provinces. There are also considerable deposits of chromite, tungsten, lead, zinc, tin, ruby mica, copper, sillimanite, kyanite, gold, zircon, gypsum, salt, and magnesite. The greatest need for satisfactory utilization of India's minerals is rationalization of mining and manufacturing.—R. R. Shaw.

18983. PIERRE, R.-J. L'industrie houillère dans le monde. [The coal industry of the world.] *J. d. Econ.* 98 Jan. 1931: 29-44.—Robert Schwenger.

18984. PIZANTY, M. L'attività industriale petrolifera in Romania. [The petroleum industry in Rumania.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 291-316.—I. Adămoiu.

18985. RASTALL, W. H. Coal mine mechanization in foreign countries. *Mining Congr. J.* 17(7) Jul. 1931: 334-344.—(The extent to which mechanization has adopted in the principal foreign coal producing countries.)—H. O. Rogers.

18986. SCHENCH, W. A. Changing sources of metals. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 12(295) Jul. 1931: 322-323.—Secondary sources of metals are becoming an increasingly important factor in the United States. In order to illustrate the relation between the consumption of metals and the production of primary metals and the production from secondary sources, the author traces

the course of the copper and lead industry during the past twenty years. Copper was selected as representing a metal not destroyed by industrial use, whereas lead represents a metal, a definite portion of which, as used in paint, is not recoverable.—*H. O. Rogers.*

18987. SCHNEIDER, HANS J. Die Kohlegrundlage der westeuropäischen Grosseisenindustrie. [Coal as the basis of western European large scale iron industry.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16 (30) Jun. 24, 1931: 1305-1307.

18988. SCHRÖDTER, EMIL. Mining and smelting at Mansfeld. *Engin. & Mining J.* 132 (4) Aug. 24, 1931: 148-150.—In the southeastern foot hills of the Harz Mountains, in the heart of Germany, is located a buried treasure which supplied almost all Europe with copper up to the end of medieval times. Judging from old documents the first mining activities date back to the second half of the twelfth century, but the first authentic record is dated 1223. Although the relative importance of the Mansfeld on the world's copper and silver market has decreased in recent years, it still ranks with the foremost of Europe, with an annual production of 24,000 metric tons of copper and 125 tons of silver.—*H. O. Rogers.*

18989. TENNEY, J. B. The copper situation in 1931. *Mining J. (Arizona)*. 15 (5) Jul. 30, 1931: 5-6.

18990. UNSIGNED. Growth of strip coal mining and its effects on labor. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33 (1) Jul. 1931: 85-89.—Strip mining has certain inherent advantages over deep mining as regards cost saving. The most important element in the lower production costs in strip mines is the saving of labor. In 1928 the average output per man employed in power-equipped strip pits was 13 tons per day. The average output in the deep mines in the same year was 4.6 tons. Stated in another way, only 0.65 man-hour was required to produce a ton of coal in strip mines, as against 1.75 man-hours in deep mines.—*H. O. Rogers.*

18991. UNSIGNED. Minerals in modern history. *Conf. Board Bull.* (56) Aug. 20, 1931: 445-449.

18992. UNSIGNED. Statistique des industries extractives et métallurgiques et des appareils à vapeur en l'année 1929. [Statistics of extractive and metallurgical industries and of steam engines in 1929.] *Ann. d. Mines de Belgique*. 31 (3) 1930: 689-780.

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 18386, 18398, 18424, 18467, 18654, 18778, 18784, 18827, 18884, 18960, 18974, 18987, 19026, 19038-19039, 19053, 19057-19058, 19119, 19194, 19225, 19297, 19393)

18993. ARNOLD, R. Study of normal demand indicates slow revival in commercial construction. *Annalist*. 38 (967) Jul. 31, 1931: 179-180, 190.

18994. BERTRAM, ERICH. Volkswirtschaftliche Probleme der Zigarrenindustrie. [Economic problems of the cigar industry.] *Greifswalder Staatswissenschaftl. Abhandl.* 44 1931: pp. 174.

18995. CARROW, MICHEL. L'industrie de la laine. [The wool industry.] *J. d. Econ.* 98 Jan. 1931: 7-17.—*Robert Schwenger.*

18996. GOULD, M. DAVID. Where mass production has led the steel industry; new basic policy needed. *Annalist*. 38 (973) Sep. 11, 1931: 419-420.

18997. GUIMONT, E. G. The world's staples. 6. Natural silk. *Index (Svenska Handelsbanken)*. 6 (68) Aug. 1931: 174-185.

18998. HAMM, ARTHUR. Die Elektrizitätswirtschaft der V. S. Amerika im Jahre 1930. [The electrical industry of the U. S. during 1930.] *Elektrotech. Z.* 52 (30) Jul. 23, 1931: 965-969.

18999. HERTZ, WALTER. Leather industry and

trade of France. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #763. 1931: pp. 55.

19000. HOLLANDER, HERBERT S. Motion pictures, today and tomorrow. *Trade Winds*. 10 (8) Aug. 1931: 10-16.

19001. HUMPHREYS, WALTER. Seasonal trends in statistics relating to wool manufacture. *Bull. Natl. Assn. Wool Manufacturers*. 61 (3) Jul. 1931: 240-249.

19002. KUPCZYK, EDWIN. Die deutsche Brauindustrie. [The German breweries.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16 (28) Jul. 10, 1931: 1222-1266.

19003. KUPCZYK, EDWIN. Deutschlands Kunstseidenindustrie in der Krise. [Germany's artificial silk industry in the crisis.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16 (33) Aug. 14, 1931: 1428-1431.

19004. LAUFER, EDWARD B. Protectionist policies lead to world excess plant capacity for nitrogen. *Annalist*. 38 (973) Sep. 11, 1931: 421.

19005. LOGIE, R. Ceramics. *J. Accountancy*. 52 (3) Sep. 1931: 172-186.—This article is a description of the clay industry, especially the manufacture of sewer tile, its organization, activities, and accounting.—*H. F. Taggart.*

19006. MICHELS, ALFRED. Steel consumption in the United States and Germany. *Iron Age*. 128 (3) Jul. 16, 1931: 176-179.—A comparison between the per capita consumption of steel in Germany and the United States. Only in the item of bars has German per capita consumption approached closely that of the United States.—*H. O. Rogers.*

19007. MODEEN, G. Byggnadsverksamheten i städerna åren 1921-1928. [Urban building activity, 1921-1928.] *Ekonom. Samfundets Tidskr.* (17) 1930: 1-63.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

19008. MOREHOUSE, ALANSON D. The census of the construction industry. *Amer. Federationist*. 38 (9) Sep. 1931: 1058-1062.

19009. PATON, R. R. Lumber production in Ohio. *Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #478. Jun. 1931: 3-40.

19010. PUGH, ARTHUR. What is wrong with the British iron and steel industry? *Labour Mag.* 10 (3) Jul. 1931: 106-109.—The highly individualistic outlook of the majority of iron and steel manufacturers and their failure to take energetic measures for national organization have prompted the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (a trade union) to call upon Parliament to bring the industry under the unified control of a public utility corporation and to provide for a national scheme of planning for the industry in all of its branches. There should be a central board for general supervision but sufficient local autonomy to secure initiative. The central board would coordinate research, formulate agreements as to output, prices, etc., with other countries, and bring about reasonable security in the home market by restricting or prohibiting undue competition. There would be similar central and local machinery for dealing with wages and conditions; and where displacements result from the process of reorganization there would be compensatory payments and provision for transfer.—*W. B. Catlin.*

19011. ROBIE, E. H. Unexpected decline in copper consumption points to further cut in output. *Engin. & Mining J.* 132 (2) Jul. 27, 1931: 90.—At present stocks of copper are at the highest level in history, while the price has declined to an all-time low. A further sharp curtailment of output appears to be the only solution.—*H. O. Rogers.*

19012. SIMON, MARIE. Die Heimarbeit unter der Jenaer Bevölkerung. [Home industries in Jena.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 135 (1) Jul. 1931: 88-115.

19013. SMITH, H. GARRISH. How ship building is tied to the steel industry. *Iron Age*. 128 (3) Jul. 16, 1931: 166-169.—*H. O. Rogers.*

19014. STRAUSS, S. D. Copper production costs in the Americas in 1930. *Engin. & Mining J.* 132 (2)

Jul. 27, 1931: 68-69.—In 1930, 19 copper mining companies operating properties in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Chile produced 1,370,000,000 pounds of copper at a net cost, exclusive of depletion, of 9.73 cents per pound. This is somewhat higher than in the preceding year when the net cost, exclusive of depletion was 9.65 cents.—*H. O. Rogers.*

19015. SWIFT, A. H. Chemical industry and trade of Portugal. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #790. 1931: pp. 13.

19016. TWISTEL, FRITZ. Handelswege, Formen und Kosten im deutschen Hart- und Weichholzhandel (Schnittholzhandel). [Routes of trade, forms and costs in the German hard and soft lumber business.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 25 (7) Jul. 1931: 369-378.

19017. UNSIGNED. The Amo automobile factory—reorganization of a Russian works for the purpose of large output. *Automobile Engin.* 21 (282) Jul. 1931: 245-250.

19018. UNSIGNED. Industrial machinery. *Index (N. Y. Trust Co.).* 11 (8) Aug. 1931: 167-172.

19019. UNSIGNED. Die chemische Industrie Italiens im Jahre 1930. [The Italian chemical industry in 1930.] *Chem. Indus.* 54 (31) Aug. 1, 1931: 714-718.

19020. UNSIGNED. Manufacturing and its elements. *Conf. Board Bull.* (55) Jul. 20, 1931: 437-439.

19021. UNSIGNED. The smaller plants in American industry. *Service Letter on Indus. Relations.* (79) Jul. 30, 1931: 1-3.

19022. USSI, LUIGI. Il problema filandiero nell'economia serica italiana. [The problem of silk spinning in the Italian silk industry.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (6) Jun. 1930: 567-593.—A description of the organization of the spinning mills and the silk trade. The present crisis is attributable to the numerous small and separate concerns which have not succeeded in producing a homogeneous standard of quality. The author recommends the formation of a strong organization to further the domestic and foreign sales. Technical methods of production should also be improved and the confusing terminology of *artificial silk* and *natural silk* should be done away with (see 3: 15633).—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS, AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 18868, 18985, 18996, 19005, 19014, 19017, 19113, 19122, 19195, 19203, 19252, 19293, 19316, 19376-19377, 19379, 19553, 19560, 19576, 19622, 19719, 19839)

19023. AUSTIN, W. J. The relation of building and equipment design and layout to overhead reduction. *Amer. Management Assn., Production Ser.* #94. 1931: pp. 16.

19024. BRANDT, E. C. Relation of machine and equipment layout to overhead costs. *Amer. Management Assn., Production Ser.* #95. 1931: pp. 24.

19025. CARNEY, C. S. Costs of indirect expense during seasonal and cyclical fluctuations of business. *Amer. Management Assn., Production Ser.* #99. 1931: pp. 16.

19026. CHASE, HERBERT. Good lighting is a good investment. *The Iron Age.* 128 (2) Jul. 9, 1931: 84-87.—Uniform illumination without glare or deep shadows is an aid to economical production work.—*H. O. Rogers.*

19027. CROW, W. H. The drafting of corporate resolutions. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 3 (7) Jul. 1931: 9-17.

19028. DALCHAU, J. Selbstkosten und Absatz in kapital-intensiven Betrieben. [Costs and sales in or-

ganizations having a high ratio between capital and turnover.] *Tech. u. Wirtsch.* 24 (7) Jul. 1931: 171-173.

19029. HEINIG, KURT. Wirtschaftsführung? Die Ratlosigkeit des deutschen Unternehmertums. [Economic leadership? The lack of judgment of German employerdom.] *Gewerkschafts-Ztg.* 41 (28) Jul. 11, 1931: 433-435.—The bad judgment of Germany's economic leaders has been primarily to blame for the economic collapse. They have permitted the investment from 1924 to 1928 of \$916,500,000 in extensions to German industrial plants,—extensions which surpassed all reason. They have continued to pump credit into failing industrial enterprises. The examples of the Norddeutsche Wollkammerei und Kammgarnspinnerei, the Linoleum-Konzern, the Nordstern und Vaterländischen Allgemeinen Versicherungs-A.-G., the Karstadt-Konzern, and the Wiking-Konzern, all show how good money was sent after bad.—*Horace B. Davis.*

19030. LONG, RICHARD C., and HUHLIN, FRED E. Portuguese taxation, corporations, and negotiable instruments. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #765. 1931: pp. 28.

19031. McFALL, ROBERT J. Planning industry. A plea for balance between labor saving and labor utilization. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 16 (3) Jun. 1931: 91-96.—Planning on the scale of any single industry needs to have as its basis a greater stability based upon a better balance of our economic life. An expansion of business research is desirable to obtain additional information in the various fields of economic activity. Accordingly, the individualistic society must be reorganized in such a way that the knowledge of the facts for effective planning could be utilized without incurring the danger of socialistic experimentation or bureaucratic domination.—*Lazare Teper.*

19032. METZNER, MAX. Kostensenkung durch organisierte Betriebsstillegung. [Reducing costs through organized shutting down of works.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16 (23) Jun. 5, 1931: 961-964.

19033. MULLEN, WADSWORTH. The effect of capital stock increases on per share earnings and book value. *Annalist.* 38 (964) Jul. 10, 1931: 43-45.

19034. NORDSIECK, FRITZ. Funktionenverteilung und Stellenbildung im Betrieb. [Distribution of functions and formation of positions in business organizations.] *Betriebswirtschaft.* 24 (8) Aug. 1931: 232-237.

19035. REICH, O. D. The effect of design on overhead. *Amer. Management Assn., Production Ser.* #93. 1931: pp. 16.

19036. RICHTER, ARTUR. Die Eingliederung der Verwaltungsorgane in den Gesamtaufbau industrieller Unternehmungen. [The role of administrative organs in industrial enterprises.] *Betriebswirtschaft.* 24 (7) Jul. 1931: 189-194.

19037. RORTY, JAMES. Boom times in the laboratory—while business lags, technology speeds ahead. *New Repub.* 67 (868) Jul. 22, 1931: 253-256.

19038. STELTER, HERBERT. Der Finanzplan einer Fahrradfabrik. [The financial plan of a bicycle factory.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 25 (7) Jul. 1931: 355-361.

19039. UNSIGNED. The five year plan and Soviet "dumping." *Communist Internat.* 7 (13) Dec. 1, 1930: 270-275.—The third year of the five year plan, now beginning, is decisive for the completion of the plan in four years. General growth of industry already constitutes 53% of the five year plan, being 5% more than the estimated amount for two years. Capital invested in industry equals 5,000,000,000 rubles, against 3,879,000,000 estimated. Gross production of agriculture in 1930 increased 17.5% against 13.6% estimated, most progress being made in areas where collectivization has been pushed most rapidly. The workers are refraining from satisfaction of many of their needs, to

guarantee further progress at the rate laid down. The campaign about "dumping" is a bourgeois weapon, through which an economic blockade of the Soviet Union is being organized.—*Solon De Leon*.

19040. WEILLER, AUGUSTO. La società di integrazione in relazione anche all'idea corporativa. [Societies of integration as related to the corporative concept.] *Riv. Bancaria*. 12 (3) Mar. 1931: 174-184; (4) Apr. 1931: 253-265.—The name "societies of integration" is suggested for companies rendering economic services other than profit earning to a group of persons or corporations (i.e., an association of several firms in the same industry, to function as sole agent for sales and the proration of orders). (Their legal aspects are discussed.)—*Roberto Bachi*.

19041. ZEHNDER, Zeichnerische Überwachung des Wirtschafts- und Haushaltplanes eines Verkehrsunternehmens. [Control of the budget of a traffic enterprise by graphic presentation.] *Verkehrstechnik*. (29) Jul. 17, 1931: 356-358.—Graphs, rather than tables, make it possible to see at a glance the weak points of the enterprise.—*H. J. Donker*.

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 18910, 18911, 18913-18914, 19005, 19028, 19033, 19136, 19274, 19519, 19530, 19839)

19042. ALLCORN, J. Accounts of trustees in bankruptcy. *Accountants' J.* 49 (579) Jul. 1931: 196-201.—*H. F. Taggart*.

19043. BASS, A. W. Modern trends in cost accounting. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 12 Aug. 15, 1931: 1897-1907.—Management has been transferred from the hands of interested owners to those of hired experts. New management has been confronted with new problems. The emphasis has shifted from labor control to the efficient control of physical equipment. Research work is assuming increased importance and is frequently becoming a regular activity. Cost account is adapting itself to this changing emphasis and new developments. The first indication was in the budget development. Recently the effort has been to establish standard costs on an effective basis to insure competent administrative control.—*J. C. Gibson*.

19044. BENNETT, C. W. Profit accounting. *J. Accountancy*. 52 (3) Sep. 1931: 196-205.—Rapidly changing economic conditions emphasize the need of strict control over all phases of business. In particular the marketing function requires attention.—*H. F. Taggart*.

19045. CALDWELL, S. M. Balance sheets—their interpretation and uses. *Accountants' J.* 49 (579) Jul. 1931: 202-208.—*H. F. Taggart*.

19046. GUTIÉRREZ SÁNCHEZ, MIGUEL. La comprobación de utilidades a los efectos del impuesto. [Audit of income from the standpoint of taxation.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 4 (3) Mar. 1930: 133-144.

19047. HOLIK, JULIUS. Praktischer Aufbau einer Selbstkostenrechnung für den Steinkohlenbergbau. [The practical development of a cost accounting system for coal mining.] *Montanist. Rundsch.* 23 (14) Jul. 16, 1931: 217-224.

19048. HORNBERGER, D. J. The cost accountant and the elimination of waste. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 12 Jun. 15, 1931: 1696-1703.—*J. C. Gibson*.

19049. HURDMAN, G. C. Some phases of amusement-park accounting. *J. Accountancy*. 52 (2) Aug. 1931: 126-137.—*H. F. Taggart*.

19050. JONES, E. F. Goodwill. *Accountants' J.* 49 (580) Apr. 1931: 271-285.—The nature of goodwill, its legal and economic importance, its valuation, and its treatment in accounts are discussed in this article.

Cases are cited and a bibliography of English books and articles on the subject is included.—*H. F. Taggart*.

19051. KETSCHER, KURT. Die Behandlung des Disagios (Damnum) in der Handels- und Steuerbilanz. [The treatment of discounts in commercial and tax balance sheets.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 25 (8) Aug. 1931: 424-443.

19052. LINDSAY, WILLIAM H. Trust accounting methods developed from mature experiences. *Trust Companies*. 53 (1) Jul. 1931: 55-57.

19053. MAKAY, W. J. Accounting system for a manufacturing retailer. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 3 (7) Jul. 1931: 18-35.

19054. MERIAN, J. RUDOLF. Die betriebswirtschaftliche Preisbildung der Kuppelprodukte. [Determining the prices of joint products.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 25 (5) May 1931: 225-248; (6) Jun. 1931: 289-307.

19055. MEYERS, H. J. The installation of standard costs. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 12 Aug. 1, 1931: 1843-1857.—*J. C. Gibson*.

19056. MOSER, A. W. Depreciation based on unit cost. *J. Accountancy*. 52 (1) Jul. 1931: 25-39; (2) Aug. 1931: 110-125.—The unit-cost method is an attempt to apply the cost represented by depreciation evenly to the product affected. The application of the unit-cost plan requires strict attention to method and a scientific application of principles to the given case. These are illustrated at length by mathematical formulas and examples. The effects of obsolescence are noted. Comparison is made between the unit-cost method and several others, to indicate the superiority of the former.—*H. F. Taggart*.

19057. MÜLLER, ADOLF. Der Betriebsvergleich der Selbstkosten auf der Grundlage der Einheitsbuchführung für mittlere Eisengiessereien. [Comparing the costs of establishments on the basis of the uniform accounting system for medium sized iron foundries.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 25 (7) Jul. 1931: 337-354.

19058. MÜLLER, ADOLF. Der Betriebsvergleich der Selbstkosten auf der Grundlage der Einheitsbuchführung für mittlere Eisengiessereien. [Cost comparisons on the basis of accounts of middle sized iron foundries.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 25 (8) Aug. 1931: 402-424.

19059. MUSSELMAN, D. PAUL. Finance company systems. *J. Accountancy*. 52 (2) Aug. 1931: 89-109.—*H. F. Taggart*.

19060. REA-PRICE, J. C. The accountant and post-slump problems. *Accountants' J.* 49 (580) Aug. 1931: 259-270.—The problems examined are those relating to Stock Exchange regulations, prospectuses, auditors' certificates, and the presentation of published accounts.—*H. F. Taggart*.

19061. SCHIFF, ERICH. Ertragsgesetz und industrielle Kostenverrechnung. [Law of yield and industrial cost accounting.] *Z. f. Nationalökon.* 2 (3) Jan. 15, 1931: 418-428.

19062. UNSIGNED. Quantitative measurements. *Haskins & Sells Bull.* 14 (3) Jul. 1931: 2-3.—Quantities, as well as dollar values, of sales and inventories must be regarded in times of changing price levels.—*H. F. Taggart*.

19063. Von SCHWARZ, B. J. Food cost accounting and food control. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 12 Jun. 1, 1931: 1628-1636.—The writer presents the system in use by the Memphis Hotel Company in four of its hotels. The system aims to show the cost of each dollar of food sales. The method of determining the proportionate credits for composite dishes, and for a la carte and table d'hôte is demonstrated.—*J. C. Gibson*.

19064. WALKER, P. H. General principles of factory costing. *Accountant*. 85 (2959) Aug. 22, 1931: 297-304.—*H. F. Taggart*.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

GENERAL

(See also Entries 18365, 18390, 18804, 18898)

19065. FEINDLER R. Die Bedeutung der Erdölproduktion für die Verkehrsmittel. [The importance of petroleum for the means of transportation.] *Verkehrstechnische Woche*. (32) Aug. 12, 1931: 413-417.—In 1929 the Diesel engine was first put into service by the Reichsbahn, with apparently satisfactory results. The number of motor vehicles in the world increased 15 fold. The use of petroleum and its derivatives for railway purposes has not increased proportionally. In Germany internal combustion engines driven by gas, petroleum, benzol, or benzine are used mainly for shunting purposes and the transportation of smaller weights.—H. J. Donker.

RAILROADS

(See also Entries 18370, 18399, 18451, 18801, 18810, 19115, 19236, 19369, 19392, 19431, 19448)

19066. COSTA, DELFIM. Le port et le chemin de fer de Lourenço-Marques. [The port and railroad of Lourenço-Marques.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (79) Feb. 1931: 76-79.

19067. FEINDLER. Das Elektrisierungsprogramm für die englischen Eisenbahnen. [The program of electrification of the English railways.] *Ztg. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen*. (31) Jul. 30, 1931: 859-864.—The Weir Committee, established for the investigation of the English railway conditions, recommends that the English government electrify the main lines and invest the 7,700,000,000 Reichsmarks required for that purpose, which would yield adequate interest. In the beginning of 1927, 2% (579 km.) of the four great English railway companies with a working length of about 32,000 km. were electrified. At present it amounts to about 650 km. The costs of steam and electric operation are compared. The net savings with the latter are calculated at £17,550,703, i.e., 6.7% on the net costs of construction. Since the execution of the plan is impossible without the help of the government, it might result in state operation of the English railways.—H. J. Donker.

19068. FULBRIGHT, R. C. The fallacy of comparing prices with freight rates. *Annalist*. 38 (971) Aug. 28, 1931: 343.

19069. NOUVION, GEORGES de. Les comptes des chemins de fer de l'État et du réseau d'Alsace et de Lorraine pour l'exercice 1929. [The reports of the National Railroad and of the Alsace-Lorraine Line for the year 1929.] *J. d. Econ.* 97 Dec. 1930: 410-424.—Robert Schwenger.

19070. REFFLER. Das Problem Stückgutbeförderung. [The problem of the conveyance of piece goods.] *Z. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahn Verwaltungen*. (36) Sep. 3, 1931: 969-972.—The results obtained with the light trains (motor freight cars for the conveyance of goods) with the application of containers, indicate that this is the solution for the problem of conveying piece goods. The chief advantage of the "Leig" system is the saving of cars.—H. J. Donker.

19071. SCHOOK, J. E. C. De Nederlandsche Spoorwegen over 1930. [The Netherlands railways during 1930.] *Spoor- en Tramwegen*. 4-1 (14) Jul. 7, 1931: 16-18.—Railroad operations were less favorable for 1930 than the preceding year. The total revenues showed a decrease of about 5½ million florins as compared with 1929. However, 1929 was a particularly favorable year yielding a profit of 7 million more than 1928, which was itself a good year. The decline was due mainly to a decrease in freight traffic. The total operating revenues amounted to *Fl*175,508,427.40 (1929—

*Fl*180,783,211). Operating expenses decreased 1.03½% in 1929. As a consequence of this the operating ratio advanced to 73.40% against 72% in 1929. The operating ratio was for preceding years as follows: 1928, 72.84%; 1927, 73.61%; 1926, 73.16%; 1925, 74.48%; 1924, 78.10%; and for 1923, 93.04%.—H. J. Donker.

19072. SHANNON, HOMER H. Reducing costs of rail transportation. *Traffic World*. 48 (10) Sep. 5, 1931: 523-525.—The increased efficiency of railway operation since 1920 has so reduced the cost of transportation that the reduction has provided all the net railway income of recent years. Stated differently, had these reduced costs not resulted from improvements in plant and management, the railways would have earned no net income whatever.—J. H. Parmelee.

19073. SHOUP, PAUL. Government rides the railroads. *Scribner's*. 90 (3) Sep. 1931: 269-276.—D. Philip Locklin.

19074. SMITH, NELSON LEE. Railroad history in the past decade. *Current Hist.* 34 (6) Sep. 1931: 827-833.—A brief résumé of the changes that have taken place in the transportation field since March 1, 1920, when wartime control ceased and the Transportation Act became effective. Among the topics discussed are: the provisions of the Transportation Act; the improvement in railroad credit and its causes; the St. Louis and O'Fallon case in which the Supreme Court rejected the method of valuation used by the Interstate Commerce Commission in computing the recapturable excess earnings; changes in gross and net earnings within the decade following 1920; character of traffic; improvement in technical methods; the agreement to apportion the lines of the eastern district, excluding those in New England among four major systems; and a brief history of the Railroad Labor Board.—Howard Douglas Dozier.

STREET RAILWAYS

19075. HANNA, J. H. The industry's obligation to the public. *Aera*. 22 (7) Jul. 1931: 395-399.—Congested traffic conditions can most economically be alleviated by encouraging the public to make greater use of the street car, the most economical user of street space. Through the Canadian Electric Railway Association, and indirectly through a group of its members, the following problems are being studied: (1) the development of a more attractive and comfortable type of street car, (2) a revision of fare structure to more nearly fit the service rendered and encourage off-peak riding; and (3) the accumulation of data to assist the municipal authorities in improving the present traffic conditions.—Gertrude Glidden.

19076. SISSON, FRANCIS H. Mass transportation must be placed on a firm finance basis. *Elec. Railway J.* 75 (8) Aug. 1931: 396-399.

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 18382, 19121, 19128, 19545)

19077. MACKAYE, BENTON, and MUMFORD, LEWIS. Townless highways for the motorist. *Harpers Mag.* 163 (975) Aug. 1931: 347-356.

19078. MORRISON, R. L. Side lights on highway economics. *Civil Engin.* 1 (11) Aug. 1931: 1005-1008.—The total cost of highway transportation is the sum of road costs and vehicle operating costs. With the annual expenditure on roads and streets about \$2,000,000,000 and that on vehicle operation \$20,000,000,000, highway improvements that will reduce the latter by 10% will produce savings equal to the former. Traffic of 137 vehicles daily warrants surface-treating a gravel road, and 660 vehicles justify pavement, though on this basis pavements may be built where treated gravel would do. Similarly there may be calculated the amount of traffic, with lost time valued at 2 cents per minute per vehicle,

that warrants the substitution of a traffic-actuated for a fixed-cycle traffic light. The problems of highway widening and of building by-pass roads are subject to similar analysis. An economic attack on these problems is necessary.—*Shorey Peterson.*

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 18403, 18409-18410, 18412-18413, 18422, 18426, 18454, 18841, 19097, 19366)

19079. HELANDER, SVEN. La situation actuelle de la navigation mondiale. [The present situation in maritime transportation.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-3 (1) Jul. 1931: 177-186.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

19080. HIRSCHFELD, GERHARD. A misconceived merchant marine. *No. Amer. Rev.* 232 (2) Aug. 1931: 111-117.—Our vessels are built and operated at a decided disadvantage and further additions, artificially created by governmental subsidizing, increase the difficulty. Inflated merchant marine activity will result. Any line of endeavor should stand or fall under free and unhampered competitive conditions, the merchant marine being no exception.—*A. K. Henry.*

19081. WARNER, ARTHUR. American shipping since the war. *Current Hist.* 34 (6) Sep. 1931: 862-866.—The total merchant marine tonnage of the world was greater by 2,000,000 t. at the close of the World War than at its beginning, and the next five years saw 15,000,000 t. in new vessels added to the total. This construction was due to a desire to replace vessels and to foster large merchant marines as a part of national policies. Despite unsatisfactory post-war revenues, the development of the motor-ship and the super-liner of the Bremen and Europa class has gone forward rapidly. The projected Cunarder of 70,000 tons and the application of the gyro-stabilizer, indicate still greater mechanical advances.—*Arnold K. Henry.*

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 17840, 17983, 17992, 18192, 19371, 19385)

19082. COE, R. S. Some auxiliary services and facilities of the Bell System. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 10 (3) Jul. 1931: 150-163.—Numerous refinements and adaptations of telephone service offered by Bell Telephone Companies to meet particular situations and needs are described, as well as some facilities developed by the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc. and made available through the Western Electric Company and Electrical Research Products, Inc.—*Richard Storrs Coe.*

19083. UNSIGNED. World's telephone statistics, January 1, 1930. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 10 (3) Jul. 1931: 138-149.—*R. S. Coe.*

AIR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 18366, 18368, 18480, 19144, 19390, 19520, 19641)

19084. UNSIGNED. Aeronautics publications. *U. S. Dept. Commerce, Aeronautics Branch, Aeronautics Bull.* #6. 1931: pp. 14.

19085. UNSIGNED. Airport landing fields. *U. S. Dept. Commerce, Aeronautics Branch, Aeronautics Bull.* #5. 1931: pp. 16.

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 18403, 18427, 18442, 18828, 18830, 18874, 18948, 18951, 18999, 19004, 19039, 19080, 19223, 19286, 19325, 19358, 19375, 19380, 19561, 19563, 19607, 19617, 19622, 19636, 19650, 19654)

19086. AXE, EMERSON WIRT. Monetary situation indicates need of developing imports of commodities. *Analyst.* 38 (968) Aug. 7, 1931: 219-220.

19087. BACHER, EDWARD L. Customs regulations and the tariff in the U. S. A. *World Trade.* 3 (11) Aug. 1931: 270-281.

19088. BENNETT, M. K., and WYMAN, ADA F. Official and unofficial statistics of international trade in wheat and flour. *Stanford Univ. Food Research Inst., Wheat Studies.* 7 (5) Mar. 1931: 267-293.—The statistics most widely employed to measure fluctuations in the volume of international trade in wheat and flour are unofficial statistics published in Broomhall's *Corn Trade News*, and official statistics of net exports. Average crop-year statistics of world net overseas exports have exceeded Broomhall's shipments by 36 million bu. a year, or approximately 5%, over the period 1921-22 to 1929-30. The discrepancy seems to arise principally because Broomhall's figures have disregarded some wheat from Hungary and Yugoslavia which is exported over land frontiers at scattered points, a circumstance which places difficulties in the way of unofficial statistical agents. The North American situation is complicated by the movement of wheat on the Great Lakes. It is probable that the net export series is the more accurate. But Broomhall's shipments provide the best available statistics for the study of monthly fluctuations. Probably neither series adequately measures the month-to-month outflow of wheat and flour from minor exporting countries. (6 charts, 15 text tables.)—*M. K. Bennett.*

19089. BIDWELL, PERCY W. The first year of the flexible tariff under the reorganized commission. *Analyst.* 38 (973) Sep. 11, 1931: 422-423, 431.

19090. BROSTER, E. J. A proposal for a scientific tariff. *Econ. J.* 41 (162) Jun. 1931: 313-316.—The imposition of a special blanket duty on all imports when world prices are moving downward would stabilize internal prices and so eliminate the more vicious half of the business cycle. To prevent the duty becoming permanent it would be adjusted inversely to changes in the world level of prices. The stabilization of secular prices is not contemplated by this proposal. Secular changes in the value of gold would call for a revision of the normal price level with corresponding adjustments in the special duty. The scheme should be applied only when the price movement is at least partially due to psychological factors.—*C. R. Whittlesey.*

19091. BUCHMANN, M. Aussichten des Kurortwesens in Palästina. [Prospects of health resorts in Palestine.] *Palästina.* (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 165-172.—*Alfred Bonnè.*

19092. BUDZYŃSKI, STANISLAW. DREWNO sowiekie na rynku światowym. [Soviet lumber in world markets.] *Drzewo Polskie.* 5 (6) Jun. 15, 1931: 26-28. (French text, 28-30.)—Russian timber exports now exceed in volume the pre-war exports from the present Russian territory, and have seriously depressed prices. Further increase in exports is likely to cause still lower prices and consequently no increase in the aggregate return to the Soviet state, unless Russia joins with other exporting countries in stabilizing output and prices.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

19093. CAPPER, ARTHUR. The farmer and foreign trade. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 9 (4) Jul. 1931: 638-645.—Both before and after the war the U. S. has maintained a "favorable" balance of trade except for

agricultural products. With the exception of one year, agriculture has been "unfavorable" since 1923. Today foodstuffs and other crude materials represent less than two-sevenths of U. S. exports. Exports in manufactured and semi-manufactured products have risen from less than one-fifth, half a century ago, to more than three-fifths today. As long as the world keeps up its tariff barriers, the American farmers can expect no favorable foreign markets. (Statistics and charts.)—*Carl M. Frasure.*

19094. CHALMERS, HENRY. Foreign tariffs and trade-control movements, 1930-1931. *Protectionist*. 42 (11) Jul. 1931: 573-585.—The past year saw a definite trend toward intensified protection and restrictive nationalism. In Europe, the usual objective of tariff changes was the immediate relief of unemployment but need for additional revenues and a desire to strengthen exchange rates contributed to increased duties. In Latin America, the British dominions, and China, the protective motive was, in general, less important than the desire for added revenues and for the strengthening of exchange. Efforts to aid agriculture through import and export measures were particularly common in Europe. There were important developments with respect to raw material controls. Thus, Brazil arranged for the gradual liquidation of the coffee valorization plan, Chile abolished the export tax on nitrates and iodine, and sugar producers reached an agreement for the restriction of sugar exports over a period of five years.—*C. R. Whittlesey.*

19095. CZERWIŃSKI, WITOLD. Rzut oka na rozwój przemysłu i eksportu drzewnego w Polsce. [Development of the Polish lumber industry and export trade.] *Drzewo Polskie*. 5 (6) Jun. 15, 1931: 45-47. (French text 48-51.)—The lumber industry has developed rapidly since the war, and now employs some 50,000 workers in the mills, besides 200,000 seasonal laborers in the woods. Because of the low domestic consumption foreign markets are indispensable. Most of the Polish exports go to England and Germany. Soviet competition has compelled a reduction in exports, especially to England.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

19096. DUTU, N. P. Comerțul nostru exterior. [Our foreign commerce.] *Econ. Națională*. (6-8) Jun.-Aug. 1931: 250-270.—During the last five years, the exports of Rumania exceeded the imports by 5½ million lei.—*Ioan Adamoviu.*

19097. HALE, H. E. Canal traffic during a war. *Military Engin.* 23 (131) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 473-474.—Tonnage figures for Erie Canal (1837-1929), and for the French inland waterways (1861-1926).

19098. HALL, RAY. "Foreign trade finances itself" proved from U. S. balance of payments. *Annalist*. 38 (963) Jul. 3, 1931: 5-6.—Statistical comparisons of the figures for the balance of trade of the United States from 1922 to 1929 show that foreign trade finances itself, and that the injuries of a high tariff may be deferred for years. In the period surveyed in the article, exports rose or fell with imports solely because of what might be termed "natural" influences. Reprisal and emulative tariffs are now forcing a sort of legalistic relationship between our exports and our imports.—*Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Service Bull.*

19099. HECKSCHER, ELI F. Ekonomisk försvärsberedskap och tryggad varutillgång. [Economic preparedness and sure access to commodities.] *Ekon. Samfundets Tidskr.* (18) 1930: 31-46.—In order that this question may be treated as an economic problem it is necessary (1) to see that preparedness is not made a pretext for economic measures which are desired on other grounds, e.g. tariffs; (2) to have a clear conception of the several political and politico-military possibilities as a basis for definite premises. Since politico-military considerations vary and cannot be determined in advance, it is important to avoid commitments to

specific industries. The accumulation of supplies will make possible alteration and expansion of production in emergencies. This is preferable to a policy of tariff protection, which confines economic life to specific lines. If, for the sake of preparedness, it is advisable to create new industries for which raw materials must be imported, it is necessary to accumulate stores of such materials. In this accumulation, excluding stores necessary for mobilization, a steady turnover must be provided for; therefore the state should not undertake this function, but stand ready to give support. Extensive economic preparedness is becoming less important than financial preparedness, since it is unlikely that access to the Baltic States will be cut off entirely.—*Institute of Economics and History, Copenhagen.*

19100. HOOVER, CALVIN B. La concurrence soviétique sur le marché international. [Soviet competition in international markets.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-3 (1) Jul. 1931: 147-176.—The application of the principle of comparative advantage to Russian foreign trade is limited because the country's foreign trade is controlled by a monopoly which may ignore comparative advantage in determining what commodities are to be exported and imported. Dumping by the Soviet is more spasmodic than when practiced by capitalistic producers. Russia's policy has been determined by its intense demand for capital goods rather than by a desire to embarrass capitalistic nations. Nevertheless, the course of development of Soviet foreign trade will be determined largely by political factors; the Soviet trading more and more with those countries which offer it recognition and refrain from political discrimination against Soviet exports.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

19101. JACOBSON, ELI B., and VICOVICH, VINCENT. Russia's struggle for industrial independence. 1. The economic conflict with the United States. 2. Russian workers under the iron heel. *Current Hist.* 34 (3) Jun. 337-347.—Not only a charge of dumping but a charge of unfair competition cannot be held true if price quotations for Soviet goods are compared with those for goods from other countries.—*D. V. Varley.*

19102. JAMES, CLIFFORD L. International control of raw sugar supplies. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21 (3) Sep. 1931: 481-497.—The Chadbourne plan for control of raw sugar supplies is an excellent example of the efforts made by producers of staple commodities throughout the world to cooperate on an international basis. During the post-war period producers of sugar and other raw materials experienced great difficulty in judging the rate of recovery in the production of former belligerent countries, as well as in estimating changes in consumption. Cuba, the world's largest sugar producer, restricted her output several times, but production elsewhere increased. Record low sugar prices in 1930 prompted the producers of the leading sugar exporting countries to enter into a five-year agreement for restricted exports and limited price control. Although there are many obstacles in the way of successful operation of the plan, it is likely to be of considerable assistance to producers without affecting adversely the interests of consumers. The world sugar agreement may be the forerunner of a new phase in international economic cooperation.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

19103. KIESSWETTER, BRUNO. Elektrohändler mit Südosteuropa II. [Commerce in electricity with Southeast Europe II.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16 (34) Aug. 21, 1931: 1469-1471.

19104. MARCUS, ALFRED. Internationale Kali-politik. [International potash policy.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 23 (45) Aug. 8, 1931: 1191-1193.

19105. SKY. Central Europe's new commercial tendencies. *Cent. Europ. Observer*. 9 (32) Aug. 7, 1931: 451-453; (33) Aug. 14, 1931: 467-468.—Customs tariff treaties have been concluded between: Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia; Austria and Hungary; Germany and

Rumania; Hungary and Germany; Austria and Yugoslavia. The reasons are the agricultural depression, and the desire of industrial states to protect their agriculture. All the treaties contain, in open or concealed form, preferential treatment for imported goods, or there exists the intention of supplementing them by special arrangements to that effect. The resolution of May 21, 1931, of the Committee for the European Union took this into account. But the admission of preferential treatment for cereals and their derivatives does not seem so portentous as the overseas states claim, since the quantities affected are not large. The total average export of wheat and wheat flour of Yugoslavia, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria amounts to about 900,000 t. grain and 200,000 t. flour, which does not equal the consumption of Italy, France, or Germany. This applies also to maize and barley. The increased buying power of the agricultural states will increase their orders for industrial goods. The new commercial agreements practically discard the most favored nation principle. Preferential treatment will probably assure higher prices for cereals to the states which cannot compete with overseas trade. Two questions remain: (1) general recognition of preferential treatment principle in so far as it corresponds with the May resolution of the Commission for the European Union, and (2) the examination for this purpose of the treaties which the commission reserved for the Coordination Commission which will assemble in August.—*Joseph S. Roucek.*

19106. SNOW, E. C. The relative importance of export trade. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 94(3) 1931: 373-431.—The importance of the export trade may be approached (1) by a comparison of the value of goods exported with the value of all the goods produced in the country, (2) by measurement of the wages involved in producing and handling goods for export in proportion to the total wages paid in the country, and (3) by comparing the amount of wages, salaries, and remuneration of capital (or the "national net output" in producing the goods) involved in producing and handling goods for export with the total amount of wages, salaries, and remuneration of capital involved in the total production of goods and services in the country. The last would approximate the gross value of the exports minus the value of the imported materials contained in the exports. It is estimated for Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1924) that the value of exports was 27% of that of all goods produced, that the wages and salaries involved amounted to 12% of the total wage and salary remuneration of the gainfully occupied population, and that the "national net output" in exports was 24% of the country's total. The changing position of Great Britain in respect to imports and exports, is the basis for a suggestion that it would be worth while considering the subject of export trade in order to direct the export trade so as to meet national requirements in the most satisfactory manner.—*C. H. Whelden, Jr.*

19107. UNSIGNED. L'avenir du tourisme au Maroc. [The future of the tourist trade in Morocco.] *Africa Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41(5) May 1931: 288-290.—The tourist business has attained great proportions despite the fact that modern publicity methods have not been used. If these are but adopted, the country will become a combined California and Florida for Europe. It is the small vacationers, coming in number for year after year, who bring permanent prosperity to any tourist land.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

19108. UNSIGNED. Balance of international payments of the U. S. for 1930—Reduced turnover on account of lower commodity movements—American capital export \$733,000,000 or \$280,000,000 above eight year average. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 133(3446) Jul. 11, 1931: 194-195.

19109. UNSIGNED. The Brussels Sugar Convention of 1931. *Internat. Sugar J.* 33(932) Aug. 1931: 391-401.—Text of the agreement.

19110. UNSIGNED. Der Fremdenverkehr im Deutschen Reich und im Ausland. [Tourists in Germany and in foreign countries.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11(15) Aug. 1931: 550-555.

19111. UNSIGNED. Protekcjonizm celny w dziedzinie drzewnej, a akcja międzynarodowego porozumienia krajów eksportujących. [Protective tariffs on timber, and the value of an international agreement among exporting countries.] *Drzewo Polski.* 5(6) Jun. 15, 1931: 42-43. (German text 43-44).—Until recently, timber has not been subjected to high tariffs, but a trend in that direction is now developing in countries like France and Germany, with the object of stabilizing prices for the benefit of home producers. Tariff protection cannot assure self-sufficiency to timber importing countries, for it cannot influence the productive capacity of their forests. A better way to control prices and stabilize the market would be through an international agreement to restrict exports.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

19112. UNSIGNED. Het verkeer tusschen Nederland en Nederlandsch-Indië gedurende 1930. [The trade between the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies during the year 1930.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg.* 21(19) May 1931: 164-165.—The Netherlands imports from the Dutch East Indies amounted to 15.5% of the total import in 1905; 5.6% in 1925; and 3.8% in 1930. Exports from the Netherlands to the Dutch East Indies were 3.5% in 1905; 7.4% in 1925; and 7.9% in 1930, of the total exports. The imports from the Netherlands to the Dutch East Indies amounted to 40% in 1905; and 17.8% in 1929, of the total imports. The exports to the Netherlands was 27.5% in 1905; and 16% in 1929, of the total Dutch East Indian exports. The exports to Netherlands of the principal Dutch East Indian products (maize, copra, sugar, coffee, flour, tobacco, and sisal fibres) decreased from 79% in 1928 to 57% in 1930. The percentage of the Netherlands' principal export articles to the Dutch East Indies (iron, machinery and manufactures) decreased from 68% in 1928 to 49% in 1930.—*Cecile Rothe.*

19113. VECCHIO, ALFREDO del. Dei reati contro la lealtà del commercio nel progetto del nuovo codice di commercio. [Unfair competition in the proposed new code of commerce.] *Studi di Diritto Indus.* 10(1-2) 1931: 51-83.

19114. VEIT, OTTO. Das Dumping als weltwirtschaftliches Problem. [Dumping as an international economic problem.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16(28) Jul. 10, 1931: 1218-1222.

MARKETING

(See also Entries 18909, 18944, 18946-18947, 19053, 19258, 19308, 19312, 19374, 19387, 19658, 19735)

19115. BENEDICT, M. R. The significance of transportation rate policies in the marketing problem. *J. Farm Econ.* 13(3) Jul. 1931: 401-409.—Aside from the special features of large and sudden rate changes, the transportation policies and charges have their principal significance for agricultural marketing in their effects upon the market structure and on inter-area relationships.—*S. W. Mendum.*

19116. BJORKLUND, EINAR, and PALMER, J. L. A study of the prices of chain and independent grocers in Chicago. *Univ. Chicago, Studies in Business Admin.* 1(4) 1930: pp. 55.—On 75 advertised brands of grocery products which are sold in large numbers by both chain and independent merchants in Chicago, chain stores are underselling the cash and carry inde-

pendents by between 9 and 10% and the service independents by between 11 and 12%, while the cash and carry independents are underselling service independents by between 2 and 3%. Some cash and carry independents are successfully meeting the price quotations of the chains and many service independents are quoting prices higher than the average by an amount not exceeding service costs. On several items the independents quoted the lowest prices. On the other hand the highest price quotation on each of the 75 items was by an independent. The main problem in improving the retail structure of the grocery trade is to educate the average independent merchant into more efficient methods of doing business.—*Garfield V. Cox.*

19117. DRESEL, F. Reklamewirkung und Reklameerfolg. [The influence and success of advertising.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 8 (7) Jul. 1931: 193-201.

19118. DUDDY, E. A. The potential supply area of the Chicago livestock market. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (3) Jul. 1931: 410-425.—The potential area of hog supply for the Chicago livestock market under the conditions of prices and costs of marketing which prevailed over the period 1923-1929 are delimited on theoretical grounds and then checked against markets receipts. Drawing power of alternative markets is part of the problem. Two maps.—*S. W. Mendum.*

19119. DUDDY, E. A., and REVZAN, DAVID. The supply area of the Chicago livestock market. *Univ. Chicago, Studies in Business Admin.* 2 (1) 1931: pp. 100.—The Chicago livestock market receives all kinds, weights, and grades of livestock but, in comparison with other markets, is known as a market for heavy-weight cattle and medium-weight hogs. It is the most important of the markets as a packing and storage center; has a greater concentration of cold storage space devoted to meat packing alone than any other market; receives the highest percentage of total receipts of livestock at 17 important markets and exerts a strong influence on price quotations and extent of trading throughout the livestock producing and marketing territory. The chief determinants of the size and shape of the Chicago livestock supply area are: the demand for livestock and meat by Chicago and the east; practices of livestock production employed in supply states; physical factors such as food supply for livestock, climate, and topography; economic factors such as land values, transportation rates and facilities and price competition of other markets; and market facilities. The supply area for hogs and calves is largely confined to the Corn Belt region but the supply areas for sheep and cattle are more extensive.—*Garfield V. Cox.*

19120. HAHN, HANS. Aus der Praxis der psychotechnischen Reklamebegutachtung: Auswahl des bestgeeigneten Entwurfes. [Psycho-technical evaluations of advertisements in practice. The selection of the best draft.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 8 (6) Jun. 1931: 161-169.

19121. HENNING, G. F. The influence of the truck in marketing corn belt livestock. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (3) Jul. 1931: 376-392.—Increase in truck receipts of animals at 16 principal terminal markets between 1920 and 1929 exceeded 300% for hogs, for cattle, for calves, and for sheep. Receipts of 1929 were materially higher than those of 1928. At individual markets the growth rate was different; the 10-year increase in hogs was, for example, 83% at Cincinnati, and 1589% at East St. Louis. In 1920, less than 7% of the total receipts of hogs at 16 markets came in by truck; in 1929 the percentage was nearly 29. Locally throughout the corn belt trucks are used to a greater extent by farmers in assembling stock for rail shipment, to local slaughterers, or to other points of disposal. The farmer has greater flexibility in his marketing with the truck at his command. Delivery by truck costs more in most cases than delivery in some other manner, and marketing charges at the terminals are higher for the small lots

shipped by truck. Most of the loads travel less than 60 miles, but a few from more than 120 miles were noted at South St. Paul in 1929. The truck has been the essential factor in assisting and developing direct marketing to packers.—*S. W. Mendum.*

19122. JACQ, FRENAND. Il progetto di riforma della legge francese sui marchi di fabbrica. [The bill for reform of French law on trade-marks.] *Studi di Diritto Indus.* 10 (1-2) 1931: 31-50.

19123. LARSEN, SPENCER A. Evolution in retailing. *Quart. J. (Univ. North Dakota)*. 21 (3) Spring, 1931: 189-199.

19124. LEMON, J. M. Market for fresh oysters in fourteen cities of the United States. *U. S. Bur. Fisheries, Fishery Circ.* #3. Jun. 1931: pp. 25.

19125. MEZGER, FRITZ L. Die deutschen Warenhäuser in der Krise. [German warehouses during the crisis.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16 (29) Jul. 17, 1931: 1259-1265.

19126. ROST, O. FRED. A snag for instalment sales. *Elec. Merchandising.* 46 (2) Aug. 1931: 44-45.—In selling apartment installations of refrigeration, heaters, cooking ranges, elevators, oil burners, or other equipment which is completely or partly removable, the conditional sale contract if registered has protected the seller by providing for repossession in case of default in payment. A new element is now injected by the demands of mortgage bankers that the seller of this equipment shall subordinate his claim until the first mortgage is satisfied. The sellers must thus assume great risks or lose large sales. Economically, the manufacturers and sellers face a dilemma: to keep present price schedules, they must have volume, and volume hinges on new building installations, requiring installment terms and a seller's protection in the form of an enforceable lien. Legally, the question hinges on what constitutes personal property. Sellers maintain that mortgage bankers are unjustifiably obstructing their business through insistence on subordination of lien, requiring the extension of open account unsecured credits over long periods—a risk contrary to the fundamental principles of sound installment banking.—*Robert Ray Aurner.*

19127. STOVER, HOWARD J. Middlemen's margins. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (3) Jul. 1931: 447-459.—The article on "Middlemen's margins," by Henry I. Richards in the October issue (See Entry 3: 7337) discussing "Interrelationships of supply and price," by Warren and Pearson, is analyzed point by point, and the conclusion that relatively high costs of distribution have been the most serious single factor in causing the agricultural depression is affirmed. (Four tables and 3 charts).—*S. W. Mendum.*

19128. WEAVER, F. P. The influence of the truck upon the marketing of fruits and vegetables. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (3) Jul. 1931: 361-375.—Improvement of the truck and coordinate development of good highways have been far-reaching factors in the marketing of fruits and vegetables. The development has opened up an avenue to profitable markets for many growers, and has made fresh fruits and vegetables available in every town, village, and hamlet throughout all seasons of the year, stimulating consumption to the advantage of the health of consumers and the profits of producers. It has brought additional competition for the growers nearest to market, but the greatest disadvantage resulting from increased truck arrivals is the disorganization of market news reporting, inspection service, licensing of dealers, and of a marketing procedure designed to put order into a distribution system based on railroad system. New market organization and market equipment, as well as additional government service, are essential to meet the needs of the changed conditions. (Illustrative data and suggested changes in facilities are given).—*S. W. Mendum.*

19129. WEAVER, F. P. A survey of some public produce markets in up-state New York. *New York Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #525. Jun. 1931: pp. 149.

STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entries 18853, 19060, 19129)

19130. CARROW, MICHEL. La Bourse de Copenhague. [The Copenhagen Stock Exchange.] *J. d. Econ. Res.* 1930: 436-448.—The economic setting, administrative regulations, and practical workings of the exchange.—*Robert Schwenger.*

19131. MEHL, J. M. Hedging in grain futures. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Circ.* #151. Jun. 1931: pp. 104.—Explains fundamentals of the futures market. (Examples.)—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

19132. TAYLOR, ALONZO E. Speculation, short selling, and the price of wheat. *Stanford Univ. Food Research Inst., Wheat Studies.* 7 (4) Feb. 1931: 231-266.—This study deals with the public attitude toward speculation, methods and motives in speculation, terms used, the export trade and the futures market, and recent relations of futures prices in Chicago and Liverpool; an appendix analyzes the reactions in the United States to sales of wheat futures for Russian account in Chicago in September 1930. In current agitation against short selling it has been assumed that short selling has depressed the American wheat price. An objective interpretation of wheat price occurrences (notably the spreads between Chicago and Liverpool futures prices) during the crop years 1928-29 to 1930-31 leads to the conclusion that speculative short selling did not operate significantly in the downward direction. When the price of basis wheat in Chicago has stood above export parity, despite the presence of large exportable surpluses and there was no Stabilization Corporation pegging the price, this ought to be ascribed to purchase of wheat futures by speculators. The outstanding effect of speculative operations on the American grain exchanges during 1928-29 to 1930-31 has been to raise the domestic price and restrain the export flow of wheat, permitting the southern hemisphere and the export regions of Europe to hold a strategic command of the world market. In the disastrous decline of world wheat price, American traders operative on the grain exchanges resisted the decline. Of this resistance, the relatively high position of the American price of wheat contrasted with the going price in the world market was the visible sign, and the high carryover was the obvious effect. (3 charts; 1 appendix table.)—*M. K. Bennett.*

19133. WORKING, HOLBROOK, et al. Financial results of speculative holding of wheat. *Stanford Univ. Food Research Inst., Wheat Studies.* 7 (8) Jul. 1931: 405-437.—A study of the gains and losses to speculators arising from speculative holding of wheat in the United States covering the period 1885-86 to 1915-16 and 1921-22 to 1929-30. Losses in some years much exceeded gains in others. During the 32-year period 1884-85 to 1915-16, speculative losses involved in carrying total commercial stocks may be estimated at around \$120,000,000; and at around \$191,000,000 for the period 1921-22 to 1929-30. These losses arise only from price changes, and do not include the costs involved in trading in wheat futures, which would approximate \$15,000,000 a year in post-war years. "Speculators in wheat futures taken as a group have in the past carried the risks of price changes on hedged wheat and have received no reward for the service, but paid heavily for the privilege." Since 1925, the most important group of carriers of speculative risk on the holding of wheat in the United States has consisted of flour buyers who have made a practice of placing heavy forward orders for

flour; this group has taken about one-half each of the gains and of the losses in speculative holding. The other half has been divided between wheat dealers and millers who have held wheat unhedged, and traders in futures who have carried the hedges of other wheat dealers and millers. Since speculative holding of wheat was done at a loss, it follows that (to the extent that losses were incurred by speculators in wheat futures) trading in wheat futures in the United States must have resulted in a narrowing of the spread between the weighted average price received by producers and the weighted average price paid by consumers. (9 charts, 5 text tables, 3 appendix tables.)—*M. K. Bennett.*

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 19366, 19563, 19716)

19134. BURRAU, CARL. Some features of the development within the technics of Danish life insurance. *Nordic Stat. J.* 2 (1-2) 1930: 222-239.—Denmark has an interest of long standing in life insurance. Three great names stand forth in this field—J. N. Tetens (1738-1807), L. Opperman (1817-1883), and T. N. Thiele. Tetens was the early pioneer, Opperman's mortality tables have been extensively used in Scandinavian countries; Thiele founded the Danish actuarial society in 1901.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

19135. CRAMER, HARALD. Some features of Swedish life insurance technics. *Nordic Stat. J.* 2 (1-2) 1930: 240-248.—In recent years Swedish actuaries have modelled their tools along practical lines; for example the period of selection has been taken five instead of ten years. Dividends are usually assumed to arise from gains in mortality and interest.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

19136. HAAFTEN, M. van. De resulteerende batepremie in de staten L15 en L16. [The resulting premium used in policy valuations in tables L15 and L16.] *Levensverzekering.* 8 (3) Jul. 1931: 144-150.—(Continuation of the series of critical remarks on the tables prescribed by the Dutch Chamber of Insurance for balance sheets and annual reports of life insurance companies. The tables discussed here treat of the valuation of the policy reserve.)—*A. G. Ploeg.*

19137. KEINANEN, E. The development of life insurance technics in Finland. *Nordic Stat. J.* 2 (1-2) 1930: 260-268.—The first experiment with life insurance in Finland was made by a German company in 1834. The first domestic company began forty years later. The three oldest and largest life institutions are now mutual, i.e. they grant policyholders participation in profits. The lack of capital in Finland has impeded any great expansion of the life insurance business.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

19138. LANGE-NIELSEN, FR. The development of Norwegian life insurance technics. *Nordic Stat. J.* 2 (1-2) 1930: 249-259.—The first private life insurance company was established in Norway in 1847. There are now eleven companies. In the year 1920 a statistical bureau was established as a permanent institution, supported by the companies jointly. Its function has been to deal with the Norwegian experience as to mortality, disability and withdrawal rates. Electric sorting and tabulating machines are used similar to those familiar to American actuaries. Select mortality tables have not been used in Norway. Because the country is thinly populated, non-medical insurance has been widely adopted. Until 1925 it was provided as a safeguard that in event of death within three years from entry the face amount would be payable only if death resulted from an accident or a disease originating after the issuance of

the policy. The experience was so favorable that this restriction was removed. Practically all Norwegian life insurance participates in profits, and annuities do so by receiving an increase in the annual payments.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

19139. PRAWITZ, H. The Swedish mortality investigations of assured lives. *Nordic Stat. J.* 2(1-2) 1930: 192-221.—Formerly Swedish life insurance companies used British mortality tables. In recent years however they have made use of tables based entirely on Scandinavian insured lives. These showed lower mortality at the young ages and higher relative mortality at the old ages when compared with the British experience. Several intensive studies have been made of substandard risks, especially suicides, histories of syphilis, tuberculosis, the occupation of sailor. An original method was devised whereby the deaths only could be used, so long as the death rates for standard lives were known for the principal causes of death. Reinsured business was investigated in 1914, non-medical insurance in 1917, the influenza epidemic (1918-19) in 1922 and annuitants' mortality in 1926.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

19140. Van HECKE, M. T. Trustee functions assumed by life insurance companies. *Trust Companies.* 52(4) Apr. 1931: 495-500.—A number of life insurance companies have been active in writing policies under which they attempt to function both as insurer and trustee. This is an unfortunate diversion in the creation of life insurance trust protection. Where life insurance companies hold such trust funds there is no provision for segregation from general funds and there is no assumption of "discretionary powers."—*Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Service Bull.*

19141. ZUBER, PAUL-RENÉ. Examen d'une note concernant l'assurance sur la vie, appliquée aux chefs d'entreprises industrielles. [Review of an article concerning life insurance as applied to executives.] *Bull. de la Soc. Indus. de Mulhouse.* 97(5) May 1931: 293-296.—Dividing the personnel of modern industry into unskilled workers, specialized workers and the executives, the first class should be cared for by the state as regards insurance benefits; the third class can care for themselves. It is therefore chiefly the middle class which needs the benefits which a life insurance company can supply to the employing corporation. The premiums for such group insurances may be regarded as general expenses of the business. The capable executives can usually create more values than the corporation can afford to insure against the contingency of their deaths.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 19141, 19291, 19788, 19795-19796)

19142. ADDICKS, AENNE. Die Schadenverhütung in der Deutschen Sozialversicherung. [Prevention of injury in German social insurance.] *Wirtschaftsstudien.* 118 1931: pp. 127.

19143. CHALMERS, R. WESTLAND. The economics of the medical profession. *Amer. Medic.* 37(5) Jul. 1931: 292-293.—With the passing of the National Health Insurance Act, the control of the English doctor passes entirely out of the hands of the officials of the various societies. In industrial areas 80% of the profession are engaged in panel insurance work. The choice of physicians and the choice of patients is granted under the Act. Scarcely one doctor who has been established for a period of 5 years or more is earning less than £1,500 a year. The system now embraces over 14 million workers. It permits the physicians to do private practice among the dependents of the workers. The setting aside of one penny for each insured person for research has realized a large sum. Consultants or specialists are likewise flourishing, incomes ranging up to £40,000 a year

although 90% are closer to the £10,000 mark.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

19144. DÖRING, HERMANN. L'aviazione e le assicurazioni sociali in Germania. [Aviation and social insurance in Germany.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 6(3) May-Jun. 1930: 40-48.—(Social insurance for persons employed in aviation.)—*Maria Castellani.*

19145. GOODRICH, CARTER. An analysis of American plans for state unemployment insurance. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21(3) Sep. 1931: 399-415.—Puzzling economic questions are raised by American attempts to draft laws for compulsory unemployment insurance that will serve the purposes both of relief and an incentive for regularization. The bill proposed by the American Association for Labor Legislation and measures considered in Wisconsin, Ohio and Michigan are much alike in their benefit provisions but differ sharply in their contributory and incentive features. Two propose to collect from employers and workers; two from employers alone. Two proposed differential rates for concerns of different degrees of regularity; another, "dividends" for unusually regular operation; and the fourth, complete separation of the accounts of individual employers. The measure which best fastens responsibility upon the individual concern does not seem to meet the tests of equitable relief, but the Ohio-Michigan proposals appear to suggest the basis of a workable compromise between the two purposes.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

19146. HAYDAY, ARTHUR. Unemployment is not an insurable risk. *Labour Mag.* 10(3) Jul. 1931: 101-103.—The trade union movement has opposed the contributory principle of unemployment insurance from its inception in 1911. The assumption of an average percentage of unemployment equal to about four, upon which the calculation of rates in the original scheme was based, has proved unwarranted, because unemployment is produced by international as well as national causes and cannot be reckoned on an actuarial plan. The depletion of the insurance fund and the necessity of borrowing from the exchequer (already to the extent of £90,000,000) is partly attributable to the unjust burdens placed upon it by previous governments, particularly the out-of-work donation scheme for the relief of service men after the war, and the reduced contributions from the exchequer in 1925 to start the widows pension plan and in 1926 under the economy act. The proposals now made by the Royal Commission in its interim report would penalize the unemployed themselves by restricting the period for which benefits may be paid, increasing the weekly rate of contributions, and reducing the amount of the weekly benefits. The financial burden of unemployment ought to be borne by the community as a whole through a graduated unemployment levy on all incomes including those of the workers.—*W. B. Catlin.*

19147. MEISTER, MARTIN. Schweizerische Unfallversicherungsanstalt. [The Swiss accident insurance office.] *Gewerkschaftl. Rundsch. f. d. Schweiz.* 23(8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 299-304.—An account of its work based on the 1930 annual report.—*M. E. Liddall.*

19148. MYERS, ROBERT J. Seasonal unemployment insurance. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21(3) Sep. 1931: 416-426.—Heavy seasonal unemployment has threatened the successful operation of unemployment insurance systems both in Europe and in the United States. The peculiar characteristics of seasonal unemployment seem to make inadvisable its inclusion as compensable time in insurance systems in regular industries. The predictability and certainty of such idleness remove the possibility of any spreading of risk and, together with the higher wage rates, which seasonality calls forth, enable the worker to tide over idle periods unassisted. The paying of benefits of seasonal losses prevents adequately insuring against the irregular unemployment which the worker is poorly prepared to withstand. Systems cover-

ing seasonal unemployment can offer but slight incentive for the reduction of seasonal fluctuations. The limiting of benefits to irregular unemployment can be accomplished without great difficulty or prohibitive cost, except in industries where moderate uniformity in the workers' employment fluctuations is impossible.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

19149. RAMSAY, HUGH F. Unemployment insurance in Switzerland. *Monthly Labor Review*. 33 (1) Jul. 1931: 20-51.—In this article the history of all attempts at unemployment insurance that have been adopted in Switzerland since the first effort in 1884, is summarized. Federal subsidy is given to funds with a membership of at least two hundred members. These funds are of three classes, public funds, private workers' funds and private mutual organizations. The latter, a factory system that is adopted by employer and employee, is one that is steadily growing. Fraud is practically unknown in the Swiss system. Some changes are advocated as greater benefits for married workers, more uniformity, an extension of the 90-day limit and some kind of an amendment that will help the unemployed worker avoid charity. Wide latitude is permitted the cantons under the present Federal law. (History of insurance in each canton.)—*Elizabeth Morrissy.*

19150. SCEARCE, HARRY C. Industrial and public service retirement systems. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Correction*. (194) Jun. 1931: 312-322.—A survey of the purposes, plans, and problems of employees' pension and retirement systems now in operation in private industry, the public service system of the United States and state laws for the pensioning of public employees.—*Indiana Bull. Charities & Correction.*

19151. SCHMIDT, A. Die französische Sozialversicherung. [The French social insurance law.] *Arbeit u. Verkehr*. (6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1931: 257-273.—Strong reactions of opinion forced changes in the French social insurance law between the time of its enactment (April, 1928) and the time of its entry into force (July 1, 1930). These changes were embodied in the amending law of April 30, 1930. Among them was the provision preserving the autonomy of the existing mutual insurance societies, which had 4 million members. These are not made subordinate to departmental funds as regards their sickness insurance and death benefit activities, though they have to fulfil minimum requirements to be able to engage also in old age and invalidity insurance. They may federate into provincial and regional societies, and must belong to an official insurance guarantee federation (*Rückversicherungsverband*). The employers were unable to secure on the governing bodies of the funds equal representation with the insured, who have at least half the representatives, while the employers have only 2 out of 18 (in the departmental funds, 2 out of 28). In contrast to Germany, France has no special courts to decide disputes under the social insurance law. An arbitration court of three physicians is set up for one class of disputes, and a court consisting of the justice of the peace, plus one representative each of the employers and employees, for another class of dispute. Old age pensions are the central point of the French social insurance. In contrast to the German system, benefits to survivors are guaranteed not from the old age insurance fund but from the central fund, to which the state makes contributions. Aid to the unemployed is confined to a guarantee that the contributions will not be allowed to lapse between jobs. It is accorded only to French citizens.—*Horace B. Davis.*

19152. SLICHTER, SUMNER H. Pharaoh dreams again. *Atlantic Monthly*. 148 (2) Aug. 1931: 248-252.—The principle of building up reserves in prosperity to maintain incomes during depression can be applied to labor as well as to capital. The General Electric Company and a few others have such a plan; but the plan will not be generally adopted unless the establishment

of such reserves is made a legal obligation. Employment on public works is excellent, but does not go far enough. Private savings are an inadequate protection. Insurance by individuals against their unemployment is unworkable, for insurance companies would be overwhelmed with the poorest risks. Compulsory unemployment reserves gives business managers an incentive to attack the problem; the present system relieves management of any thought about the subject.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

19153. TELEKY, LUDWIG. L'assicurazione delle malattie professionali in Germania. [Insurance against occupational disease in Germany.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 6 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 57-76.—The first list of occupational diseases, covered by accident insurance (May 12, 1925) included 11 diseases, the list has been increased finally to include 25. The decrees of Feb. 11, 1929 added the diseases caused by manganese. The last amendment extends protection to the circle of persons covered by accident insurance to cover illness derived from poison producing an occupational disease as an unforeseen cause, e.g. acute poisonings. The costs for occupational diseases amount to 0.23% of accident insurance. The reporting of occupational disease gives a firm foundation for procedures of industrial hygiene. The decree has, finally, had the result of extending the knowledge of industrial disease among physicians, the study of industrial diseases by clinics and industrial physicians, and the introduction of prophylactic measures by means of industrial inspection.—*Maria Castellani.*

19154. UNSIGNED. General offensive against social insurance. *Soc. Econ. Rev.* 6 (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 17-27.—A survey of measures taken in various countries against social insurance projects.

19155. VEALE, D. A. The principles of unemployment insurance—its uses and abuses. *Accountant*. 85 (2954) Jul. 18, 1931: 89-92.—*H. F. Taggart.*

19156. ZEUTHEN, F. Aldersrentens Størrelse. [Old age pension rates.] *Nationaløkonomisk Tidsskr.* 68 (4) 1930: 297-312.—The author discusses a number of technical problems connected with the old age pensions law. In some instances the discussion concerns matters of political arithmetic similar to the problems of establishing scales of taxation. In a few instances he discusses truly economic problems, such as the question of local variations based on price and income levels, as well as the effect of increased or diminished income on labor and savings.—*Inst. Econ. Hist., Copenhagen.*

19157. ZEUTHEN, F. Riforma della legislazione sociale danese. [Reform of Danish social legislation.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 6 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 77-87.—The article reviews the development of social insurance and social legislation in Denmark, during the past 40 years. The government which took charge in May, 1929, has entrusted to K. K. Steincke, Minister of Social Affairs, the task of preparing general reform of social insurance and social legislation. According to the proposal of the government the present system comprising about 20 laws would be replaced by a law for unemployment insurance, a law for national insurance which will include existing laws for old age pensions, health insurance and the sickness societies, a new law for relief, and a new law for the indemnification of injured persons.—*Maria Castellani.*

MONEY, BANKING, AND CREDIT

MONEY

(See also Entries 18570, 18599, 18655, 18959, 18965, 19173, 19193, 19205, 19211, 19622)

19158. ARGENTE, BALDOMERO. La dépréciation de la peseta. [The depreciation of the peseta.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (80) Apr. 1931: 158-162.

19159. BARBOUR, PERCY E. Gold shortage improbable—output now rising at pre-war rate of increase. *Annalist.* 38 (970) Aug. 21, 1931: 299-300.

19160. BARBOUR, PERCY E. Increase in gold output continues despite higher costs, lower grade ore. *Annalist.* 38 (972) Sep. 4, 1931: 383-384.

19161. CASSEL, GUSTAV. Bristande Betalingsmedelförsörjning. [The failing gold supply.] *Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget.* 11 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-5.—On the basis of statistical studies of the gold problem undertaken by the Folkeforbund (Interim Report of the Gold Delegation 1930) the author shows the relationship between the monetary supply and the price level. During the period 1913-1928 both the world production of gold and the world supply of monetary gold increased about 25%. According to the generally accepted view of gold supply the price level should therefore have been about the same at the beginning and at the end of this period. But during the same period the central banks began to accumulate the circulating monetary gold, and there occurred a decrease in the average reserve of banks of issue. The combination of these two factors should produce a theoretical rise of 46.5% in the price level, which corresponds closely to the rise which actually occurred. In the light of the world's insufficient gold production the author concludes that in the future central banks must diminish their gold reserves and avoid putting gold into circulation in order to escape a fall in prices.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

19162. COHN, EINAR. Pengenes skiftende Omløbshastighed. [Changes in the velocity of the circulation of money.] *Nationaløkon. Tidsskr.* 68 (4) 1930: 360-367.—In support of Irving Fisher's argument in purchasing power, the author starts from the assumption that the changing velocity of the circulation of money is an independent price determining factor of essential importance. On the basis of the Danish banking statistics from 1924 to 1929 he calculates the velocities of circulation in the most important deposit accounts with the result that the velocities in the amounts on call is 40 annually, the amounts in bank books not quite 3, time deposits one-half, and cash credit 4-5. Further, the velocity of circulation of paper (*Sedlernes*) is calculated at 9-10. As a result of the following investigation it is asserted that in times of depression there is a tendency to hold relatively less sums on account than corresponding to the restriction in volume of trade, so that the calculated velocity of circulation appears to be a very sensitive measure of changes in business conditions.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist.*

19163. EDIE, L. D. Capital, the money market, and gold. *Univ. Chicago, Studies in Business Admin.* 1 (1) 1929: pp. 53.—G. V. Coz.

19164. GREGORY, T. E. The gold standard, prices, and the present economic situation. *Accountant.* 84 (2949) Jun. 13, 1931: 782-784.—H. F. Taggart.

19165. HAHN, ALBERT. Pourquoi ne pas démonétiser l'or? [Why not demonetize gold?] *Bull. Soc. Belge d'Études & d'Expansion.* (78) Dec. 1930: 479-482.—The present crisis was not caused, as some economists claim, by a shortage of gold as a monetary reserve; but such a shortage might very well become a serious obstacle to a true recovery. This can easily be prevented, since the relation of gold to monetary value is no longer natural but purely legal. The demonetization of gold is practicable either by international action or by countries acting individually.—*Robert Schwenger.*

19166. KUNWALD, GOTTFRIED. Ehrliches und unehrliches Silbergeld. [Honest and dishonest silver money.] *Kieler Vorträge.* (35) 1931: pp. 58.—Unless the decline in the price of silver is arrested the Far East will lose confidence in silver as a store of value, will dump it on the market, seeking gold instead, with catastrophic consequences not only to the price of silver and to Far East economy but also to the western world be-

cause of the effect on price levels and on the whole gold-credit structure. The only effective preventive of this disastrous outcome is a convention among the western nations to restore and to maintain confidence in silver through reorganization of silver coinage, with necessary purchases within agreed price limits, so that all silver coins will have either full-value bullion contents or bullion cover.—*E. E. Agger.*

19167. LOMBARD, NORMAN. El porvenir del valor del dinero. [The future of the value of money.] *Eficiencia.* 1 (9-10) May-Jun. 1931: 29-32.—A résumé of plans proposed to stabilize the value of money.—*C. L. Parry.*

19168. LONG, ROBERT CROZIER. Gold-exchange standard held largely responsible for German credit crisis. *Annalist.* 38 (970) Aug. 21, 1931: 304.

19169. STAMP, SIR JOSIAH. Mr. Keynes' treatise on money. *Econ. J.* 41 (162) Jun. 1931: 241-249.

19170. TISMER, ALFRED. Probleme der Goldverteilung. [Problems of the distribution of gold.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16 (27) Jul. 3, 1931: 1173-1175.

19171. UNSIGNED. Hoarded currency estimated at \$820,000,000; effect on the credit situation. *Annalist.* 38 (972) Sep. 4, 1931: 379-380.

19172. WILLIAMS, JOHN H. The gold problem. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14 (3) Jun. 1931: 111-117.—The gold question is not one of shortage; but of distribution. Further economies in the use of gold are possible, particularly international clearing through the Bank of International Settlements. Still more important would be a flow of capital out of the two chief gold holding nations.—*Ralph H. Farmer.*

BANKING

(See also Entries 19126, 19171, 19199, 19207-19208)

19173. BACHMAN, G. La politique de l'or de la Banque Nationale Suisse. [The gold policy of the Swiss National Bank.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (79) Feb. 1931: 83-85.

19174. BECKERATH, BULRICH v. Verkürzung der Wartezeit bei Bausparkassen. [Decreasing the period of waiting in building savings associations.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Math.* 2 (3) Jul. 1, 1931: 95-101.

19175. BIANCHINI, GIUSEPPE. La politique bancaire du Gouvernement fasciste. [The banking policy of the Fascist government.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (80) Apr. 1931: 176-179.

19176. BÖHME, O. Was bringt das neue Bausparkassengesetz? [Provisions of the new savings bank law.] *Arbeit u. Verkehr.* (6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1931: 242-243.

19177. DILLARD, VICTOR. Une institution garante de la paix: La Banque des Règlements Internationaux. [An institution to guarantee peace: The Bank for International Settlements.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 207 (9) May 5, 1931: 299-316.—The author reviews the functions of the bank as an intermediary in the regulation of reparations and interallied debts. In reparations the two main problems are those of transfers and of the commercialization of the German debt. The latter is by far the more difficult. The author analyzes the sums received by France under the Young obligations, their application and effect on the French 1930-31 budget. The coordination of international finance is of even greater importance. The possibility of international currency and the internationalization of the money market is considered. The B.I.S. is called upon to play an important role not only in the solution of fiscal problems, but in affiliated economic problems as well as in the clarification of the political horizon.—*Adelaide Hasse.*

19178. ISAAC, MAX. Trustees' liability and right to priority for deposits of banks in liquidation. *Trust Companies.* 52 (4) Apr. 1931: 491-492.—Three impor-

tant questions are involved in the deposits of bankruptcy funds and other funds under the supervision and control of the courts in failed banks: (1) rights to priority of payment of deposits of trust funds; (2) the liability of fiduciaries for depositing such funds in unqualified banks, where the law restricts deposits to official depositories; and (3) the liability of banks and bank officials for accepting such irregular deposits, and for permitting informal or irregular withdrawals.—*Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Service Bull.*

19179. KAHN, A. G. Advanced formula for profitable and safe banking. Code approved by Arkansas Bankers Association. *Trust Companies*. 53(2) Aug. 1931: 167-170.

19180. PASSARDI, LUIGI. La situazione patrimoniale delle casse di risparmio ordinarie attraverso le vicende della lira. [Resources of the ordinary savings banks throughout the fluctuations of the lira.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45(5) May 1930: 472-488.—Referring to a preceding study (March 1930) on the course of deposits in savings banks, in which the approximate "loss" suffered by the depositors through the depreciation of the lira was calculated, the author here inquires into the amount of this loss by examining the effective resources of the savings banks.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

19181. PAYEN, EDOUARD. Les taux d'escompte au début de 1931. [Discount rates at the beginning of 1931.] *J. d. Econ.* 98 Jan. 1931: 3-6.—The reduction of the American (and then the French) discount rates from 2.5% to 2% at the turn of the year was largely to prevent gold flow from England. (Table of discount rates in 30 countries in Dec. 1930 and Jan. 1931.)—*Robert Schwenger.*

19182. PLATTE, EDMUND. Is further legislation necessary to prevent banking fatalities? Remedies suggested by experience in this and other countries. *Trust Companies*. 53(1) Jul. 1931: 15-17.—The author believes that we need a relaxation of the legislative restrictions which prevent our country banks from combining and from uniting through combination with strong banks in the cities—not necessarily the largest cities. We probably have enough banking offices now and nearly all necessary branches could be obtained by consolidation with existing institutions which would simply be kept open as a part of and with the support and prestige of strong institutions. Group banking does not quite fill the place of branch banking; does not generally take care of the smaller communities.—*Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Service Bull.*

19183. SCHACHT, H. Die Mitwirkung der Notenbanken beim ökonomischen Wiederaufbau nach den Kriege. [The collaboration of banks of issue in the economic reconstruction after the war.] *Arh. pentru Stiința și Reforma Soc.* 9(1-3) 1930: 103-113.—Common effort of the various banks of issue—the Bank of England, the Federal Reserve Bank, the Banque de France, and the Deutsche Reichsbank—was shown for the first time when the Belgian franc was stabilized, and repeated for the stabilization of the Polish zloty, the Rumanian leu, etc. Credit for the initiative belongs to the Bank of England. The culminating point in this collaboration was attained when the Young plan was established. This plan holds that the question of reparations is not only a problem arising between a debtor and his creditors, but also an international problem. The solution of this problem, and the realization of this solution, can only be accomplished through the agreement and collaboration of the banks of issue.—*S. Vladesco-Racoassa.*

19184. SMITH, DONALD B. Why did that bank fail? A study of two comparative statements which fixes the blame on structural weakness. *Burroughs Clearing House*. 15(11) Aug. 1931: 12-14.

19185. THORPE, MERLE. Bureaucracy and farm banking. *Nation's Business*. 19(8) Aug. 1931: 45-47, 90.

—Results of inquiries made in half a dozen cities where joint stock land banks are located.—*Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Service Bull.*

19186. UNSIGNED. Earnings and expenses of members banks in Federal Reserve System in 1930—Rate of return on invested capital 4.58% as compared with 8.75% in 1929. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 133(3452) Aug. 22, 1931: 1230-1233.

19187. UNSIGNED. Il nuovo prestito nazionale e le casse di risparmio. [The new national loan and the savings banks.] *Riv. d. Casse di Risparmio*. 19(5) May 1931: 191-195.

19188. WILLIS, H. PARKER. Federal control of investment banking urged: facts and proposed plans. *Annalist*. 37(960) Jun. 12, 1931: 1067-1068, 1077.—Recent financial and business experience has given rise to a discussion of the regulation of investment banking through the extension of the federal power of incorporation. This has particularly grown out of the belief "that undue and dangerous use was being made of commercial deposits by those who sought to employ them in investment banking or speculative enterprises." The experience of the Bank of the United States is frequently cited. Proposals include entire separation of ownership of commercial banks and investment affiliates, restriction on loans by the former to the latter, publication of balance sheets and portfolios. The trend of opinion toward federal incorporation seen in this case extends to holding companies of bank stock, of railway stock, and to companies doing an interstate business. An alternative to public control of investment institutions is private control by associations and by the stock exchanges through their listing powers.—*Lawrence Smith.*

CREDIT

(See also Entries 18905, 19168)

19189. PRICE, H. B.; BRADLEY, C. J.; JOHNSON, E. C. The agricultural credit situation in Kentucky. *Kentucky Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #311. 1930: 547-600.—(A general analysis of agricultural credit conditions in Kentucky.) Kentucky agriculture uses about \$200,000,000 of credit annually, of which 60% is secured by farm mortgages and borrowed to finance land and improvements, and 40% is short term credit used for production and consumption purposes. Commercial banks and trust companies dominate in fields of both long and short term credit, although federal land banks, joint stock land banks, life insurance companies and merchants are also important sources of credit for agriculture. Merchant credit to farmers is fairly important. A relatively large importance is attached to the use of short term notes endorsed by a second party as security and the small use of crop liens and livestock mortgages.—*E. C. Johnson.*

19190. ZAGLITS, OSKAR. Die Building Societies, ihre Bedeutung für Wohnungswesen und Realkredit in England. [The Building Societies, their importance for housing and real estate credit in England.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 135(2) Aug. 1931: 216-236.

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 18880, 19038, 19059, 19076, 19086, 19126, 19140, 19163, 19171, 19181, 19190, 19287, 19328, 19395, 19653)

19191. AMERY, L. S. British fiscal and financial policy. *Natl. Rev.* (577) Mar. 1931: 330-335.—The attempt of the British to restore the financial world of 1914 is responsible for most of the economic ills of the world since the war. In particular, this has contributed largely to the appreciation of gold, to the maldistribution of the world's gold supply, and to distortion of in-

ternational trade. The British empire should employ protective tariffs and imperial preference to check the drain of gold; further, an inter-imperial currency should be set up for use in trade within the empire primarily as a means of economizing in the use of gold.—*C. R. Whittlesey*.

19192. ANDERSON, GEORGE E. Holders of Australian foreign bonds safeguarded by changed fiscal policy. *Annalist*. 38(964) Jul. 10, 1931: 45-46, 53.

19193. ANTONIOLETTI, MARIO. Los principios fundamentales y los medios de realización del plan económico-financiero "Hallesint." [The fundamental principles and means for realizing the "Hallesint" financial and economic plan.] *Eficiencia*. 1(9-10) May-Jun. 1931: 7-18.—World production would be regulated, overproduction eliminated, vast capital provided to make affluent the poorer nations, and the world's economic troubles solved generally, if the author's plan of a "Universal Foundation Hallesint" be adopted. All for an initial capital of only three million dollars (Mex.). The plan contemplates the establishment of an international clearing house through which differences in the international balance of payments will be settled exclusively through symbols of capital, rather than gold. These symbols would be "Carteras H-C" and "Cheques H-C," the particular type to be issued to a nation depending upon whether it had an excess of exports or imports. An incidental advantage of the proposed plan would be the establishment of an international currency, based upon the metric system.—*C. L. Parry*.

19194. BRACE, JAMES. A statistical analysis of building societies. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 94(2) 1931: 173-217. (With discussion).—The tendency at the moment is for building societies to become smaller in number but larger from the point of view of the value of assets. Largely on the basis of a random sample of 110 societies in England, there is examined the growth of the mortgage business, the average effective returns from mortgage advances, changes in share investments and in deposits, the returns to investors, amounts of reserves, and costs of administration. A society of upper-middle size (£2,000,000 to £4,000,000 of assets), rather than a society of largest size, may be termed an ideal building society from the standpoint of financial strength, economical administration, and service to investors and borrowers. Small societies are quite as strong financially and in most cases quite as economically administered as are large societies. The only persons to benefit by the growth of a building society, would appear to be the directors and chief administrative officers and also the solicitors, surveyors, and auditors.—*C. H. Whelden, Jr.*

19195. CROSBY, ROMAINE. Rights to subscribe to new stock issue. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 3(7) Jul. 1931: 50-59.

19196. CRUM, W. L. Corporate earning power in recent years. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 3(7) Jul. 1931: 39-47.

19197. DAVIDSON, CLINTON. Survey and analysis of various types of composite trust funds. *Trust Companies*. 53(1) Jul. 1931: 65-71.—Recently the author has completed three surveys, one dealing with the set-up and the experience of trust companies in operating various types of composite trust funds; the second relating to so-called investment trusts sponsored by security dealers and as contrasted with results from real trusteeship. The third survey was based upon experience in professional investment management. The principles underlying trusteeship are entirely different from the principles used in business trading and in selling, and in fairness to the trust and the beneficiaries, trust investment practice which adheres to conservation of values is to be preferred to investments for enhancement of the estate from speculative or other sources.—*Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Service Bull.*

19198. DAVIDSON, CLINTON. Survey and analy-

sis of various types of composite trust funds. Interesting contrasts in investment of funds. *Trust Companies*. 53 Aug. 1931: 205-208.

19199. DOWNMAN, C. P. C. The trust company in Canada. *Burroughs Clearing House*. 15(9) Jun. 1931: 21-23.—(Outlines the historical development and principal functions of trust companies in Canada.) Mere incorporation does not permit a trust company to open for business, but under both Dominion and Provincial laws a license is necessary. In a majority of cases, the license must be renewed annually. Important differences between trust companies in Canada and the United States are noted.—*Q. F. Walker*.

19200. FAY, SIDNEY B. Causes of the German financial crisis. *Current Hist.* 34(6) Sep. 1931: 801-807.—When foreign borrowing by Germany was checked by changed business conditions a considerable volume of short-term credit was outstanding. Panicky fears as to Germany's political stability and financial solvency led to a sharp drain of funds out of the country. The recent crisis may prove a blessing in disguise to Germany by leading to saner government finance and perhaps to a reduction in the burden of reparations.—*C. R. Whittlesey*.

19201. FREDERICK, J. GEORGE. How has the depression left employee stock ownership? *Trade Winds*. 9(11) Nov. 1930: 11-14.

19202. FREIFELD, SAMUEL. Recent legislative tendencies, and court decisions relating to investment of trust funds. Problems arising from the exercise of discretionary powers. *Trust Companies*. 53(2) Aug. 1931: 159-164.

19203. GIOVANOLI, F. Die Verwaltungsrats-Beziehungen in schweizerischen Aktiengesellschaften. [Directorship in Swiss joint stock companies.] *Gewerkschaftl. Rundsch. f. d. Schweiz*. 23(8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 276-288.—An examination of nearly 1,000 important Swiss companies with a capital of over half a million francs has shown that the directorship is exercised by a relatively small number of leaders of industry and finance. The 3,565 seats included in the investigation are held by 1,364 directors, 533 of whom have seats in two or more companies, and 67 in ten or more, with corresponding results on the distribution of profits.—*M. E. Liddall*.

19204. LAWRENCE, JOSEPH STAGG. Cheap money a mixed blessing. *Burroughs Clearing House*. 15(10) Jul. 1931: 7-8, 43.—The same phenomenon which always characterizes a depression, the desire for safety and liquidity rather than returns, today dominates the money market. At the present time two sets of factors, natural and artificial, operate upon money rates. Among natural factors we have: (1) rate of accumulation of capital, (2) rate of destruction of capital, (3) change in commodity prices, (4) restricted opportunity for profitable use of funds. The rates today can be explained only by the intervention of the Federal Reserve System in the normal price making processes of the money market. Beneficiaries of this move include foreign trade, large commercial borrowers, stock market operators, and the state. On the other hand the decline in money rates has served to reduce income of banks, and forced them to adopt the most unpalatable correctives. While they have reduced the interest paid to depositors, the banks have not reduced the rates charged customers for loans. Therefore, cheap money for the bulk of economically constructive purposes is largely a delusion.—*Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Service Bull.*

19205. MADDEN, JOHN T., and NADLER, MARCUS. The Paris money market. *Inst. Internat. Finan.* (43) Jun. 1, 1931: 2-48.—The French money market before the war collected domestic savings and invested them abroad in long and short-term credits. During the war and reconstruction and while govern-

ment debts were being refunded such savings were used at home. Following stabilization of the currency (1928), and with a favorable trade balance, there were again ample funds to invest abroad. Long-term investments were now hindered by a high tax on such securities, and distrust of many issues due to previous losses. Funds, therefore, flowed into the money-markets of London and New York. Whenever discount rates fell in London, French deposits tended to be withdrawn, resulting in a loss of gold to England. Definite attempts have been made to develop an acceptance market in Paris both by the government and the French banks. Obstacles have been met in the form of the lack of international transactions in Paris and the lack of a regular credit market with published rates applying to all. (Bibliography.)—*Lawrence Smith*.

19206. MADDEN, JOHN T. Present financial situation calls for reversal of stock split-up movement. *Annalist*. 38 (969) Aug. 14, 1931: 262.

19207. NEUMANN, BRUNO. Der Kampf gegen die Kapitalflucht. [The struggle to prevent the flight of capital.] *Arbeit*. 8 (7) Jul. 1931: 524-534.—Since 1918 there has been a movement of German capital to countries not burdened with heavy war taxation, hastened at times by the fear of a currency collapse and disturbing political factors. In 1930, for economic and political reasons, this movement became greatly accelerated. Switzerland and Liechtenstein have received considerable amounts. Various ways have been open for the avoidance of heavy home taxation. Taxation of profits has been evaded by arrangements with foreign firms, often affiliated ones, while only reduced taxation is imposed upon owners of private capital living abroad, and corporate bodies having their seat abroad. The results have been that German credit has become dear and restricted, that industry has been working on short term foreign credit, and that the yield from taxation has diminished. Brüning's decree of July 1931 is intended to restrict the use of foreign credit. It makes declaration compulsory and imposes heavy penalties for non-compliance. But there is need for international action through the banks.—*M. E. Liddall*.

19208. PEDERSEN, JØRGEN. Forholdet mellem Renten af Laan med kort og lang Løbetid. [A comparison of interest rates on long and short term loans.] *Økonomi og Pol.* 4 (4) Feb. 1931: 262-282.—Struck by the increasing difference in the interest rates on long and short term loans during recent months, the author has undertaken a historical investigation covering the years 1855-1930. The sources used are partly Danish, partly English. For Denmark he has examined interest rates on government bonds and those of credit-institutions, and has compared the actual yield of these obligations with the fluctuations in official bank rates. In the same manner he has compared the interest rates of representative English securities and the market rate on 90 day paper. His investigation shows that because of the influence of a fluctuating price level on the short term interest rate no close accord between the interest rate in the money market and the capital market can be expected.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen*.

19209. PICARD, ROBERT. Mathematische Theorie des Bausparens. [Mathematical theory of building-loans.] *Bt. f. Versicherungs-Math.* 2 (3) Jul. 1, 1931: 102-113.—A mathematical theory of the building-loan association problem as it applies to such institutions in Germany, together with criticisms of an article by Ulrich v. Beckerath on the same subject in the October, 1929 number of the same journal.—*A. R. Crathorne*.

19210. SUNDHEIMER, WILLY. Le taux de l'intérêt en Allemagne depuis la stabilisation du mark. [The interest rate in Germany since the stabilization of the mark.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (80) Apr. 1931: 116-122.

19211. UNSIGNED. Die Entwicklung des inter-

nationalen Geld- und Kapitalmarktes und der Märkte einzelner Länder während des Jahres 1930. [The evolution of the national and international money- and capital-markets during 1930.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 134 (5) May 1931: 833-854; (6) Jun. 1931: 986-1020.—The first part of this survey, deals with the international money- and capital-market and with developments in Germany and England during the second half of 1930. The second is concerned with developments during the same period in the United States, various European countries, and Japan.—*Arthur W. Marget*.

19212. UNSIGNED. Proposed uniform law governing corporate dividends and share rights under trust instruments. *Trust Companies*. 52 (4) Apr. 1931: 507-508.—The sections of the uniform principal and income act relating to the provisions governing the apportionments of corporate dividends and share rights and the question of handling premium and discount bonds in trust estates are reprinted in this article.—*Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Service Bull.*

PRICES

(See also Entries 18860, 19054, 19062, 19068, 19116, 19132-19133, 19164, 19228, 19305)

19213. ÅKERMAN, JOHAN. Prisnivån och räntepolitiken. [Price level and interest policy.] *Ekon. Tidskr.* 32 (Nationaløkonomiska Föreningens förhandlingar) 1930: 73-88.—The author criticizes the policy of price stabilization, and points out that the fall in prices during last year is a logical result of this currency policy. He asserts the need of a new monetary political norm, and in this connection recommends stabilization of production increase.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen*.

19214. Editor of the Statist. Wholesale prices of commodities in 1930. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 94 (2) 1931: 267-283.—*C. H. Whelden, Jr.*

19215. PEDERSEN, JØRGEN. Prisudviklingen efter Verdenskrigen. [Price fluctuation after the World War.] *Økon. og Pol.* 4 (3) Nov. 1930: 175-193.—The customary estimates of wholesale price indices fail to group the various commodity prices in such a manner as to indicate the results of price fluctuation on the several branches of industry. The Institute of History and Political Economy has therefore undertaken a more detailed study. Use has been made of statistics on wholesale prices from the U. S. Department of Labor and from Denmark. Of late years it has often been maintained that price fluctuations have operated to the prejudice of agriculture, but the division of all commodities into the two main groups of agricultural and non-agricultural is inadequate as a basis on which to found conclusions. The U. S. Department of Labor has followed this classification for the period 1913-1928, but a comparison of price changes in these two classes fails to show any decided tendency. A more detailed classification of commodities is necessary. The Institute has adopted a classification calculated to establish the price changes (1) for commodities of differing character and origin, but of corresponding production level, e.g. vegetable and mineral raw materials, (2) for commodities of differing stage of manufacture, by comparing either the prices for the same commodity at various stages of production, e.g. raw wool and woollen yarn, or a finished commodity with its principal raw material, or a representative of the most important raw materials, e.g. cotton-seed cakes and butter. On the first point, the American material shows that it is impossible to determine how far agricultural or non-agricultural products have had prices the most favorable in relation to the general situation during 1909-1913. All the chief raw materials, such as wheat, cotton, wool, hides, coal, oil, iron and

other metals, have enjoyed somewhat the same price level, if the whole post-war period is taken into consideration. Only a few commodities display any marked tendency, such as raw rubber which has fallen sharply, and lumber, brick, and glass, which have a very high price level. On the other hand, if the price fluctuation for agricultural products and the more highly fabricated products of industry are compared, there will be found a distinct difference to the prejudice of agricultural products; but a similar difference is also to be found in the case of the raw materials for industry and the finished product. The difference in price fluctuation has on the whole no relation to the fact that a commodity is of vegetable rather than mineral origin, but depends partly on its stage of manufacture, and partly on whether it highly individualized, i.e., produced in units of specified size and shape.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist. Copenhagen.*

19216. PORRI, VINCENZO. La modification de l'échelle des prix sous le régime corporatif en Italie. [The modification of the price level through "corporations" in Italy.] *Égypte Contemporaine*. 22 (128) Apr. 1931: 476-486.—Within a period of three years the Italian Government has had occasion twice to undertake the establishment of equilibrium in prices, wages, rents and profits. In 1927 measures were decreed forcing reductions in wages and retail prices and compelling land lords to reduce rents as well as forbidding them to evict their tenants. In 1930 the fall in world prices of raw materials and various semi-manufactured goods again led the government to attempt the correction of a situation which was rapidly increasing the economic inequality among the different groups of citizens. In both instances the steps were taken, not through the bureaucracy of the state, but through the medium of "corporations" comprised of representatives of both entrepreneurs and workers. Prices were determined by political measures rather than by the slower operation of normal economic factors. Forced reductions in net industrial costs encouraged exports and checked imports thus safeguarding the position of the lira under conditions usually conducive to a weakening of the exchange abroad and to declining revenues at home.—*Amos E. Taylor.*

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 18883, 18993, 19025, 19090, 19244, 19278, 19282, 19293, 19840)

19217. ANDERSON, MONTGOMERY D. An agricultural theory of business cycles. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21 (3) Sep. 1931: 427-449.—An index of agricultural purchasing power may be used to study the effect of agriculture on business cycles. Reasons for the importance of this index. The physical volume of production is in large part determined by agricultural production. The correlation between volume of industrial production and the wholesale price level is explained, together with the role of speculation and bank credit. The rate of interest is a function of gold movement and the demand for funds. The demand for funds may be measured roughly by agricultural purchasing power. This may be explained by a synthesis of other correlations which requires the volume of industrial production to be negatively correlated with net exports of merchandise. This logical requirement is verified by direct comparison of net exports and industrial production. Conclusion: business cycles are initiated by the vicissitudes of agriculture; but the translation of agricultural irregularities to business is governed by non-agricultural factors of an institutional nature. (With note on statistical method.)—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

19218. BUTLER, H. B. The social effects of the

economic depression in North America. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23 (3) Mar. 1931: 301-323.—*Lazare Teper.*

19219. BALASY, RAYMOND de. La crise économique. [The economic crisis.] *Rev. Mondiale*. 204 (14) Jul. 15, 1931: 127-146.—Since the second half of 1930 it has been clear that the policy of moderation and "relative deprivation" during good times has not protected France from the serious consequences of the world-wide crisis. Above all, France must abandon its traditions of non-cooperating individualism: individualism within industry and chauvinism. This chauvinism which has hampered foreign investment of French funds, encouraged the adoption of a nationalistic gold policy, and made possible a protectionist policy designed to make the country self-sufficient in time of war, even at the cost of encouraging industries which cannot make a profit under normal conditions.—*Arthur W. Marget.*

19220. EITMAN, WILFORD J. Two decades of depression. Will the 1930's parallel the 1870's. *New Republic*. 67 (867) Jul. 15, 1931: 222-225.—That the depression following 1873 may legitimately be compared with the present one is indicated by the major events of the two periods: (1) A major war. (1861-64:1914-18) (2) A trade depression resulting from the readjustment of industry to peace-time demands. (1866:1921) (3) A period of industrial boom characterized by expansion, inventions, optimism, speculation and talk of "new eras" (1867-73:1923-29) (4) A stock-market crash believed in each period to be a technical reaction (September, 1873:October, 1929) (5) A long period of depression. (1873-77:1929-?) In each period there was considerable premature talk of revival by respected authorities.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

19221. FAHEY, JOHN H. Tariff barriers and business depression. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14 (3) Jun. 1931: 41-47.—*C. R. Whittlesey.*

19222. FREY, JOHN P. The calamity of prosperity. *Amer. Federationist*. 38 (7) Jul. 1931: 809-823.—During 1922-28 wages in proportion to wealth created were not paid and as a consequence purchasing power did not keep pace with production. The main calamity lay in the fact that the worker was still thought of only as a producer and not for what he really is—the main consumer. The solution of a situation resulting from too small a wage is obviously not in reducing that wage. (Graphs.)—*Elizabeth Morrissey.*

19223. HOOVER, HERBERT. Economic independence a safeguard in times of depression. *Protectionist*. 42 (11) Jul. 1931: 541-549.—*C. R. Whittlesey.*

19224. IORDAN, DEM. Ciclurile economice in România. [Economic cycles in Rumania.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 131-183.—The author analyzes economic cycles in Rumania, beginning with 1873, and shows the primary influence of agricultural production on Rumanian economic life.—*Ioan Adamov.*

19225. LESCURE, JEAN. La crise américaine de 1929. [The crisis in the United States in 1929.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-3 (1) Jul. 1931: 83-104.—The crisis in 1929 has discredited automatic forecasting methods based on so-called business barometers. There was no lag in 1929 between the decline in commodity prices and the fall of security prices. It can be shown that the prosperity phase of the cycle is dominated by a particular industry. The automobile industry occupied this place in the United States in 1929. A study of the profits data of this industry shows a decline in profits before October 1929, which should have been an indication of the coming depression. The various forecasting services have erred in failing to give adequate consideration to such profits data.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

19226. Members of a special Committee of the National Economic League. The causes of the present economic depression and the desirability of an interna-

tional economic conference. *Consensus*. 16(2) Aug. 1931: 4-45.

19227. MOUNCE, E. W. Overproduction or underconsumption. *Amer. Federationist*. 38(7) Jul. 1931: 831-834.—The real problem is underconsumption and not overproduction. Just as underconsumption flows from lack of purchasing power, lack of purchasing power results from a poor distribution of wealth and income among the people. Certain suggestions would help in the present situation: tax reform, based on income; establishment of employment bureaus; a foreign policy such as would open the channels of trade; and a better distribution of wealth and income.—*H. W. Smith*.

LABOR AND WAGES

GENERAL

(See also Entries 18967, 18990, 19010, 19012, 19031, 19100, 19150, 19218, 19551, 19554, 19556, 19620, 19844)

19228. CONDLIFFE, J. B. The effect of falling prices upon labour conditions in New Zealand. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23(4) Apr. 1931: 476-505.—The problem of New Zealand is the problem of relatively undeveloped farming communities the world over. The fall of prices is inevitably felt severely and inevitably international trade and credit resources are affected. Efforts were made in New Zealand to maintain the high standards of social conditions. Since 1925, however, unemployment has been increasingly serious. Among the remedial measures proposed is the creation of an Employment Board and an Employment Fund, both recently approved by Parliament. In considering the effect of falling prices on population and immigration, the author comes to the conclusion that New Zealand is approaching an "absorption point" beyond which neither labor nor capital can be rapidly assimilated. The European situation is aggravated by the slowing of development in oversea markets due to the falling level of the world prices.—*Lazare Teper*.

19229. HANCOCK, GORDON B. The changing status of Negro Labor. *Southern Workman*. 60(8) Aug. 1931: 351-360.—The loss to white workers of certain unskilled and menial occupations formerly dominated by Negroes, leads the author to conclude that in view of the economic and social limitations under which Negroes live, the Federal Government should set up special machinery to safeguard the economic fortunes of colored workers.—*Lorenzo J. Greene*.

19230. HIMSEL, F. Zehn Jahre Akademie der Arbeit. [Ten years of the Academy of Labor.] *Gewerkschaft*. 35(16) Apr. 18, 1931: 249-252.—The author sketches the organization and aims of the Academy of Labor in Frankfurt, established by the Prussian Government in 1921. During the first 10 years of its existence, the Academy was frequented by 630 students among whom were 30 women. The majority of the former students are now holding responsible posts in public administration or in the labor movement.—*H. Fehlinger*.

19231. LÖVÉSZ, REZSO. Munkajog és munka feltételek Lengyelországban. [Labor laws and regulations in Poland.] *Szocialismus*. 21(3) Mar. 1931: 81-85.—Nearly all the important Polish labor laws were enacted between 1919 and 1926. Collective agreements and fiduciaries are regulated by law only in the former German areas. The most important collective agreements affect the farm laborers (*Erdarbeiter*) as well as miners and textile workers. Since 1929 wages have declined more rapidly than the prices of agricultural products.—*Peter Frankl*.

19232. MacIVER, ROBERT MORRISON, and

RYAN, JOHN A. The papal encyclical on labor. *Current Hist.* 34(4) 1931: 481-487.

19233. MILLER, LOREN. The plight of the Negro professional man. *Opportunity*. 9(8) Aug. 1931: 239-241.—A gulf is growing between the Negro professional and working classes. The professional has not established himself by improving his service. He therefore appeals for support on grounds of race pride and his activity for racial betterment. The worker replies that he can get better values by patronizing whites. Increasingly he gets professional service from state agencies, at his factory, and from cheaper chain establishments. The professional suffers severely from current unemployment of Negroes. To save himself he must support the workers' efforts for advancement. This can be done through consumers' cooperatives, the Urban League program, the "don't spend your money where you can't work" drive, and the Business League's chain store project.—*E. L. Clarke*.

19234. MOLITOR, ERICH. Die arbeitsrechtliche Buchliteratur im Jahre 1930. [Books on labor law published in 1930.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahresschr.* 10(1) 1931: 96-106.

19235. SUNDARAM, LANKA. Indian labour in Ceylon. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23(3) Mar. 1931: 369-387.—An account of the methods of recruiting Indian laborers for the tea and rubber estates of Ceylon and of their conditions of labor.—*Lazare Teper*.

19236. UNSIGNED. Census of railway employees. *Railway Gaz.* 55(8) Aug. 21, 1931: 233.—Results of annual count of British railway employees, made in March, 1931. Compared with 1930, there was a decline in total personnel from 656,530 to 615,592. All of the principal classes of rail employees also showed a decline from 1930 to 1931.—*J. H. Parmelee*.

19237. UNSIGNED. Facts in figures. Southern mill villages—a survey. *Amer. Federationist*. 38(9) Sep. 1931: 1086-1108.

19238. UNSIGNED. Forced labor and free labor. *Soc. Econ. Rev.* 6(5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 1-12.—In the USSR the working class is master of the means of production and labors for its own good. Whatever surplus there may be is used for the improvement of production or the raising of the standard of living of the workers. Under this system labor is an honor, not a burden. The tremendous improvement of the condition of the workers in the USSR is contrasted with the crisis, unemployment and slavery of capitalistic countries. The way out for the "forced labor," poverty and unemployment of capitalism is the Soviet system of economy.—*Curtis H. Morrow*.

19239. UNSIGNED. Labour in Indian coal mines. *Iron & Coal Trades Rev.* 123(3307) Jul. 17, 1931: 5.—Extracts from the report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India, which gives a detailed account of the working conditions in the Indian coal fields.—*H. O. Rogers*.

19240. UNSIGNED. Labour resources in South Africa. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23(3) Mar. 1931: 398-405.—*Lazare Teper*.

19241. UNSIGNED. Native problems in southern Nigeria. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23(4) Apr. 1931: 547-550.—*Lazare Teper*.

19242. UNSIGNED. Restriction of output by unorganized workers. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33(1) Jul. 1931: 77-85.—This is a summary of an investigation made under the direction of the executive director of the Springfield, Ohio, Chamber of Commerce. He gathered material from first hand experience in a variety of jobs (11 different jobs in 2 industrial centers) and numerous interviews with employees and employers over a wide range. The report is in two parts. The first presents details gathered from the experiences. The second part groups the experiences and attempts to assign explanations and adds comments with added chapters by the

professor of economics at Antioch college, the head of the Dennison Manufacturing Co. and the President of Antioch. Workers appear to have a fairly definite reason in their own minds for restriction of output. Restriction is found alike under both time rates and piece rates. The inference of the investigator is that the practice is wide spread and deeply entrenched in the habits of workers, that scientific management has failed to eliminate it, and that the "over-all results of man-hour" has satisfied the employer who has neglected to cultivate the necessary friendly relations that inspire mutual confidence. There are three immediate stimuli to restriction. One is rate cuts, retiming of jobs, which require the worker to deliver more work at lower rates of pay, keeping the total at about the same level. A second is layoffs, part time work and unemployment over indefinite periods. The third is the result of unintelligent management that depends upon a driving system or other dictatorial methods.—*G. G. Groat.*

19243. VOVICH, VINCENT, and EDELSTADT, VERA. The workingman in Soviet Russia. *Current Hist.* 34(5) Aug. 1931: 691-698.

19244. WILLIAMS, WHITING. Industrial relations and hard times. *Current Hist.* 34(5) Aug. 1931: 721-726.—The existing depression is characterized by the unusual extent to which a "vested interest" of the worker in his job has been recognized by dividing up what work exists among the entire working force; by the resultant very general maintenance of wage rates; by the unusual degree in which the American industrial employee since 1921-22 has become a capitalist, and the feeling among wage earners that their self respect requires ownership of an automobile; by the important addition of the "experiment" of prohibition and the absence of the saloon to this group of developments which have helped the worker to weather the depression. The fundamental cause back of the changes of attitude involved is the acceptance in America of the complete dependence of profitable mass production upon prosperous mass consumers. The main problem is to increase worker security without sacrificing worker opportunity.—*Leona Powell.*

19245. WOLFF, W. Der Rückschlag in der internationalen Sozialpolitik. [The set-back of international social policy.] *Gewerkschaft.* 35(26) Jun. 27, 1931: 425-426.—The annual report of the Director of the International Labour Office for 1930 shows that the results achieved were less satisfactory than in previous years, chiefly owing to the world-wide industrial depression.—*H. Fehlinger.*

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 18780, 18786, 19626)

19246. HERTNECK, F. Gewerkschaften und Jugend. [Trade unions and youth.] *Gewerkschaft.* 35(28) Jul. 11, 1931: 457-458.—In the German Union of Workers in Public Undertakings and Transportation young persons under 18 years number only 5,830 or about 2% of the total membership, which is about the same proportion as in 1913. The difficulties in the way of organizing young workers are considered. It appears that the activities of trade unions are too dispassionate to attract them. There is, on the other hand, the danger of young people being diverted to radicalist movements, as represented by communism and nationalism.—*H. Fehlinger.*

19247. KLOTZ, H. Die Staatsarbeiter in faschistischen Italien. [State workers in Fascist Italy.] *Gewerkschaft.* 35(27) Jul. 4, 1931: 447-450.—In Italy, membership in a trade union is compulsory. There exists one union for every category of workers. Self-government of the unions is nominal and their practical influence on conditions of work is slight. Workers in the service of

the state are badly paid and their hours of labor are determined according to "national requirements." Social insurance is still undeveloped.—*H. Fehlinger.*

19248. SCHOTT, CARL. Vierzig Jahre Beitrags- und Finanzpolitik. [Forty years of contribution and finance policy.] *Metallarbeiter-Ztg.* 49(22) May 30, 1931: 171.—The contribution for male members of the German Metalworkers' Federation, fixed originally (in 1891) at 15 pfennigs, has been gradually raised and now stands at 1 mark for male members of the first class. Of the numerous benefits now paid, one that offers exceptional advantages is the recently introduced invalidity insurance. The federation has paid out in the 40 years of its existence (not including the inflation years) 98,893,767 M in strike benefits. Social benefits have totaled 111,000,000 M, also excluding the inflation years; of this sum 40,000,000 M was paid out in 1930 alone.—*Horace B. Davis.*

19249. SCHUIL, JAN. Umriss der Gewerkschaftsbewegung in Latein-Amerika. [Sketch of the trade union movement in Latin America.] *Gewerkschafts-Zeitung.* 41(19) May 9, 1931: 295-297.—Aside from Mexico and perhaps Argentina, no Latin-American country can boast a trade union movement having more than 5% of the workers organized. The movement is still in a state of flux. Among the causes contributing to this result are the lack of density of the population, the mobility of the population and its lack of homogeneity, the illiteracy of great sections especially of the landworkers, the hostility of the governments, and since the war the struggle between different schools of political thought.—*Horace B. Davis.*

19250. UNSIGNED. Trade union holiday homes and holiday travel. *Internat. Trade Union Movement.* 11(6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1931: 103-105.—As the result of an inquiry into this little-known trade union activity, particulars of homes in various countries are given.—*M. E. Liddall.*

LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 18730, 18765, 18972, 19201, 19231, 19276, 19397, 19558)

19251. COWDRICK, E. S. The long-range outlook in industrial relations. *Iron Age.* 128(2) Jul. 9, 1931: 79-82.—Already it is considered good practice to view specific personnel policies as parts of a complete labor program in which the separate policies are adjusted to one another and to the whole.—*H. O. Rogers.*

19252. OVERGAARD, CHRISTIAN. Arbejderne og Rationaliseringen. [Labor and rationalization.] *Nationaløkon. Tidsskr.* 68(4) 1930: 342-359.—A number of illustrations of rationalization are given from the firm of Burmeister and Wain, of which the author is a director. In 1930 this firm employed about 10,000 men—as contrasted with 3-4,000 immediately after the World War—in shipyards, machine factories, foundries, etc. Incidentally this firm received large royalties from foreign operators for licenses to manufacture the patented Diesel motor.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

19253. SEBOLD, CHARLES E. Labor and the richest hill on earth. *World Tomorrow.* 13(11) Nov. 1930: 469-470.—Labor problems in Butte, Montana, among the miners.

19254. TÖRNGREN, RALF. Arbetsfred och samarbete inom produktionen. [Industrial peace and cooperation in production.] *Samfundets Tidsskr.* (18) 1930: 1-30.—Since the industrial revolution the several factors concerned in production are no longer centered in the same person. A consequence is that the laborer's interest is concentrated on wages, not on the product of his labor. Emphasis is thus placed on distribution. The machinery for adjustment of differences and arbitration which has developed together with the idea of collective bargaining is based on a recognition of the fact that the interests of

employees and employers are irreconcilable. The possibility of deriving satisfactory results from voluntary arbitration depends on the development and attitude of the trades-unions. Compulsory arbitration cannot be recommended, except perhaps in cases where the conflict may be considered inimical to so-called public interest, since there is no real norm on which to base a judgment. A certain scepticism is justified toward the several forms of "industrial democracy": (1) laborers as stockholders; (2) profit sharing; (3) the system of works councils. With regard to the first two methods the objective is the psychological effect as well as economic interest. So far as the third method is concerned, the experience of England and the United States on the one hand, and Germany on the other, indicates that such labor representation should be voluntary in character. —*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

19255. UNSIGNED. Industrial disputes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1930. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33 (1) Jul. 1931: 133-135.

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 19367, 19501-19508)

19256. ALLEN, E. P. The selection of engineering apprentices. *J. Natl. Inst. Indus. Psychol.* 5 (7) Jul. 1931: 379-384.

19257. CHING, C. S. Public relations aspect of personnel management. *Amer. Management Assn., Pub. Relations Ser.* #3. 1931: pp. 8.

19258. CRAIG, DAVID R. The Research Bureau for retail training. Its work and its problems. *Personnel J.* 9 (5) Feb. 1931: 363-370.

19259. FORD, ADELBERT. Neutralizing inequalities in rating. *Personnel J.* 9 (6) Apr. 1931: 466-469.

19260. UNSIGNED. Application of industrial psychology to the blind. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33 (1) Jul. 1931: 109-113.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 18963, 18968, 18979, 19142, 19440, 19552)

19261. ADAMS, WILLIAM W. Coal-mine fatalities in the United States, 1929. *U. S. Bur. Mines., Bull.* #341. 1931: pp. 120.

19262. BRUNDAGE, DEAN K. Sickness among male industrial employees in the first quarter of 1931. *Pub. Health Rep.* 46 (31) Jul. 31, 1931: 1799-1800.

19263. HENRIE, H. C. Accident prevention work at the Phelps Dodge Corporation. *Mining Cong. J.* 17 (7) Jul. 1931: 345-350.—A description of the safety organization and an outline of some of the methods that have proved successful in bringing about a reduction in the accident rate at the Phelps Dodge Corporation.—*H. O. Rogers.*

19264. KOUWENAAR, W. L'organisation du service médical et sanitaire des établissements agricoles sur la Côte Est de Sumatra. [The organization of sanitary and medical service of the plantations on the east coast of Sumatra.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (79) Feb. 1931: 65-71.

19265. LANE, IVOR J. Miners' nystagmus. *Colliery Guardian.* 143 (3679) Jul. 3, 1931: 17-20.—An inspection of conditions in some Scottish mines where nystagmus is practically unknown leads to the conclusion that posture alone is not a cause of the disease, although it may have an important influence in determining incapacity. Good lighting and good ventilation are essential to eliminate nystagmus.—*H. O. Rogers.*

19266. LANZA, A. J. Observations on industrial hygiene. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 21 (5) May 1931: 529-534.—Impressions gained from visiting industrial medical departments and inquiries received from industrialists and industrial physicians reveal marked

variations and dissimilarities in method and objective. Classification of terms, the definition of minimum requirements, a greater response to demands from workers and employers, and special medical training for the field over and above the usual M.D. degree are needed. Only 8 universities in the United States and Canada are giving thought to industrial hygiene with registrants numbering less than 100, of whom less than half are physicians, and of these only a portion will ever become active in industry.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

19267. ROCHE, W. J. Miners' nystagmus. *Iron & Coal Trades Rev.* 123 (3305) Jul. 3, 1931: 2-3.—An ophthalmic surgeon's observations on 212 cases of miners' nystagmus. An occupational analysis of the series is as follows: colliers, 141; hauliers, 21; timbermen, 17; repairers, 14; laborers, 5; officials, 3; colliers' helpers, 3; others 8.—*H. O. Rogers.*

19268. UNSIGNED. Cooperative provisions of medical and health service. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33 (1) Jul. 1931: 114-121.—A survey of practices in the United States and other countries.

19269. UNSIGNED. Preventing silicosis by collecting drill dust at its source. *Engin. & Mining J.* 132 (1) Jul. 13, 1931: 16-17.—A noteworthy decrease in the prevalence of silicosis has been accomplished, on the Witwatersrand, in South Africa, chiefly by the adoption of wet drilling. A device recently developed, known as a dust eliminator, which will probably prove to be a highly effective instrument in combating silicosis, is described.—*H. O. Rogers.*

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

19270. LEICHTER, KÄTHE. Frauenarbeit als Problem des internationalen Sozialismus. [Women's work as a problem of international socialism.] *Arbeit u. Wirtsch.* 9 (14) Jul. 15, 1931: 551-556.—During the present industrial crisis certain industrial and political organizations have urged restricting the employment of women as a means of reducing the oversupply of labor. But any attempt to restrict the employment of women in skilled occupations would tend to drive them again into the least skilled and worst paid jobs, particularly home work. The question of equal wages for work of equal value, and the most useful distribution of female labor are dealt with. In the long run the difficulties can be overcome only by the application of socialist principles.—*H. Fehlinger.*

WAGES

(See also Entries 18855, 19143, 19222)

19271. BURNS, E. M. The attack on wages. *Labour Mag.* 10 (4) Aug. 1931: 182-185.—A French economist in the *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* asserts that Great Britain's unemployment troubles are due to the effect of the "dole" in keeping up wages and thus discouraging enterprise. But the supposed parallelism between a wages-price index and the percentages of unemployment is shown not to be very close either in direction or in degree of variation, at least for a considerable part of the period 1919-1930. Wage-reductions already made in the coal industry, in the cotton trade and in the woolen textile industry have not brought greater employment. The claim that the existence of an unemployment "dole" makes it easier for trade unions to hold their members in line at rates that do involve irregular employment, fails to consider the smallness of the "dole" and the keenness with which the worker seeks the higher income which would come from a regular job. There are other rigidities in the economic system which should receive attention, as, for example, the failure of retail prices and the cost of living (adopted as a basis for fixing wages by the Industrial Court, the Trade Boards, etc.) to fall along with wholesale prices by which manufacturers must gauge their operations.—*W. B. Catlin.*

19272. CLARK, MARJORIE RUTH. Organized labor and the family-allowance system in France. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39(4) Aug. 1931: 526-537.—The family allowance system was not accepted with favor at first by the French General Confederation of Labor. There are now over four million workers in receipt of allowances and over one and one-half billion francs are paid out annually. Recently the opposition of organized labor has shifted to attack the method of administration. The criticism centers around the following objections: the plan lowers wages; prevents strikes and labor demonstrations; gives the employer too much power over the worker; divides the laboring class into opposing groups; and gives the employer the appearance of philanthropy. The changes demanded are: the family allowance be made a burden on the state; payment be made obligatory upon all employers; allowances be made a legal right of the worker; labor have a part in the control of the system; payment of the allowance be not discontinued for any cause except fraud. In July, 1929, a new law was proposed. It meets two of the demands of labor: payment made a legal obligation on all employers; and labor's right to strike or absent himself from work without forfeit of allowance (except in case of fraud). One demand it does not meet: the administration of the system is left in the hands of the employer.—*G. G. Groat.*

19273. DOUGLAS, PAUL H., and JENNISON, FLORENCE T. The movement of money and real earnings in the United States 1926-28. *Univ. Chicago, Studies in Business Admin.* 1(3) 1930: pp. 57.—This study of the real earnings of over 15,000,000 wage-earners in leading occupations in the United States from 1926-1928 supplements the earlier study by Paul H. Douglas, *Real wages in the United States, 1890-1926*. The groups included are manufacturing, coal mining, public utilities, federal government employees, the professions, and farm labor. During the two years in question, average annual real wages in all industries gained about 5%, part of which was due to a decline in the cost of living and the remainder to a slight increase in average earnings. Each group excepting coal miners showed some gain in real earnings. The largest group was that of manufacturing industries. Although among the latter the changes of real earnings varied widely, the group as a whole realized an increase of about 3%. This result, however, may be deceptive, for employment was shrinking and it is probable that those who were laid off were the less efficient and lower paid. If so, the general average income would have risen as unemployment increased even though those who remained employed received no increase, or even a decrease in wages. The industries experiencing a decline in real earnings were almost exclusively those producing consumers' goods while the increases occurred in those which produced capital goods. There was also a 6% gain in average hourly earnings in all industries. There was a slight downward trend in the number of hours constituting a "normal" week's work in various union trades.—*Garfield V. Cox.*

19274. HOSFORD, W. F. Wage incentive applications in the Western Electric Company. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 12 Jul. 1, 1931: 1759-1773.—In general the forms of incentive compensation are divided into two groups, individual payment, and group payment. In the case of long term jobs, an advance is made based on a predicted incentive balance weekly less a small amount held back as a safety factor.—*J. C. Gibson.*

19275. ORR, JOHN. The economic basis of the minimum wage in agriculture. *J. Proc. Agric. Econ. Soc.* 1(4) Sep. 1931: 3-18.—(With discussion.) Since the Statute of Labourers in 1351 a number of enactments have been passed in England for regulating the rates of wages. In the 80 years from 1834 to 1917 there was, however, no intervention by the State in the relations be-

tween employer and employed in agriculture. During this period the wage of the agricultural laborer was considerably improved, but the rate of progress was insufficient to satisfy the maturing process in the whole social life of England which was going on at the same time. The war precipitated events and brought the minimum wage act in 1917 which was repealed in 1921, but reenacted in 1924. The system established by the 1924 act may be regarded as the judicial system in contrast with the free system of agricultural Scotland, and with the combative method of trade unionism.—*Edgar Thomas.*

19276. —RZ. Lohnbewegungen und staatliche Schlichtung, 1929. [Wage movements and government arbitration in 1929.] *Gewerkschafts Ztg.* 41(20) May 16, 1931: 311-314.—Of the participants in wage movements in the year 1929 among the unions affiliated with the ADGB, 4,259,374 or 47.8% had their disputes settled without resource to official bodies, while 4,648,708 or 52.2% became subject to an official arbitration. 19.5% of the whole number had their wages set by a binding arbitration award. Of the total number whose wages were set in a government arbitration 60% came from two unions: the railroad workers, federation and the miners' federation. In general, the employers, probably as a matter of policy, appealed to the official arbitrators less often than the unions.—*Horace B. Davis.*

19277. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in the dyeing and finishing of textiles, 1930. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #537. Jun. 1931: pp. 30.

19278. WOLMAN, LEO. Wages and the recovery of business. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(3) Jun. 1931: 105-110.—A sample study of the rate of wages paid for a particular operation, the only satisfactory measure of burden of labor cost upon industry, showed that wage rates have declined through 1930. The reduction was larger during the second half of the year, and larger than in 1924 or 1927. On the other hand unit overhead costs have increased with reduction of business. It is impossible to compensate for this increase by any wage adjustment. The solution is to increase volume of business. Obviously this cannot accompany decreases in wages.—*Helen Herrmann.*

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 19146, 19148-19149, 19152, 19155, 19760)

19279. BROWN, J. DOUGLAS. The manufacturers and the unemployed. *Current Hist.* 34(4) Jul. 1931: 517-520.—During this depression the worker has been the focus of public attention. Dismissal compensation, spreading work, loans, credits, benefits, have been used to combat the effects of unemployment and to prevent a demand for vigorous trade union action and protective legislation to buttress the position of labor.—*Helen Herrmann.*

19280. DOAK, W. N. Finding jobs for workers. *Rev. Reviews (N. Y.).* 84(3) Sep. 1931: 35-38.

19281. FEHLINGER, H. Das Arbeitslosenproblem und die Internationale Arbeitsorganisation. [Unemployment and the International Labour Organization.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 135(1) Jul. 1931: 78-87.—A summary of the activities of the International Labour Organization in relation to unemployment.—*M. Stack.*

19282. FREDERICK, J. GEORGE. The five-day week as a way out. *Trade Winds.* 10(7) Jul. 1931: 10-12.

19283. GÜNTHER, ERNST. Der Geburtenrückgang als Ursache der Arbeitslosigkeit. [The declining birth rate as the cause of unemployment.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 134(6) Jun. 1931: 921-973.—The author constructs a hypothetical schedule of demand or consumption and work or production values

for the different age groups, by sex, using men from 25 to 40 as his standard. He applies this schedule to the population of Germany at various periods and finds that, where there were only 62.03 work units per 100 consumption units in 1910, there were 66.30 in 1930. This difference almost exactly accounts for the over five million unemployed in Germany in 1930. The declining birth rate increases the relative labor supply. The author predicts consistent unemployment of over 6,000,000 by 1935. Hence all policies of labor saving, rationalization, mechanization, invention and enterprise are misguided and anti-social.—*Joseph J. Senturia.*

19284. HART, ALBERT BUSHNELL. Remedies for unemployment. *Current Hist.* 34(5) Aug. 1931: 737-743.—Cleaning up the slums in our great cities is an opportunity to employ labor on a large scale, much of it unskilled, simply in a physical house cleaning of our cities.—*D. M. Schneider.*

19285. HILL, A. C. C., Jr. Employment statistics as measures of unemployment. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (174) Jun. 1931: 184-187.—Statistics of employment are often interpreted as indices of unemployment on the theory that during a period when employment falls unemployment rises and vice versa. A number of tables, based on British experience, show the lack of universality in the above generalizations. Even in the cases in which the above assumptions are substantiated the employment figures are of little use in determining the quantity of unemployment, since the increases in employment in the various industries are not comparable to the various decreases in unemployment.—*Lazare Teper.*

19286. HUNDERTMARK, JULIUS. Weltwirtschaftsnot und Arbeitslosigkeit. [World economy and unemployment.] *Arbeit u. Verkehr.* (6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1931: 252-254.—The war caused a great development of the productive apparatus in all countries, at the same time that it used up reserves of raw and manufactured materials. There resulted a pronounced retrogression of purchasing power on the home market. Each country extended production and sought to sell abroad what could not be sold at home. The world market was soon saturated, and in each nation industry sought protection against foreign dumping. An essential part of the German unemployment is conditioned by the world economic situation.—*Horace B. Davis.*

19287. IBYKUS. Arbeitslosigkeit und Kapitalbildung. [Unemployment and the accumulation of capital.] *Metallarbeiter-Ztg.* 49(20) May 16, 1931: 154.—Employers propose wage reductions as a cure for unemployment, maintaining that production is restricted because too little capital is being accumulated. But the Institute for Business Cycle Research finds that during the five years 1924 through 1928, the large sum of \$2,250,000,000 was accumulated on the average each year in Germany, not including the sums reinvested by firms in their own plants. These five years were years of increasing unemployment.—*Horace B. Davis.*

19288. JEVONS, H. STANLEY. The vicious circle of unemployment and the way out. *Labour Mag.* 10(4) Aug. 1931: 158-162.—The present situation is the result of the price system under which falling prices make bankers cautious, which, in turn, brings about further deflation; and this must go on until industrial prices are adjusted to agricultural prices and the purchasing power of the farmers thereby reestablished. Savings should be put to use but enterprise is timid. The true solution is to put more of our population upon reconstruction work—larger and better steel mills, electrification of railways, and better organization of the coal trade. It is better to spend £200,000,000 a year to keep 500,000 men doing constructive work of permanent value and earning power than to pay them £40,000,000 a year for remaining idle.—*W. B. Catlin.*

19289. LOVE, JOHN W. Some aspects of tech-

nological unemployment. *Personnel J.* 10(1) Jun. 1931: 38-44.—In discussions of technological unemployment not enough stress is placed on the age curve of population. Using Cleveland statistics as a basis, there is an oversupply of men of ages when they can no longer adapt themselves readily to new situations and new occupations. The immigration figures between 1910-1930 are used to show the effect on the age curve at the present time. Most of these immigrants are no longer in the young man group. Though changes in mechanization make new work and create new positions, that work is not done by the same men who are displaced and those positions are not filled by the men who have advanced in years. Since it takes from five to ten years to introduce a new product the time lag in creating new positions must be reckoned with.—*Elizabeth Morrissy.*

19290. MAHR, ALEXANDER. Hauptprobleme der Arbeitslosigkeit. [Principal problems of unemployment.] *Wiener Staats- u. Rechtswissenschaftl. Studien.* (20) 1931: pp. 93.—No one measure alone can eliminate the present German unemployment but many devices, properly handled, can contribute to this end. Public works undertaken by public authorities of all kinds might maintain 350,000 to 500,000 workers throughout the year. But such works should be carefully selected with an eye to real utility bearing some proportion to cost, payment should be on the basis of results, and the works should be financed by loans and not by taxes. Unemployment insurance as applied in Germany, Austria, and other places promotes seasonal unemployment to a certain extent by freeing the employer of part of the burden of maintaining the workers in the off-season and so encouraging him to expand his seasonal activity. A large part of Germany's unemployment is due to technical rationalization caused by these high wages. Reduction in wages is imperative. Excessive monopoly prices must also be reduced by government intervention, a policy entered upon by the government in June, 1930. Reduced hours of work, hour and piece rates remaining the same, is one of the best measures, but not if the workers' income is thereby reduced below the maintenance level. Lasting improvement, however, requires a drastic downward revision of reparations payments.—*Joseph J. Senturia.*

19291. MITNITZKY, M. Erhöht die Arbeitslosenversicherung die Erwerbslosigkeit? [Does unemployment insurance increase unemployment?] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 10(2) 1931: 162-167.—The arguments usually advanced in support of the thesis that unemployment insurance increases unemployment are that the burdens placed upon the contributors to the insurance fund intensify the crisis, and that the benefits prevent the necessary lowering of wages. In so far as the workers' contributions are concerned unemployment insurance results in a shift of purchasing power from the employed to the unemployed. This represents not an intensification of the crisis, but a shift in its incidence. More important is the relation between the degree of employment and the contributions of employers. These contributions are partly postponed earnings, but partly also they represent a decrease in profits, although, constituting less than 1% of total costs, they would hardly increase the number of shutdowns among industrial establishments. Nevertheless the indirect results of these contributions may be important, for they are taken largely from the fund of new capital. At present, however, stabilization in production and business is more necessary as a condition for a new upswing of the business cycle than is new capital formation, and it is the function of consumption to bring about this stabilization. Hence support of consumption through unemployment benefits is desirable for purely economic reasons. Finally, in a country like Germany where the state plays a preponderant role in the development of the wage level a weakening of the unions through loss

of benefits would hardly affect wages. This applies to both organized and unorganized workers for the latter are brought under existing agreements by the state upon application of the organized workers and employers.—*Arthur C. Gernand.*

19292. MAURY, JESSE L. Mines and unemployment. *Mining & Metallurgy*. 12 (294) Jun. 1931: 277-278.—The mineral industries can aid the solution of the unemployment problems by better planning and more conservation in boom times which will permit the retaining of a larger force during periods of recession. The essentials of this plan are: (1) restriction during periods of maximum production of all development work construction, repairs, and betterments not absolutely necessary to continued production; (2) careful planning ahead of development, construction, repairs, and betterments which can be postponed until lower metal prices prevail; (3) the establishment of sinking funds for use in carrying out the planned work.—*H. O. Rogers.*

19293. PEDERSEN, JØRGEN. Rationalisering og Arbejdsløshed. [Rationalization and unemployment.] *Nationalskon. Tidsskr.* 68 (4) 1930: 277-296.—On the basis of American and English statistics the author contends that actual experience offers no answer to the question whether a rationalization causes unemployment. On the basis of certain theoretical considerations he concludes that but a small fraction of the current unemployment is due to rationalization.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist. Copenhagen.*

19294. ROMILLY, P. WORMS de. Quelques réflexions sur le chômage. [Some reflections on unemployment.] *J. d. Econ.* 98 Jan. 1931: 18-28.—The beginning of a study of the relation of the population of a country to its prosperity.—*Robert Schwenger.*

19295. RUBINOW, I. M. Employment and housing. *World Tomorrow*. 14 (4) Apr. 1931: 113-115.—The author advocates the scrapping of old houses as old automobiles are scrapped.

19296. TALLY, ROBERT E. The possibility of stabilizing employment. *Mining & Metallurgy*. 12 (294) Jun. 1931: 263-264.—To ward off legislation which might hold industry responsible for the problem of unemployment the author suggests the appointment of committees covering all classes of business and industry to investigate all factors bearing on the situation. Other committees covering the political and international phases of the situation are also essential with state, regional, general and executive committees covering every line of business and industry, as well as a national committee to review the facts and report its findings and recommendations.—*H. O. Rogers.*

19297. UNSIGNED. Effects of technological changes upon employment in the amusement industry. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33 (2) Aug. 1931: 1-7.—In the motion-picture field, the synchronization of the musical score with the picture has been the most important change from the standpoint of displaced workers—the musicians. Between January 1, 1929 and January 1, 1931, the motion-picture houses equipped for sound increased from 1,300 to 13,128; during approximately the same period, the number of theatrical musicians throughout the country decreased by about 50%. In New York City, the decrease between 1928 and 1931 was 53%. The projection of sound pictures requires, in the majority of theaters operated under agreement with the motion-picture-machine operators' union, two licensed men as compared with the former single operator and a boy helper. It is possible that the added operators outnumber the displaced musicians. The competition of the motion-picture has been a factor in the plight of the legitimate stage. The vaudeville stage has been even more critically affected. Most of the vaudeville theaters have been converted into motion-picture houses, either with or without their original vaudeville acts. The "translux" theaters, which dispense with ticket takers,

ushers and pages, will swell the ranks of the unemployed, to the extent that these theaters become a competitive factor. The radio demand for artists for broadcasting stations is a compensating factor; it is estimated that some 500 to 600 musicians, exclusive of the stars and feature artists, earn their living by broadcasting.—*O. S. Halsey.*

19298. UNSIGNED. Germany—Preliminary report of Federal commission to study unemployment. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33 (2) Aug. 1931: 20-27.

19299. UNSIGNED. Unemployment in foreign countries. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33 (2) Aug. 1931: 16-19.

19300. WHITE, CLYDE R. Technological unemployment. *Soc. Forces*. 9 (4) Jun. 1931: 572-581.—Technological changes in production cause shifts in occupation rather than permanent unemployment. This is proved by the fact that the percentage of population over ten years of age gainfully employed increased between 1870 and 1920. The decrease apparent in the 1920 figures was caused by withdrawal of children from industry due to child labor and compulsory schooling laws. A further decrease in 1930 will not destroy the writer's contention since the 1930 census, unlike previous censuses was taken in a depression period.—*Helen Herrmann.*

19301. WOODS, ARTHUR. Unemployment and its social significance. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. (Philadelphia)*. 70 (3) 1931: 285-296.—The right to a reasonable stability of economic conditions that will enable a man to have a fair chance to earn a living is stressed. Hopeful signs are: (1) the movement to find ways of mitigating or preventing a return of such a tragedy, (2) the coming together of employers and employees for frank discussion and adjustment of their difficulties; and (3) the earnest effort on all sides to find the cause for such a state of affairs in order to prevent a return. Stress is laid on the changed social conditions that make unemployment a more serious evil than ever before, i.e. that relief is no longer a problem for family and friends as it was in a more simple form of civilization but is now a question of public relief.—*Elizabeth Morrissey.*

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entries 19726, 19762)

19302. FALKNER, ROLAND P. An index of monthly changes in the cost of living in the United States. *Annalist*. 38 (972) Sep. 4, 1931: 381-382.

19303. HEIBERG, POVL. Has Engel's law its limitations? *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (174) Jun. 1931: 175-176.—Engel's law that the proportionate expenditure on food decreases as the income increases does not hold true in either of two other investigations. Neither Chapin's study of New York families of parents and four to six children in 1907 or the study of Copenhagen families with two members follow this law. A possible explanation lies in the fact that both studies are of urban families and the rent percentage on low incomes is exorbitant. In addition, in Copenhagen, high taxes must be taken into consideration. Engel's material includes data for many rural families for whom the rent figure was relatively small and taxes of no importance.—*Lillian Epstein.*

19304. —RZ. Haushaltserhebung des Eisenbahnerverbandes. [Family budget investigation of the railroad workers' federation.] *Gewerkschafts-Zeitung*. 41 (21) May 23, 1931: 330-331.—The budget investigation conducted among members' families by the Unity Federation of German Railroad Workers serves as a corrective to the official family budget investigation in several respects. Of the families investigated by the official statistical bureau 86.1% were in large cities, 13.4% in middle cities, 0.5% in small cities, and none at all in rural communities. The railroad workers' families live 20.3% in large cities, 15.3% in middle cities, 30.5%

in small cities, and 33.9% in rural communities. The railroad workers' geographical distribution is thus more representative. The lower wage levels are also represented in the railroad workers' researches more nearly in accord with their actual importance. Inadequacy of the official index of cost of living is indicated by the fact that it gives disproportionate weight to the figures for food and lodging (54.8% and 20.3% respectively, compared with 41.9% and 11.8% actually spent by the railroad workers' families). Prices of goods in these categories have risen much less than prices in the "miscellaneous" category, which took 32.9% of all expenses of the railroad workers (not 9.3%, the weight given them in the official index). The index, furthermore, collects figures on rent only from old houses. But the railroad workers' figures show that 19.2% of the wage-earners and 21.4% of the white-collar workers are living in the more expensive post-war houses. The index thus understates the real rise in the cost of living. The percentages spent on various categories by white-collar railroad workers are compared with the corresponding figures collected in 1926 by the Employees' Federation (AfA-Bund), and found to be so similar as to be amazing. Comparison of the railroad workers' figures with prewar investigations shows that the percentage spent on food has diminished markedly.—*Horace B. Davis.*

19305. UNSIGNED. Changes in cost of living in the United States. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33(2) Aug. 1931: 191-207.

19306. UNSIGNED. Comparative costs of dwelling units in 13 cities. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33(2) Aug. 1931: 8-15.

19307. UNSIGNED. Family expenditures in New York City. *Service Letter on Industrial Relations.* (Natl. Indus. Conf. Board, Inc.) (80) Aug. 31, 1931: 6-7.

COOPERATION

19308. BABCOCK, H. E. Elements of success in cooperative purchasing. *J. Farm Econ.* 13(3) Jul. 1931: 432-437.—Of first importance is recognition of the fact that there are two separate and distinct functions to be performed in cooperative purchasing—retail purchasing service, which is distinctly a community enterprise, and wholesale purchasing service, which is a regional activity. Either service may be developed first, and they can get along together. Sufficient volume, enough paid in capital, united support of the farmers to be served, the backing of educational forces, and good management are needed for both kinds of service, each service worked out for what it is.—*S. W. Mendum.*

19309. BRANDT, JOHN. Elements of success in cooperative selling. *J. Farm Econ.* 13(3) Jul. 1931: 426-431.—*S. W. Mendum.*

19310. DODOMIANTZ, V. Hamacordzagtsayin Oughëvoroutiun tēbi İdaliā. [A cooperative journey to Italy.] *Hairenik Amsakir.* 9(10) Aug. 1931: 103-109.—Italy has some 13,000 cooperative organizations with over 3,000,000 membership. The cooperative movement extends to nearly every important industry. There are both consumers' and producers' cooperatives. In the last five years the movement has received a new impetus, and especially the consumers' cooperatives seem to spread rapidly.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

19311. GARRARD, W. M. Pertinent problems in cooperative marketing of cotton. *J. Farm Econ.* 13(3) Jul. 1931: 438-446.—Problems of baleage, costs, sales, and values confronting cooperative cotton associations are discussed. The Farm Board has been helpful in merchandising of cotton.—*S. W. Mendum.*

19312. MANLEY, JOHN. Oklahoma's co-op elevator chain. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 5(4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 133-135.

19313. SERWY, V. La neutralité coopérative et les

parties politiques. [Cooperative neutrality and political parties.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives.* 10(39) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 225-251.—In Belgium the cooperative movement, founded by the socialists, has maintained its connection with the party. A brief outline of its development in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Norway, Finland, France, Bulgaria and the Netherlands shows that, in these countries, neutrality towards politics and religion has been accepted as the best method of ensuring the largest membership, and of holding the big central unions together, though some dissension occurs through the political and religious views of certain groups. In Great Britain neutrality is also the accepted policy, but the movement is closely allied to the Labor party through the representatives of the "Cooperative party" to which 427 societies out of a total of 1,200 belonging to the British Cooperative Union are affiliated. The fact that so many cooperators are also socialists does, however, create a strong link between the two even though the organizations remain separate. In the matter of legislation affecting their economic development, the unions may appeal to all parties or to a particular one, according to circumstances.—*M. E. Liddall.*

19314. UNSIGNED. A tour around cooperative Russia. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 6(1) Jan.-Aug. 1930: 154-209.

STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See also Entries 17314, 17316-17317, 17442, 17745, 18376, 18958, 19039, 19510)

19315. K(URILO), G. State monopolies in Yugoslavia 1919/20-1929/30. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 6(4) Apr. 1931: 73-79.—The author traces the development of the tobacco, salt, petroleum, match, cigarette paper and saccharine monopolies in regard to production and state revenue. Particular attention is given to the influence of the monopoly on the cultivation and improvement of the tobacco plant. The statistical tables also show the movement of consumption per capita during the decade under discussion.—*A. Vidaković.*

19316. UNSIGNED. Some notes on the legal and practical management of German public companies. *Accountant.* 84(2949) Jun. 13, 1931: 777-778; (2950) Jun. 20, 1931: 809-811; (2951) Jun. 27, 1931: 845-848.—The management of German public companies is in the hands of the shareholders, the supervisory board (*Aufsichtsrat*), and the managers (*Vorstand*). The functions of these bodies are considered. German and English law and practice are compared.—*H. F. Taggart.*

PUBLIC FINANCE

GENERAL

(See also Entries 19046, 19191, 19432-19433, 19441-19442, 19515, 19517, 19828)

19317. HYTTEN, T. The finances of South Australia. *Econ. Rec.* 7(12) May 1931: 107-112.—It is argued that Commonwealth legislation, particularly the tariff, has favored the more centrally situated States to the detriment of the distant and less populous ones. The latter consequently ask for federal grants, and to this end an Advisory Committee on Finance has presented the case for South Australia. The deficits of the state have been incurred in spite of taxation more severe than the Australian average and less than average expenditures for administration and social services. It cannot, however, show a record of "moderation and

caution in loan expenditure," but in this respect the state's failure is due partly to the pressure of general Australian and British sentiment for the extension of settlement. The committee asks for a grant of about two million pounds; it fails to ask the appointment of a permanent commission for continuous inquiry into the financial relations between Commonwealth and states.—*Carter Goodrich.*

19318. NEUMARK, FRITZ. Der öffentliche Haushalt in der Krise. [Public finance in the crisis.] *Wirtschaftskurve*. 10(2) 1931: 150-161.—The present critical condition of the public treasuries in general, and in particular in Germany is in part unavoidable, and in part due to errors of the responsible fiscal officers. (1) The scope of activities of public finance has been doubled; (2) the revenue-producing capacity of the tax system has become increasingly sensitive to variations in business conditions, particularly in the decreasing revenue from income, corporation and sales taxes, all of which are relatively more important in the revenue system than formerly; (3) the expenditures are either fixed regardless of business conditions, as in case of the debt service or the reparation payments, or they tend to vary inversely with the index of prosperity as in case of relief services; (4) the current depression is unusually severe. On the other hand, the crisis is, if not caused in part, at least aggravated by the fiscal mistakes of the responsible finance ministers in espousing increases in public services and in not fulfilling promises of tax reduction. Perhaps the fiscal difficulties are in large measure due to the fact that the State is in a stage of transition. From being an institution, whose operations were to be restricted, it has not yet become one whose services are planned.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

19319. PISTORIUS, THEODOR V. Die Entwicklung der Reichsfinanzen und das deutsche Wirtschafts- und Finanzelend. [The development of the national finances and the German economic and financial distress.] *Finanz-Archiv*. 48(1) 1931: 1-99.—The war was improperly financed, with excessive reliance upon loans and direct taxes. Reparations payments are excessive; the adjustments made by the London Hague agreements, following the Dawes and Young plans, respectively, have not reduced them to such amounts as can be paid. Fiscal legislation has not been designed to foster capital recuperation. The Reich has to rely excessively upon indirect taxes, and cannot formulate a centralized national system of finance. The laws enacted during and since the war have not adequately provided for balancing the budget and, until the emergency legislation of 1929 and 1930, they have not been designed to stimulate saving and capital formation. To these difficulties in the way of sound financing must be added the economic behavior of the people. Accustomed to a high standard of living during the pre-war years, they appear not to understand that such a standard cannot be maintained in post-war Germany. With the workers more definitely in control of the government, the social functions of the government have been increased; instead of one day's labor per week being required for the state, three are now required. The national wealth has been halved. The only remedy is to balance budgets, private and public; national income must be increased.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

TAXATION AND REVENUE

(See also Entries 18722, 18812, 18870, 19030, 19089-19090, 19370, 19384, 19386, 19388-19389, 19396, 19437, 19509, 19513-19514, 19518, 19521, 19532, 19634)

19320. CROSBY, ROMAINE H. Taxation of foreign corporations. *Lawyer & Banker & Central Law J.* 24(2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 88-93.

19321. KLEMMEDSON, G. S. Taxation and pub-

lic-school finance in Colorado. *Colorado Agric. Exper. Stat., Bull.* #376. May 1931: pp. 38.

19322. KLEMMEDSON, G. S., and LORY, CHARLES A. Colorado tax problems. *Colorado Agric. College, Extension Service, Bull.* #290-A. 1930: pp. 32.

19323. RAOULT, JEAN. La superposition des taxes dans le système français. [Double taxation in the French tax system.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 54(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 275-282.—The "superposition" of one tax upon another, under the French system, may be intentional or unintentional. In the former case the legislators purposely provide for certain double impositions either because of some specific financial reasons or as a means of meting out social justice. For examples, the *impôt complémentaire* is based upon the total tax paid and, in practice, applicable largely to the wealthier class of taxpayers, and income derived from capital is taxed more heavily than income derived from labor. Involuntary double taxation is most common in cases where income is derived in such a way as to place it within the reach of two or more national fiscal systems. Double taxation has frequently become highly discriminatory and efforts are constantly being made to lessen or eliminate the unjust features of the system.—*Amos E. Taylor.*

BUDGETS AND EXPENDITURES

(See also Entries 15979, 16102, 16105, 16119, 16422, 16429, 17737, 19428, 19511-19512, 19516)

19324. MAZZUCHELLI, MARIO. Il bilancio 1931-32. [The budget for 1931-32. (Italy).] *Riv. Bancaria*. 12(3) Mar. 1931: 185-194.—*Roberto Bachi.*

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 19192, 19200, 19595)

19325. CABIATI, ATTILIO. Sugli effetti delle riparazioni tedesche (nota su una tesi dei prof. Guillebaud e Keynes). [The consequences of German reparations (note on a thesis of Professors Guillebaud and Keynes).] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45(7) Jul. 1930: 643-649.—Commenting on the thesis of Guillebaud and Keynes (according to which the distribution of reparation payments—a small matter as compared with the aggregate of international trade—over an extended period of years would allow creditor countries more easily to adjust their economic conditions to the new situation and enable them to absorb the payments made on account of reparations), Cabiati states that this measure would give a strong and effective impetus to Germany's exports without weighing too heavily on wages, and eliminate competition in the international market without causing any serious disequilibrium in the balance of trade. With this end in view Germany should not need to have recourse to foreign capital, but should put into effect a forced reduction in domestic prices, restricting consumption to the end that she may make the necessary payments due on account of reparations.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

19326. MOSCONI, ANTONIO. La réparation des dommages de guerre en Italie, et la reconstitution des "Trois Vénéties." [The reparation of war damages in Italy and the reconstitution of the Three Venices.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (79) Feb. 1931: 55-64.

19327. PASVOLSKY, LEO. Postponement provisions of the war debt settlement. *Annalist*. 38(967) Jul. 31, 1931: 180-181.

19328. PASVOLSKY, LEO. Relief provisions of the Young Plan inadequate to meet German crisis. *Analist*. 38(966) Jul. 24, 1931: 139-140.

19329. PFISTER, BERNHARD. Wissenschaft und Reparationen. [Science and reparations.] *Hochland*. 28(10) Jul. 1931: 352-357.—Discussion of recent books on the economic phases of reparations.—*Adelaide Hasse.*

19330. SULZBACH, WALTER. Neuere Literatur zur Reparationsfrage. [Recent literature on the reparations question.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 65 (3) 1931: 600-610.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 18895, 18922, 19316, 19364-19365, 19378, 19383, 19564-19567, 19569-19588)

19331. FISHER, ERNEST M. Valuation of land by public utility commissions. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 7 (2) May 1931: 113-126.—Commissions generally have used three bases of land valuation: (1) cost of reproduction; (2) historical cost; (3) prudent investment in land. The cost of duplicating land holdings has generally been determined by analysis of market values of neighboring lands. These market values have usually been found by one or a combination of three methods: (1) the sale price actually received for such adjacent lands in recent transfers; (2) the application of a sales-assessment ratio, derived from adjacent lands, to the assessed value of utility lands; (3) expert opinion evidence. The basic assumptions in these methods are questionable, especially the one that adjacent lands are similar and therefore should correspond in value to utility holdings. The historical cost method neglects improvident purchases of land, runs into the difficulty of donated lands, and deprives the utility of land value appreciation. The prudent investment basis does not solve the difficulty of allowing for land value increments, in part, at least, attributable to utility operations. Value in use for utility purposes, on the basis of services rendered, is the proper basis for utility land valuation.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

19332. LULOFS, W. Electricity supply in the Netherlands. *Amsterdamsche Bank, Stat. Dept., Finan. &*

Econ. Rev. (28) Jul. 1931: 1-11.—In the Netherlands, as in other countries, it has been found that electric power can be produced most economically in the larger plants. The bulk of power in that country is now generated by 23 publicly administered undertakings supplying annually more than 500,000 kwh each. Although the country is already covered by a network of high transmission distribution lines, interconnection has not been carried out to anywhere near the extent which is economically possible. This is due to the fact that it is easier for public undertakings to raise working capital than it is for private ones and therefore the economies of interconnection are not so keenly desired. Statistics also show that the smaller profit earned per unit, the greater the total profit. The smaller profit per unit encourages increased consumption. There is an optimum price which will yield the maximum profit. Intelligent management which will set the proper prices and take advantage of economies in production and distribution, is quite as necessary under public as under private ownership. (Tables and graphs.)—*Gertrude Glidden.*

19333. MORTARA, MARIO. Lo stato e l'industria elettrica—polemiche americane. [The state and the electrical industry—American discussions.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (8) Aug. 1930: 718-731.—Discussion of the legislation in force in the United States relating to water power with reasons for and against a greater intervention by the state, that is, as regards state monopoly and private industry. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario (Canada) is given as an example of public control. In the interests of the consumers it is preferable to give free rein to private industry, with a control in limited or restricted terms by the financial organizations of the power companies.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 18663, 18685, 18738, 18824, 19318, 19661, 19663)

19334. ELIAS, OTTO. Matthew Arnolds politische Grundanschauungen. [Matthew Arnold's chief political ideas.] *Palaestra. Untersuchungen u. Texte a. d. Deutschen u. Engl. Philol.* (175) 1931: pp. 152.—The principal sources from which Arnold's political views were derived are Greek political philosophy, together with his own study of French and German institutions, especially systems of education, the political opinions of his father Thomas Arnold and of Edmund Burke, and in a less degree those of de Tocqueville. Newman and the Oxford Movement exerted a real but indirect influence upon his political opinions. Arnold's conception of the state places him in the line of conservative English thought which grew from Burke. He was the exponent of a greater breadth of state functions than was common in liberal English thought of his time and he made familiar to an English public the propriety of a larger area of state action. His criticism of the narrowness and Puritanism of the English middle class places him also in the tradition of Addison. Arnold was neither a statesman nor a political philosopher, but rather an observer and critic. He was interested in the state almost wholly as an agency for promoting education and culture, and he had a very defective understanding of the social and economic forces which were shaping English politics. His detachment with respect to concrete issues goes far to make his criticism ineffective; his profound belief in culture and personal distinction as ultimate ends combined ill with a rather superficial optimism about democracy. He constantly confused the state with society. (Copious references and quotations.)—*George H. Sabine.*

19335. FUCHS, ALFRED. Meditace nad Macchiavellim. [Meditation about Machiavelli.] *Moderní Stát.* 4(5) 1931: 127-136.—Cold-blooded observation of the crimes of the time and approval of this behavior are the main sins of Machiavelli, a servant of tyrants, who loved democracy but continually opposed it, being a man of great spirit, but of a weak will.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

19336. POLOUPOL, E. A. Aspectele fundamentale ale doctrinei lui Léon Duguit. [Fundamental aspects of the theories of Léon Duguit.] *Arh. pentru Stiința și Reforma Soc.* 9(1-3) 1930: 277-306.—The theory of Léon Duguit is the first juridical doctrine which may be regarded as a complete juridical system, visibly bearing the imprint of modern sociology, and it has attempted to create a science of law and the state in the positive sense of the term. Constitutional law is a branch of sociology which attempts to determine the laws regulating the phenomena of the formation and development, as well as the functioning, of the state. Duguit has attempted to put a juridical construction upon the state by using exclusively the data furnished by sociological realities, deliberately setting aside metaphysical considerations. The science of law and of the state is an experimental science; law is based upon the social norm which exists in any society of whose existence the individuals have knowledge and consciousness. A realistic and objective conception of law replaces the ancient subjective conception, which was entirely metaphysical in character. From the beginning to the end of his career, Duguit was a positive sociologist. In his opinion, the social body is an organism which evolves in its structure and its organs in the same way

as do all other living beings. The cerebrospinal nerve center of society would be the state, and constitutional law would study only the phenomena relating to the formation, development, and functioning of this center. In his pamphlet *Séminaire de Sociologie* he renounces the sociological doctrine of Spencer and of Schaeffle and affirms himself a positivist. In *L'Etat, le Droit Objective, et les Lois Positives* he adopts the ideas of the school of Durkheim on social solidarity, without admitting the existence and the reality of a group consciousness distinct from individual consciousnesses. His positivism is mainly methodological, for he does not contest or mean to hinder the progress of the metaphysics of law and criticism, but merely asks that they be completely subordinated to the positive method. Starting with the principal of social solidarity considered as a fact which sustains social life, the idea of law will be founded upon the idea of duty as it was formulated before him by Kant. The concept of the state in Duguit's doctrine is based upon two factors: the concept of a social rule which is imposed upon everyone—hence that of objective law—and syndicalistic federalism; but he places in opposition to the revolutionary syndicalism of the class the syndicalism of all social classes. He sees in syndicalism a movement which tends to give a definite juridical structure to the various social classes. Syndicalism signifies the constitution of a state of strong and coherent groups which complete and amplify the collective group concept called a nation. Whether syndicalism will be incorporated in the state or whether the state will be conquered by syndicalism, these ideas are in the process of being realized, and are exerting a progressive influence not only upon current conceptions of the state but also upon certain institutions of the modern state.—*G. Vladescu-Racoasa.*

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

19337. BALL, W. MACMAHON. The limits of political obligation. *Internat. J. Ethics.* 41(3) Apr. 1931: 296-304.—Every clash between the judgment of the citizen and the enactment of the state must be decided on its own merits, but there are certain constant factors which weigh heavily on the side of the state. The enactment of the state usually represents the will of the majority, and a majority decision is more likely to be directed to the common good than the decision of a small group. Since majority government is the nearest approximation to self-government, there must be a very clear prospect of a great good to be gained before the risk of substituting minority rule is taken.—*Walter Sandelius.*

19338. LEIBHOLZ, GERHARD. Současný stav německé vědy o státním právu. [The present status of the German science of the law and the state.] *Moderní Stát.* 4(3) 1931: 63-71.—One-sided logical positivism is dead. The status of the state and law is not identical. The state does not appear as the creator of law and is subject to it. Positive right is binding on everybody, including the legislative power.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

19339. ORTEGA y GASSET, JOSÉ. L'origine sportive de l'état. [Sport as the origin of the state.] *Rev. Européenne.* (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 221-241.—In harmony with the principle that development is incited by superfluous behavior, the state is considered to have arisen from the activities of the young men's club, an association for the hunt, for festivals, wife-capture, and in consequence, for war. The age group preceded even

the maternal clan as an institution, the latter arising in defensive opposition. The Greek phratry and the warlike dances of the Salii at Rome are among the survivals tending to sustain this view. The behavior of contemporary adolescent groups arises from analogous psychic situations.—*Leland H. Jenks.*

19340. SCHRÖTELER, JOSEF. Bildung, Weltanschauung und Staat. [Education, philosophy, and the state.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 7 (1) 1931: 35-52.—The article presents, from a Catholic point of view, some considerations touching the relation of the state to education suggested by discussion in the third German educational congress at Wiesbaden, October, 1930. The discussion of educational philosophy is peculiarly difficult because the terms are ill defined. Even the most extreme exponent of the state's power can hardly believe that it ought to be omnipotent in fixing educational policies, and on the other hand practically no one believes that the state can or ought to follow a course of complete non-interference. Similarly, there is the greatest vagueness, and often the greatest opposition, between different views of the part which a general philosophy of life must play in educational processes. If the state were all powerful it might decree what philosophy its citizens should be taught, but in fact every civilized state has been forced to adopt a large measure of tolerance as the only practicable *modus vivendi*. The state has really no choice except to allow groups which have a common philosophy to work out their own conceptions of education.—*George H. Sabine.*

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 19407, 19458, 19471)

19341. DIBBLE, CHARLES LEMUEL. "The Roman Catholic Church in the modern state." *Anglican Theol. Rev.* 11 (4) Apr. 1929: 348-355.—This is a review of the book by Charles C. Marshall whose thesis is that Catholicism is incompatible with the constitution of the U. S. No other "modern state" is considered by him at any length; and it is exceptionable further that he should take papal documents without allowance for the possibility of their reinterpretation. His charges against the Catholic church are: (a) that Catholics form a body in the state who have, owing to papal jurisdiction *de fide*, no freedom of conscience in matters of morals; (b) that their ideal is an established church and the suppression of the public exercise of other religions; (c) that the church claims the right to delimit its own sphere in conflicts of jurisdiction with the state; and (d) that in the matter of marriage Rome defies the civil law. A reasoned reply to each charge is made.—*D. M. Amacker.*

19342. ENGELBRECHT, H. C. Einstein as war resistor. *World Tomorrow.* 14 (4) Apr. 1931: 104-105.

19343. GERLACH, HELLMUT von. Militarizm i pacifizm w Niemczech. [Militarism and the peace movement in Germany.] *Przegląd Pol.* 14 (4) Apr. 1931: 113-124.—Several pacifist associations existed in Germany and seemed to exercise a strong influence until the conditions of the Treaty of Versailles resulted in an increase of the militarist movement. Owing to Stresemann's political activity Germany joined the League of Nations and the pacifist idea was victorious at the elections to the German parliament in 1928. The whole situation changed in 1930. Many faults committed by the Socialist, the economic crisis and unemployment helped the Hitlerites. These conditions will change, however, when the economic situation is improved and Germany obtains reduction of her reparation payments.

The disarmament conference of 1932 will have a marked effect upon German pacifism.—*O. Eisenberg.*

19344. MEYERAND, GLADYS E. Art and the peace crusade. *World Tomorrow.* 13 (9) Sep. 1930: 371-373.

19345. MUZUMDAR, HARIDAS T. Non-violent non-co-operation as a technique of resolving interracial and international conflict. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25 (2) May 1931: 90-94.—Under the influence of Gandhi non-violent non-co-operation became the weapon of achieving *Swaraj*. The movement works in the direction of both intragroup unity and intergroup conflict. Non-violent non-co-operation approximates to a moral equivalent of war. Out of the present crises new attitudes and new cultural patterns are almost certain to arise.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

19346. ORTEGA y GASSET, JOSÉ. Wer herrscht in der Welt? [Who rules the world?] *Neue Rundsch.* 42 (4) Apr. 1931: 433-449.—The fact that Europe is not now in a position to exercise physical force in maintaining her dominance leads many persons to assume that leadership has finally passed from her hands. In many quarters of the globe the moral and intellectual leadership of Europe is also being increasingly challenged by groups which have partially cast off the European tradition. European norms have collapsed, and no others are ready to take their place. America and Russia have nothing to offer, for at best they are only marginal provinces of Europe. Present-day Russian ideology is basically European. America owes all her mastery of applied science to European research in pure science. Without European leadership the world will fall back into the chaos of barbarism. European nations must abandon their particularism and form a political and economic unit.—*Howard Becker.*

19347. SFORZA, CARLO. Die Diktaturen der Nachkriegszeit. [The post-War dictatorships.] *Neue Rundsch.* 42 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-12.—War regimentation and the dulling effects of propaganda on the public mind prepared a fertile soil for dictatorships. They have been favored further by the hostility of authoritarians to democrats and of landed and industrialist classes to Bolshevism; and the instinctive alliance between sentiment and the hatred of the recent past, represented, e.g., by clericalism, anti-semitism, militarism, and aristocracy. Dictatorships manifest all the defects and none of the merits of parliamentarism; they are incompetent and removed from the effective criticism of public opinion. The argument that they mean rule by experts is not sound. In the furtherance of material welfare the record is no better. Dictatorship constitutes the worst kind of demagoguery for it appeals to and thrives on the baser passions of the mob, bellicosity and boastful nationalism. The rule of Kemal Pasha is a laudable exception.—*D. M. Amacker.*

19348. STRUVE, PAYL von. Die Hauptprobleme des Sozialismus aufgezeigt an der Wirtschaftsverfassung Soviet-Russlands. [The chief problem of socialism as shown in the economic organization of Soviet Russia.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 57 (8) May 1931: 91-100.—*Carl Mauerlshagen, Jr.*

19349. TANNENBAUM, FRANK. The prospect of violent revolution in the United States. *Scribner's Mag.* 89 (5) May 1931: 521-525.—Social revolutions have always come in agricultural countries. In industrial communities there are numerous classes, wealth and political power are not so centralized. Divergent experiences render compromise essential and individualism strong. Our population is drifting, and without a stable communal life a common faith is impossible. The entrance of women into industry and politics makes revolution even less likely. Finally, we have an attitude of sportsmanship which refuses to look on any issue or cause as vital.—*E. F. Dow.*

JURISPRUDENCE

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 18538, 19316, 19847)

19350. FRUMKIN, JUSTICE. Disabilities of women under Jewish law—can they be remedied? *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law*. 12(4) Nov. 1930: 269-277.—The many disabilities of women under the Mosaic law, which still applies in the orthodox communities, should be removed to restore women to their high position in Jewish family life by insuring their status in conformity with modern conditions. This can perhaps be accomplished by a world-wide assembly of rabbis with power of legislation. At least, for particular countries, progress can be made in this way, as illustrated by the recent revision of kiddushin in Palestine.—*Phillips Bradley*.

19351. GONELLA, GUIDA. La filosofia del diritto secondo Giorgio Del Vecchio. [The philosophy of law according to Giorgio Del Vecchio.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 23(3) May-Jun. 1931: 246-263.—Basing on a recent publication of Giorgio Del Vecchio (*Lezioni di Filosofia del Diritto*) the author examines all his previous work in this field and points out some of the most characteristic and important aspects of his doctrine. He emphasizes the critical aspects of this theory over against such currents of thought as positivism, historicism, idealism, jurnaturalism, utilitarianism, and scepticism. Finally he points out the importance of the affirmation of natural law in the most recent philosophical theoretical speculation.—*G. Bontadini*.

19352. HARPER, FOWLER VINCENT. The pragmatist process in law. *Internat. J. Ethics*. 41(3) Apr. 1931: 305-328.—The pragmatist process in law consists of a constant and continuous process of readjustment of social interests. Thus the equity courts are ever employing the injunction to curb individual or group activity according to the community value-judgment of the social effect of the activity in question. Problems in unfair competition and the free speech issue in tort law are illustrative. Social interests in free expression, in individual life, in the general security, in general progress of political and economic institutions, all press with varying degrees of intensity. The rules of libel and slander, the law of sedition, syndicalism, and the like may indicate the level of adjustment at different points. In the criminal law, there has always been a direct clash of the interest in the general security and the interest in individual life. The vital judgment-forming process must be based upon experience and such experience must be reduced to specific limits for application to specific cases. Social science must devise means for rendering such experience available to legal science. When this is done, courts and legislatures will rely less upon "policy," "common sense," and kindred vague generalities.—*Fowler V. Harper*.

19353. HOLM-NIELSEN, HENNING. Aegtefaelens Udtageseret paa Skifte. [A spouse's right to participate in inheritance.] *Tidsskr. f. Retsvidenskab*. 10(1) 1931: 15-47.—This is both a social and a legal question which generally works on the assumption that such a right exists. There are many instances where no participation exists. On the whole the tendency is to divide the wealthy and the poor into two classes, according more rights of participation to the needy or less affluent members of the community.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

19354. KOLLEWYN. Het buiten echt geboren kind in het intergentiel recht. [The illegitimate child in interracial law.] *Stuw.* 2(2) Jan 1931: 1-6; (3) Feb. 1931: 6-10.—When in the Netherlands Indies a natural child of a native woman is acknowledged by the European father, the civil relations between the mother and the child are broken. The child becomes a European. The

relation between the mother and the child can only be recovered by the marriage of the mother with the father. This law has been adopted to protect the property of the European child, which property otherwise would be inherited by the native mother in case the father died first. Legislation provides that the native mother can never be the guardian of her child. This exaggerated care for the child laid down in the present civil law is needlessly grievous to the native mother.—*Cecile Rothe*.

19355. KUŠEJ, J. R. Die öffentlichen Patronate im kaiserlichen Österreich und ihre Schicksale in seinen Nachfolgestaaten. [Official patronage in imperial Austria and its fate in the succession states.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Kanonist. Abt.* 50 1930: 171-214.—The first official patronage considered by Kušej is the so-called sovereign advowson, acquired by the Hapsburgs upon their acquisition of the throne—the power of appointing the highest ecclesiastical authority and the presentation rights of the state administration of religion. In present-day Yugoslavia and Hungary this has disappeared; in Czechoslovakia an anomaly exists in that the imperial rights of nomination have been transferred to the state, while the church illogically concerns itself with presentations. The other significant official patronage, as far as concerns canonical law, is the advowson of the fund set aside for religious purposes. The origin ties up with the salt-exchequer of the close of the 18th century. In the 19th century the property making up the religious fund was declared the property of the church and administered in its name. The religious funds have outlived the War and the question of their administration is now an international one because of the split-up of districts. Kušej concludes with a third section dealing with the content of the official patronages. Among rights there is that of presentation, the honorific rights of the sovereign, and the *cura beneficii*, that is, the cooperation of the patron in the administration of ecclesiastical and prebendary property. More important are the burdens, particularly the building encumbrance. Early legislation provided that these burdens fall upon the patron, and further that the religious fund was to be directed to the endowment of the Catholic religion. The religious fund, however, was not the patron of the parish or the parish funds. Various views upon these latter points have been adopted in the post-War countries.—*A. Arthur Schiller*.

19356. MUNRO, WILLIAM B. Common law and the common welfare. *Atlantic Mo.* 147(4) Apr. 1931: 533-539.—The lag of the common law behind economic development is well illustrated in the U. S. by the law of suretyship which does not yet recognize the shift from personal sureties to impersonal sureties by bonding companies; the lack of public regulation of sales agencies which handle installment sales; the law of municipal liability which still leaves the municipal corporation immune from suit for torts committed in the performance of "governmental" functions. The jury system functions poorly especially in industrial areas in which there is a large alien population and it may be assumed that its breakdown is due to the combination of the complexity of urban life and the failure of an alien population to appreciate and understand Anglo-American institutions.—*John D. Lewis*.

19357. URBAN, JAN. Małżeństwo między państwem a kościołem. [Marriage as it is acknowledged by the state and by the church.] *Przegląd Powszechny*. (182) 1929: 257-275.—The dissertation discusses a problem still unsolved of three systems of matrimonial statutes, a heritage from the conqueror-states.—*A. Walawender*.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 18818, 19126, 19406, 19558, 19567, 19584)

AUSTRALIA

19358. HELMORE, BASIL A. Freedom of interstate trade under the Australian constitution. *Temple Law Quart.* 5 (2) Jan. 1931: 235-252.—There are certain parallel features in the federal structures of the U. S. and Australia. The commerce provisions of the Australian constitution, however, contained in Sec. 92, have no corresponding provisions in the American constitution. The court decisions interpreting the Australian section are analyzed in detail. The allocation of the commerce power between the commonwealth and the states is still largely unsettled.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

19359. ZIMMERN, ALFRED. L'Angleterre, les dominions et la Société des Nations. [England, the dominions, and the League of Nations.] *Rev. d. Etudes Coopératives.* 9 (35) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 258-287.—The pervading concept of the Crown forms a well nigh invincible bond of union among the British dominions. Contentment with such benefits of the English system as individual liberty is another factor in loyalty to the mother country. Even more important is the strong psychological bond. Nevertheless, England needs the League to maintain the Empire. The diversity of races, the differences in economic interests, and the geographical extent of the dominions render war an ever-present danger, and the League is a guarantee of peace. Moreover, in the meetings of the League, the colonies realize their common interest with England more emphatically than in the imperial conferences.—*Gertrude Lapidus.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

19360. ADLER, FRANTIŠEK. Ručení státu za škody způsobené výkonem veřejné moci. [The responsibility of the state for the damages caused by the acts of public officials.] *Moderní Stát.* 4 (1) 1931: 19-22.—In Czechoslovakia Art. 92 of the constitution provides for the responsibility of the state for illegal acts of public officials; so far, however, this has been merely a theoretical provision.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

FREE CITY OF DANZIG

19361. SCHWARTZ, HUBERTUS. Entstehung und Inhalt der Verfassung der Freien Stadt Danzig. [Origin and contents of the constitution of the Free City of Danzig.] *Bull. Internat. Committee Hist. Sci.* 2 Pt. 4 (9) Jun. 1930: 617-629.—The constitution of Danzig was provided for in Art. 103 of the Treaty of Versailles and was worked out after the model of the Free and Hanseatic Towns of Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen by the duly elected representatives of the people. The constitution was later modified to meet certain requests of the League of Nations which then undertook to "guarantee" it. The Free City cannot be used as a military or naval base, cannot erect fortifications or allow the production of munitions and articles of war on its territory. The official language is German. The Polish minority is protected by provisions concerning the use of its language in education, administration, and the courts. (A partial list of the laws passed in execution of various provisions of the constitution; bibliography.)—*John B. Mason.*

POLAND

19362. ZIELENIEWSKI, LÉON. La législation polonaise sur l'emploi des langues. [Polish legislation on

the use of languages.] *Quest. Minoritaires.* 3 (3-4) Dec. 1930: 81-102.—Art. 109 of the Polish constitution of Mar. 17, 1921, guarantees to every citizen the right to keep his nationality, to cultivate his language, and to preserve his customs. Every facility is given to the non-Polish speaking citizens to use their own language in the courts and to assure their children teaching in their mother tongue in the primary schools. The use of languages other than Polish in official reports is limited to certain territories strictly defined by the law itself. Only Polish citizens can make a profit from the orders authorizing the use of languages other than the state tongue in the intercourse with administrative and court authorities.—*J. J. Burns.*

UNITED STATES

19363. BERMAN, EDWARD. The Supreme Court moves to the left. *World Tomorrow.* 13 (10) Oct. 1930: 411-412.—A survey of recent decisions.

19364. BONBRIGHT, JAMES C. Recent developments in the law of public utility holding companies—A comment. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31 (2) Feb. 1931: 208-211.—Effective control of holding companies is essential to adequate control of operating companies. A suggested solution to the problem is the conversion of the holding company into a management organization. The problem should be recognized as national. (See Entry 3: 19378.)—*Gertrude Lapidus.*

19365. BURGESS, KENNETH F. Recent efforts to immunize commission orders against judicial review. *Iowa Law Rev.* 16 (1) Dec. 1930: 53-61.—Commissions have generally failed in their efforts to avoid judicial review by asserting that they have given consideration to all the essential elements in reaching their findings. Senator Howell's bill to amend the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act is alleged to constitute an effort to induce the courts to regard as an administrative remedy a carrier's petition, required to be set up in great detail, to the commission to revise rates fixed by it. The Bacharach bill, introduced in 1922, designed to restrict the jurisdiction of the federal courts in rate regulatory cases was condemned by the Bar Association. Similar bills were introduced in the 70th and 71st Congresses. The demand of political leaders in some states that regulatory commissions should assume the role of prosecutors is noted unfavorably. Those who believe in a democratic government as providing justice for all citizens should insist upon the full measure of judicial review.—*R. S. Boots.*

19366. COHEN, JACK. Carriers: limitation of liability for negligence: arbitrary valuation: application of the Harter Act. *Cornell Law Quart.* 16 (3) Apr. 1931: 380-386.—It is well settled in common law that a carrier may stipulate against its liability as an insurer. The courts disagree as to whether or not a carrier may by contract stipulate against liability for negligence. The Harter Act, passed by Congress in 1893, prohibits vessels carrying goods from or between ports of the U. S. and Europe from limiting their liability in certain fields but allows it in others.—*Charles W. Smith, Jr.*

19367. COOK, F. H. Validity of statute placing eligible veterans at head of civil service list. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 10 (3) Jun. 1930: 378-382.

19368. COYLE, EDWARD L. Status of the home with reference to the possession of intoxicating liquor. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 5 (1) Jan. 1931: 103-108.

19369. ERB, DONALD M. The cross-state railroad issue. *Commonwealth Rev.* 13 (1) Mar. 1931: 10-18.—For many years Oregon has been trying to secure a cross-state railroad to provide a shorter rail

route to the east and to California points, and to break the virtual monopoly of the Southern Pacific. Appeal was made to the Interstate Commerce Commission which found that public convenience and necessity required the construction of a line from Crane to Crescent. The Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company was ordered to build it. The railroads have opposed the order. They contend that the power vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission to require new construction is limited to comparatively short lines within the territory served by a railroad. The carriers also contend that if the act grants the power claimed, it is unconstitutional, in violation of the 5th amendment. On Jan. 29, 1931, the U. S. District Court in Portland set aside the order of the commission. The case will be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.—*D. Philip Locklin.*

19370. FIELD, OLIVER P. Memorandum on some recent decisions relative to the restraint and recovery of illegal taxes in Iowa. *Iowa Law Rev.* 16(3) Apr. 1931: 381-390.—Several decisions are discussed showing that injunction is a proper remedy to restrain an illegal tax providing the illegality in assessment or levy is sufficient to make the tax void, but will not lie to restrain collections if the irregularity is insufficient to render the tax void. How a state may protect itself against federal interference by injunction with its taxing power and procedure by providing in its statutory law for only administrative remedies for the incorrect assessing of property and for adequate remedy at law is discussed in the light of certain decisions. Alternate statutory amendments are suggested to provide for an adequate system of tax recovery.—*C. E. Rightor.*

19371. G., H. C., Jr. Validity of state law imposing tax on radio receiving sets. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17(7) May 1931: 694-696.—An act of the legislature of South Carolina imposing a tax on radio receiving sets located within the state was held unconstitutional in the district court for the eastern district of South Carolina as imposing a burden on interstate commerce. The tax in the instant case was not a general property tax, but a special license tax for the privilege of using an instrument of interstate commerce. Radio being national in its character admits of only one uniform system of regulation, which belongs exclusively to congress.—*E. S. Brown.*

19372. GLUSHIEN, MORRIS, and KATZIN, LEO PAUL. Governmental liability in tort: N. Y. Court of Claims Act §12-a; N. Y. Highway Law §282-g. *Cornell Law Quart.* 16(3) Apr. 1931: 359-370.—Sec. 12-a of New York's Court of Claims Act waives the state's immunity from tort liability. Sec. 282-g imposes added liability for torts upon cities, towns, and villages. Sec. 12-a has been strictly interpreted by the courts, 282-g has been liberally interpreted. The general trend among the different states in recent years is toward the state's assumption of liability for torts.—*Charles W. Smith, Jr.*

19373. GOLDSTEIN, ALFRED L. Right of a stevedore injured on a foreign vessel in American waters to sue under the Jones Act. *Cornell Law Quart.* 16(3) Apr. 1931: 371-375.—The U. S. Supreme Court has decided that the benefits of the Jones Act which allows the personal representative to bring action for damages for the wrongful death of a seaman, applies to American citizens working on foreign ships in American waters. A foreign ship in territorial waters comes under the concurrent jurisdiction of the territorial sovereign.—*Charles W. Smith, Jr.*

19374. HANDLER, MILTON. The jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission over false advertising. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31(4) Apr. 1931: 527-560.—It has recently been held that the Federal Trade Commission can protect only competitors and not the public against false advertising. This holding is based upon the language "unfair methods of competition" used in the trade

commission law. The decision was rendered upon a complaint brought by the American Medical Association and The Better Business Bureau. It is hard to see why the medical profession should not be considered a competitor of the patent medicine industry. Congress intentionally left the language of the act vague and indefinite, in order not to handicap the commission and the courts in filling in the content. The decisions of the courts have not been in harmony. Nevertheless, the commission has been successful in terminating a number of false representations.—*Joseph M. Cormack.*

19375. HANDLER, MILTON, and PICKETT, CHARLES. Trade-marks and trade names—an analysis and synthesis. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30(2) Feb. 1930: 168-201; (6) Jun. 1930: 759-788.—Following an examination of the logical basis for the distinctions that are supposedly drawn by the courts between trade-marks and trade names, and being unable to discover any satisfactory reason for differentiating between the two types of word marks in fact, the authors turn to the cases to determine whether the traditional distinctions have at least the support of authority. An analysis of the decrees which have generally been granted in suits for trade-mark infringement and unfair competition reveals that so far as the scope of protection is concerned, there is surprisingly little difference between the two actions. The survey of cases shows that the distinctions, while founded on innumerable dicta, have, in the main, little support in the actual decisions. The few distinctions that do exist are derived from fundamental conceptions which seem erroneous. The situation requires no legislative changes in existing law.—*Albert Langelutig.*

19376. HANKIN, GREGORY. Anti-trust problems and unfair competition, U. S. Supreme Court decisions regarding application of Clayton Act and powers of Federal Trade Commission. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 133(3453) Aug. 20, 1931: 1346-1348.

19377. HILL, ARTHUR W., Jr. Business trusts: liability of shareholders; regulation and taxation. *California Law Rev.* 19(1) Nov. 1930: 42-47.—The recent decision of the Supreme Court of California in *Goldwater v. Oltman* (80 Cal. Dec. 382, Oct. 1, 1930) approves the Massachusetts doctrine that members of a business trust may avoid partnership liability if the declaration of trust is so drawn as to give shareholders no substantial control over the trustees. The majority of jurisdictions adopt the "control" test as the determining factor in the question whether associates are subject to personal liability. Statutory regulation has been attempted in Massachusetts, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin. The above decision leaves open the questions whether cestuis may be held liable indirectly for the debts of the organization through subrogation of the right of the trustee to indemnification, and also whether the present state corporation tax applies to this form of organization.—*J. W. Hansen.*

19378. LILIENTHAL, DAVID E. Recent developments in the law of public utility holding companies. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31(2) Feb. 1931: 189-207.—During the past two years several states, New York among them, have passed legislation in direct and stringent regulation of public utility holding companies. Court decisions have done much to clarify the law on the subject. The U. S. Supreme Court decision in *Smith v. Illinois Bell Telephone Co.*, seems to imply that state regulation of the operating company should prevail rather than national control over the holding company as an organization in interstate commerce. In rate fixing the factor of the financial benefits accruing to the operating company from the holding company must be recognized. The law on other aspects of the problem is constantly being evolved.—*Gertrude Lapidus.*

19379. McCORMACK, ALFRED. Restrictive patent licenses and restraint of trade. *Columbia Law Rev.*

31 (5) May 1931: 743-777.—The U. S. Supreme Court decisions in *Radio Corporation v. Lord* (278 U. S. 648) and *Carbice Corporation v. American Patents Development Corporation* (decided April 13, 1931) run counter to what was becoming the accepted understanding of the law respecting restrictive patent licenses. It was established that a patentee might not, in authorizing others to manufacture or sell the patented thing, unduly restrain trade by limiting the use of goods not a part of the thing patented. It was generally understood that the patentee did have the right to enjoin unlicensed persons from knowingly selling any unpatented part of a patented combination, for the purpose of permitting others to complete the combination and thereby defeat the objective of the patent. It was also generally understood that when the patentee sold an article covered by a combination patent, one of the parts being replaceable, he did not thereby license the purchaser to replace it with a new part except where that part is the passive, renewable part in the combination. The *Lord* and *Carbice* cases cannot readily be reconciled with these generally accepted understandings of the law of patent monopoly, and cannot fail to embarrass business men operating under licensing agreements made prior to these decisions.—*Charles S. Hyneman*.

19380. MALONE, THOMAS H. Meaning of the term "public interest" in the Federal Trade Commission Act. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17 (7) May 1931: 676-689.—The Federal Trade Commission Act does not mean that any unfair method of competition used by a dealer in interstate commerce is within the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission. The public must in some way be injured or exploited. The true test of public interest would seem to be that the purchasers or consumers must be misled to their prejudice, or influenced to purchase an inferior article.—*E. S. Brown*.

19381. MARTIN, I. JACK. Sherman Act and motion picture contracts for compulsory arbitration. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 5 (1) Jan. 1931: 96-103.

19382. MEIER, CARL L. Power of the Ohio supreme court to declare laws unconstitutional. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 5 (3) May 1931: 293-310.—Since 1912 the judiciary article of the Ohio constitution has forbidden the supreme court to hold a law unconstitutional without the concurrence of all but one of the seven judges, except when affirming a court of appeals judgment. Unanimity is insufficient unless at least six judges participate. The first instance of invalidation by six judges, including two who did not concur in the judgment, came in 1922. A municipal ordinance has been sustained by two judges although four, including these two, thought an ordinance not within the constitutional restriction. Since the supreme court can affirm a court of appeals judgment by a majority vote, a statute has been invalidated by five judges in a case coming from one intermediate court after being sustained by two judges in an earlier case coming from another court. The U. S. Supreme Court has upheld the Ohio constitutional provision against attack under the 14th amendment.—*Margaret Spahr*.

19383. MERRILL, MAURICE H. Recent efforts to immunize commission orders against judicial review: a reply. *Iowa Law Rev.* 16 (1) Dec. 1930: 62-74.—It is somewhat naive to find in administrative tribunals created by the popularly elected legislatures a special menace to democracy, as compared with the federal judiciary removed from democratic control or even democratic influence. A survey of the cases in the *Current Digest* since 1926 discloses 28 of 31 judgments of lower federal courts in favor of the utilities, and 25 of 57 similar cases in the state courts in favor of the utilities. The costs and delay incident to contested rate proceedings have hindered effective regulation; resort to review by injunction proceedings in the federal courts increases the obstacles arising from these sources. Ob-

jections to the limited relief obtainable in state courts are hardly supported by the facts. No serious disproportion of ability exists as between the state appellate judges and the federal district and circuit judges. There is no political credo that will afford an infallible yardstick by which to determine the propriety of any given relationship between administrative and judicial tribunals.—*R. S. Boots*.

19384. NOWLIN, FORNEY. Jurisdictional features of taxation. *Texas Law Rev.* 9 (3) Apr. 1931: 352-364.—The U. S. Supreme Court, in marking out the permissive scope of state taxation of tangible property, has committed itself definitely to restricting the power to property within the territorial limits of the taxing state. It has concluded generally that intangible property is taxable exclusively by the state of the owner's domicile, at least upon succession. So far as has been presently determined, however, a recognition of that principle does not necessarily prevent the taxation of intangibles by a state other than that of the owner's domicile, when such property has acquired a business situs in that other state, nor the taxation by the state of incorporation of shares of corporate stock, regardless of the domicile of the owner. The present trend to make taxation by states upon succession mutually exclusive is based on an inclusion in the due process clause of a prohibition against double taxation.—*Albert Lange-luttig*.

19385. O., T. T. Interstate commerce—license and privilege taxes—radio—tax upon radio receiving sets. *So. California Law Rev.* 4 (4) Apr. 1931: 298-303.—It has become an accepted conclusion that radio communication is interstate commerce and hence exempt from state regulation. In a recent case it has been held that a license tax on radio receiving sets was an unlawful interference with interstate commerce. The radio receiving set as well as the transmitter has been held to be an instrumentality of interstate commerce. These decisions do not prevent a state from levying ordinary property taxes upon property located within the state, even though it may be employed in interstate commerce.—*Charles W. Smith, Jr.*

19386. PERKINS, E. M. Excessive license and franchise taxes. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 9 (3) Apr. 1931: 296-304.—This note examines in the light of the scanty authority available the question whether a franchise or a license tax upon a subject within the jurisdiction of the taxing power can be held violative of constitutional guarantees for the sole reason that the tax is excessive in amount. The possible application of the due process and equal protection clauses and the commerce clause of the federal constitution and the provisions of the North Carolina bill of rights is considered.—*A. H. Kent*.

19387. RAMSEY, MARY LOUISE. Aesthetic considerations and billboard zoning. *Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 7 (2) May 1931: 208-210.—A recent Indiana Supreme Court case goes a step further toward bringing aesthetic considerations within the valid reach of the police power.—*E. W. Morehouse*.

19388. SMITH, W. EARL. Residence in New York under the state income tax law. *Tax Mag.* 9 (5) May 1931: 168-172; 195-198.—Several years ago the state of New York passed an act levying a tax upon income from all sources of residents, defining as such all persons who maintained a permanent place of abode within the state and who were present within the state more than 7 months of the taxable year. After a consideration of the constitutional questions involved the conclusion is reached that citizens of other states may enter New York and by their continued personal presence there for the greater part of the year, together with the maintenance there of a permanent place of abode, become so much like the citizens of that state with reference to the privileges and benefits which they enjoy that the state

can compel them to share burdens along with its own citizens.—*M. H. Hunter.*

19389. SMITH, WILLIAM A. Federal taxation of profits from the sale of county and city bonds. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 5(3) May 1931: 348-351.—In *Willcuts v. Bunn*, 51 Sup. Ct. 125 (1931) the supreme court has held that the profit derived from a sale of county and city bonds is not immune from federal income taxation. The profit, although derived from an exempt obligation, is no part thereof. The obligor has no connection with the profit and a tax thereupon appears to lay no burden upon borrowing power. A logical inconsistency appears between this decision and the 1929 Macallen decision invalidating a state corporate franchise tax measured by income from federal bonds, but the Macallen holding has been weakened by a later decision upholding a tax measured by but not aimed at income from an exempt instrumentality.—*Margaret Spahr.*

19390. TUTTLE, ALONZO H., and BENNETT, DALE E. Extent of power of congress over aviation. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 5(3) May 1931: 261-292.—The states have power to regulate intrastate aviation, but, like various judicially approved federal railroad regulations, the air traffic rules authorized by the Federal Air Commerce Act of 1926 extend to intrastate commerce. It is uncertain whether congress might similarly extend its aviation license requirements. Many states require intrastate aviators to comply with federal regulations, and this is probably constitutional as not a delegation of legislative power. Although federal regulation has occupied the field, state laws adopting federal air traffic rules for enforcement purposes are almost certainly valid. Congress probably may regulate aviation subject only to limitations familiar in police power cases, without the necessity of compensating subjacent landowners for loss of property rights. The theory underlying property rights in air is as yet unsettled.—*Margaret Spahr.*

19391. UNSIGNED. The bill of rights and the fourteenth amendment. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31(3) Mar. 1931: 468-476.

19392. UNSIGNED. The effect of congressional legislation on state power to regulate railroads. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31(3) Mar. 1931: 450-461.—*A. H. Kent.*

19393. UNSIGNED. The jurisdiction of state courts over cases involving patents. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31(3) Mar. 1931: 461-468.—Although an act of congress has provided that federal courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all cases arising under the patent-right laws of the U. S., state courts decide any questions of patent right which arise "incidentally" or "collaterally" in the course of litigation addressed primarily to other matters. This article examines the various kinds of situation in which state and federal courts have found questions of patent right to be raised "incidentally" or "collaterally."—*Charles S. Hyneman.*

19394. UNSIGNED. Multiple punishment under the double jeopardy rule. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31(2) Feb. 1931: 291-297.

19395. UNSIGNED. Power of a corporation to acquire stock of another corporation. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31(2) Feb. 1931: 281-291.—Except for certain special restrictions, state statutes either limit the power of a corporation to acquire stock in another corporation to situations in which the exercise of this power is in furtherance of the corporate purpose or else permit such stock purchases without limitation. Where there is no statutory limitation, the power to purchase stocks of other corporations is usually held to be an incidental power to be exercised in accordance with the main corporate objects. Certain well settled legal rules and the trend of court decisions are outlined with copious annotations.—*Q. F. Walker.*

19396. UNSIGNED. Validity of state corporate franchise tax measured by non-taxable subject. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 15(5) Apr. 1931: 561-570.—In 1929, in *Macallen Co. v. Massachusetts*, the U. S. Supreme Court held that the state of Massachusetts could not tax the net income interest received by a corporation from United States and federal farm loan bonds. Massachusetts had amended the law to specifically include the taxation of the net income of these federal bonds and the court found a direct intent on the part of the Massachusetts legislature. In 1931, in *Educational Films Corp. v. Ward*, the court upheld the validity of a state franchise tax although the measure of the tax included royalties from copyrights. In this case the measure theory was accepted and the court did not find any intent on the part of the legislature. Apparently the court has rejected the test of economic results and now looks with approval upon the theory that a legislative intent will be sufficient reason for declaring a tax invalid regardless of the burden imposed. The future of state taxes which affect federal instrumentalities is left in doubt.—*F. G. Crawford.*

19397. WITTE, EDWIN E. "Yellow dog" contracts. *Wisconsin Law Rev.* 6(1) Dec. 1930: 21-32.—Yellow dog contracts are agreements exacted of employees by employers against the employees joining unions. Before the decision in *Hitchman Coal and Coke Co. v. Mitchell*, 245 U. S. 229, these contracts were of little effect. This case upheld an injunction against inducing employees to break them. Since this decision these contracts have been the principal weapon of the anti-union employers. The yellow dog contracts are practically unenforceable between the parties since the employment is usually at will. Their only effect is to create rights against third persons not parties to the contracts. There has been a recent tendency to curtail the effect of these contracts. New York had held them without consideration and void. Wisconsin has passed an act declaring them void, but the constitutionality of this act not has been determined.—*Albert Langeluttig.*

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 19374, 19446, 19535, 19539, 19567)

GENERAL

19398. HELBOK, A. Deutschland und Frankreich. Länderstaat und Einheitsstaat. Ein Schicksal? [Germany and France, federal state and unitary state. A calamity?] *Deutsch Rundsch.* 57(7) Apr. 1931: 14-21.—*C. Mauelshagen, Jr.*

19399. REUTERSKIÖLD, C. A. Minoritets parlamentarism. [Parliamentary minorities.] *Tidsskr. f. Rettsvidenskap.* 10(2) 1931: 133-154.—What are modern

parliamentary minorities like and how can a stable government be built on the basis of minorities? Minority governments exist when: No majority rule can be established; while the confidence of the majority in parliament can be commanded; while questions of confidence are not submitted to parliament; while the parties in power can control the opposition by force.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

GREAT BRITAIN

19400. ELLISON, SIR GERALD. Leadership. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109(649) Mar. 1931: 274-285.—The opinions of numerous notable cabinet members past and present are cited to show the general agreement that

the British cabinet is too large to supervise or direct the government of England. The author, a lieutenant-general, then proposes as a model the army organization established on the recommendation of the Esher Committee in 1904. There would be a cabinet of six under the prime minister. The six groups would be external affairs and defense, man power and social services, production, distribution, finance, justice. The prime minister and his six colleagues would be under one roof and in constant touch with each other. They would have time for the larger direction of affairs, while leaving the accomplishment of their policies to subordinates in each department. Finally he advances again the Haldane Committee proposal for standing committees of parliament to which ministers should report.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

JAPAN

19401. MIYAKE, MASATARO. The Japanese judiciary. *Asiat. Rev.* 27 (90) Apr. 1931: 306-310.—The transplanting of western ideas of jurisprudence to Japan was a difficult task and the cause of unhappy results; yet it was necessary to do so in order to free the country of extraterritoriality. After 50 years a satisfactory adjustment has been reached. The present judicial system consists of a supreme court, 7 courts of appeal, 51 district courts with 87 branches, 281 local courts with 1704 branches, and juvenile courts in large cities. Japanese possessions have each a similar system on a smaller scale. The jury system, introduced in 1928, is used in the district courts to decide, by a majority vote of 12 jurors, questions of fact in capital cases and, on the demand of the defendant, in lesser felony cases. Few judicial officials have had experience as lawyers, and all except professors of law in the imperial universities must pass state examinations.—*Charles A. Timm.*

19402. QUIGLEY, HAROLD S. Privy council vs. cabinet in Japan. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.)* 9 (3) Apr. 1931: 501-505.—The present supremacy of the cabinet, council, general staff, and genro in separate fields, while not specifically recognized in the written constitution, is a serious government weakness. There must be an understanding whereby all executive agencies will be considered as advisory to the cabinet as the single interpreter of the imperial will. The great obstacles preventing this are the continuance of the feudal loyalties to the great clan families, the extraordinary hold of the military forces, and the bureaucratic spirit in the government service. Popular interest in the house of representatives and in manhood suffrage must bring the cabinet authority to assert its priority and to become the emperor's chief adviser.—*Anne Hartwell Johnstone.*

SPAIN

19403. ROLLIN, LÉON. L'Espagne républicaine. [Republican Spain.] *Europe Nouvelle* 14 (689) Apr. 25, 1931: 585-590.—*Luther H. Evans.*

19404. UNSIGNED. Le gouvernement provisoire espagnol. [The Spanish provisional government.] *Europe Nouvelle* 14 (689) Apr. 25, 1931: 593-596.—Texts of documents concerning the change of government.—*Luther H. Evans.*

UNITED STATES

19405. ROWELL, CHESTER H. The haphazard growth of American government. *City Manager Yearbook (Chicago)*. 1931: 42-47.—*Charles W. Shull.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 18431, 19370, 19372, 19386, 19387-19388, 19392, 19405, 19496-19497, 19509-19510, 19516, 19517-19519, 19527, 19569, 19574, 19577, 19582, 19586)

UNITED STATES

19406. GODSHALL, W. LEON. State constitutional development through amendment, 1930. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25 (2) May 1931: 327-336.—A survey of the amendment of constitutions during 1930, the changes being reviewed by states rather than by subject matter and the effect thereof upon earlier constitutional provisions being indicated. The states included are Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, California, Oregon, and Washington. Figures are presented showing the votes for and against each amendment adopted, and a word is said concerning the amendment process in each state surveyed.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

19407. HESTER, GEORGE C. Whither in state legislation. *Southw. Rev.* 16 (3) Spring 1931: 336-350.—The work of U. S. legislatures is an amateur operation, since few of the members are qualified by age, training, or experience to give adequate consideration to the problems with which they must deal. Political parties fail to provide a definite program for action, as in a democracy they ought to do. No state which has attempted reorganization has realized to the full the possibilities of unity, direct responsibility, and the short ballot. The ideal plan would be a combination of Jefferson's ideal of an aristocracy of "virtue and talents" with democracy. Experience proves, however, that even our most cultured cities are in the hands of demagogues. Commonwealth clubs and citizens leagues seem at present the most effective means of directing the mass of voters. Such groups might supply an unselfish third house behind the legislature.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 18367, 18460, 18485, 18833, 19405, 19498, 19501, 19504-19507, 19515, 19517, 19576, 19721)

GENERAL

19408. HARRELL, C. A.; FRANZEN, J. L.; BROOME, JOHN P.; GILMAN, DON E.; NOWLAN, HUME K.; NANRY, WILLIAM H.; STORY, STEPHEN B. Reporting to the public. *City Manager Yearbook (Chicago)*. 1931: 105-139.—The annual report by its very nature should make plain the objectives or functions of the municipal government insofar as those objectives are obtained. It should be on a functional rather than on a departmental basis. Systematic reporting tends to maintain a high degree of efficiency in the departments. Budget hearings have a very decided value as a means of reporting, even though it is difficult to get citizens interested in them. The radio and motion pictures offer excellent new mediums for disseminating news. Reporting through citizens' associations is the least used method.—*Charles W. Shull.*

19409. MOORE, CHARLES. The city as a work of art. *City Planning* 7 (2) Apr. 1931: 67-83.—The history of city planning in Paris, Washington, and Chicago affords excellent examples of the development of cities as works of art. Properly to express the spirit of modern times in city planning, the sources of this spirit, as it has developed in the past, must be understood and appreciated. City planning must satisfy human needs and express human ideals that people can understand.—*Randolph O. Huus.*

19410. WHITNALL, GORDON. The need for responsible municipal executives. *City Manager Yearbook (Chicago)*. 1931: 54-56.—*Charles W. Shull.*

GREAT BRITAIN

19411. LINDEMAN, DR. Gartenstadtbewegung, Stadtverwaltung und Bodenreform. [The garden city

movement, municipal administration, and land reform.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55 (2) Apr. 1931: 63-88.—The garden city experiments of England should serve as an example to German cities. Garden cities are superior to ordinary cities in that they are carefully planned, keep the residential areas apart from business districts, and provide for healthier living conditions. Land is held in common ownership and the profit resulting from increasing land values accrues to the community as a whole, and will in time yield substantial sums toward the cost of municipal administration.—*Nathan Reich.*

19412. PIKE, ALFRED T. Letchworth, England's first planned town. *Munic. Rev. Canada.* 26 (9) Sep. 1930: 367-368.

UNITED STATES

19413. BUTTENHEIM, HAROLD S. Trends in city planning in the United States. *City Planning.* 7 (2) Apr. 1931: 100-115.—The region is being accepted as the unit for a master plan with many careful studies of its problems now being made. Noteworthy is the attention devoted to highway and street plans. Park plans stress small areas within easy reach and great open areas away from the center. Slum districts are being rehabilitated and housing becomes a major factor in planning. The importance of architectural control is being recognized. Two trends in zoning include more effective restrictions against over-crowding and the gradual removal of non-conforming uses established prior to zoning.—*Randolph O. Huus.*

19414. CARR, OSSIAN E. Seventeen years of city manager experience. *City Manager Yearbook (Chicago).* 1931: 19-25.—The council-manager plan of government is the most democratic form yet devised for municipalities; it is controlled city government. One man government is not necessary if proper subordinates are chosen and work delegated. There is need for a clear understanding and a clear line of demarcation between duties and responsibilities of the manager and those of the council. The proposal that the mayor administer the police department is a principle exactly opposed to the proposition on which the council-manager plan is based.—*Charles W. Shull.*

19415. COTTRELL, EDWIN A. Advantages or disadvantages of the council-manager plan. *City Manager Yearbook (Chicago).* 1931: 9-18.—Principal arguments against the city manager plan are that the plan is not responsive to the people; centralization is too great; there are not enough properly trained and experienced men; the manager dictates to the council and the council dictates to the manager in appointments, purchases, and contracts; the manager as an appointee of the council cannot lead public opinion; proper balance must be maintained between the legislative and administrative groups; the tendency exists to accumulate small grudges against the city manager, while he is enforcing council determined policy; scientific administration of technical departmental functions is the work of the manager; enforcement of law is also the work of the manager. One man management is being dispensed with by industry. It is preferable to have a small council to determine the main policies and to provide adequate funds. There should be a manager to administer the technical departments, responsible to the council alone. An elective mayor should also be provided.—*Charles W. Shull.*

19416. FISHER, EDWIN A. City planning in Rochester. *City Planning.* 7 (2) Apr. 1931: 85-99.—Thirteen miles of the Erie canal were purchased by the city from the state for \$1,500,000 and the part within the city used for the construction of a rapid transit and industrial railway. The city plan has been developed in relation to railroads, bridges, water supply, sewage, and park systems. In 1929 the present planning board of five members, established by general state law, took office. A new zoning ordinance was adopted in the same year

and a Board of Appeals of five members appointed. Likewise in 1929 a new comprehensive city plan was adopted by the city council. Two parts are complete, covering major streets and the civic center.—*Randolph O. Huus.*

19417. HOWSER, THERON R. City planning legislation in Oregon. *Commonwealth Rev.* 13 (1) Mar. 1931: 29-35.—Early Oregon cities were laid out primarily for land speculation. Portland's first city plan in 1912 was soon ignored. Likewise the 1921 plan received scant public consideration. In 1918 a planning commission was created for Portland with advisory powers only. In 1919 a state law enabled cities to create planning commissions, four cities doing so. In 1924 Portland passed a zoning ordinance with lukewarm restrictions on business. A 1913 state law permitted excess condemnation for park lands. Attempts to pass a similar excess condemnation law for street widenings or extensions have been thwarted by obscure but powerful opposition.—*R. O. Huus.*

19418. LOCKE, WILLIAM J. Municipal leagues as aid to public officials. *City Manager Yearbook (Chicago).* 1931: 57-60.—*Charles W. Shull.*

19419. MOODY, AGNES CLAYPOLE. The gentle art of living together. *City Manager Yearbook (Chicago).* 1931: 34-42.—Successful council-manager government must rest upon mutual knowledge and confidence between people, council, and manager. Typical efforts to accomplish this purpose in Berkeley, California, are described.—*Charles W. Shull.*

19420. MUNRO, WILLIAM B. When is a city well governed? *City Manager Yearbook (Chicago).* 1931: 1-8.—If we are going to have tests of city government they must be worked out with a great deal more care than heretofore. More of our cities are better governed today than ever before.—*Charles W. Shull.*

19421. POLLARD, W. L. (ed.). Zoning in the United States. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155 (2) May 1931: 1-227.—There are 25 articles on zoning in this compilation discussed from a variety of angles. Part 1 (historical and legal aspects) includes the history; legal aspects as they relate to taxation, airports, and ordinances—also an outline of zoning law in the U. S.; humanitarian institutions; and county zoning in California. Part 2 (procedure of zoning) includes survey and procedure; symbols; design; adjustments; county land uses; residential building spaces; business and state zoning. Part 3 (economics and zoning) includes economic effects; taxation and assessments; public works; load on land; architecture; and the home. Part 4 (general) includes definition of the city plan; progress; aesthetics; danger spot; realtor's viewpoint; and selected references on the U. S.—*R. O. Huus.*

19422. STONE, DONALD C. The need for standard units and costs in municipal management. *City Manager Yearbook (Chicago).* 1931: 232-239.—The need for standards, unit costs, and facts in the hands of management is just as important in city government as in industrial management. In determining general as well as specific administrative policies, the manager and department heads should be provided with daily, weekly, monthly, and annual reports which supply a comprehensive picture of their operations, so analyzed as to indicate where changes are desirable. A work program or cost data budget cannot be prepared unless the records of each department provide the necessary information. A third use of performance and cost analyses relates to the elimination of wasteful operations.—*Charles W. Shull.*

19423. STORY, STEPHEN B. The need for a strong mayor. *City Manager Yearbook (Chicago).* 1931: 25-30.—If political leadership is needed, the council-manager plan must be extended to include an elective mayor who is not subordinate to the council or the manager.—*Charles W. Shull.*

19424. STRINGHAM, FRANK D. Some experiences with a city manager. *City Manager Yearbook* (Chicago). 1931: 30-33.—The council-manager form of government is efficient and economical, but does not solve the problems of getting people to vote in municipal elections and of selecting the right candidates for the council.—Charles W. Shull.

19425. UNSIGNED. Government plans model town at Boulder City, Nevada. *New Reclamation Era*. 22(2) Feb. 1931: 28-30, 41.

19426. WOODBURY, COLEMAN. Finding and using the funds to make city planning effective. *Amer. City*. 44(1) Jan. 1931: 135-136; (2) Feb. 1931: 115-116; (3) Mar. 1931: 95-96.—Municipal expenditures and borrowing during recent years have increased by leaps and bounds. As a consequence, the fate of city plan expenditures presented in mass and often in grandiose proportions has been most unhappy. Close control should be exercised over real estate subdivision. Another economy measure is the voluntary setback and in some cases the dedication of land for street widenings. Closely allied is the legal prevention of building in mapped streets. Coordination of authority for making all public improvements is badly needed. America's contribution to the practice of local government—the long term financial program—consists of three steps: (1) deciding on the necessary improvements and the order in which they should be undertaken; (2) estimating the probable cost of the various projects at the time for which they are scheduled; and (3) estimating all possible means of financing the improvements desired with due regard to present debt conditions, sources of revenue, and the legal and practical limitations on funds available.—Harvey Walker.

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 18439-18440, 18477, 18907, 19354, 19520, 19532, 19542, 19548, 19554, 19619-19620, 19641, 19644-19646, 19693)

GENERAL

19427. UNSIGNED. Le communisme et l'exposition coloniale internationale de 1931. [Communism and the international colonial exposition.] *Afrique Française*. 41(5) May 1931: 353-354.—Communists throughout the world are showing their opposition to imperialism by boycotting and denouncing this great display of achievements in empire building.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

BELGIUM

19428. UNSIGNED. Possessions belges. Congo. Le budget de 1931. [The Belgian Congo's budget in 1931.] *Afrique Française*. 41(5) 1931: 372.—According to original estimates, expenditures would exceed receipts by 140,709,167 francs. Following the fall in prices on tropical produce which would reduce income markedly, the budget was overhauled and, by rigorous economy, prospective outlays were cut to such an extent that the deficit will probably not pass 45,000,000 francs.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

19429. UNSIGNED. Le troisième congrès colonial à Bruxelles et le Congo. [The third colonial congress at Brussels and the Congo question.] *Afrique Française*. 41(5) May 1931: 369-370.—The chief question discussed at this gathering, held at the close of last year, was the crisis in the Congo arising out of its progressive depopulation and the present low prices on colonial produce. It is believed that the former can be overcome by extending the public health service and providing for better labor contracts. The latter will, it is thought, take care of itself.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

FRANCE

19430. LAPIERRE, JEAN. Le statut organique des états du Levant. [The organic statute of the Levant.]

Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub. 37(6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 659-670.—There have been two periods of development. In the first the territory was divided on the basis of the divisions of population. When the mandatory thought it advisable, each was given native officers and an administrative council with consultative functions. Evolution has been through increasing native participation to the constitutional assembly of 1928. The organic act is based upon the desire of the people and geared to changes which political experience will necessitate. The mandatory has insisted upon the inclusion of a provision preserving its rights. (Texts of organic acts.)—Phoebe Morrison.

19431. SOMMER, GERHARD. Die Vorarbeiten für die Trans-Sahara-Bahn. [Preliminary work for the Trans-Sahara railroad.] *Ztg. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahn Verwaltungen*. (18) Apr. 30, 1931: 488-490.—Conclusions of the committee studying the project. The Trans-Sahara Railroad will be inexpensive both in construction and operation. It will enrich France at the expense of the British Empire, which gets a new competitor in colonial produce. A political and strategic danger arises for any opponent of France but especially for her Italian neighbor, because the planned railway leads to the military black reserves.—H. J. Donker.

19432. TASTES, M. de. L'emprunt des établissements français de l'Océanie. [The French Oceanian loan.] *Océanie Française*. 27(119) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 33-35.—The government of French Oceania has been attempting to negotiate a public works loan of 23,000,000 francs in the motherland but, because of the uncertain condition of affairs, will apparently be permitted to contract but a 15,000,000 franc loan.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

19433. UNSIGNED. A.O.F. et l'emprunt. [French West Africa and the loan.] *Afrique Française*. 41(5) May 1931: 367-368.—The action of the home government in underwriting a loan of 822,000,000 francs has breathed new life into the colony. The public works made possible by it will greatly facilitate production.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

19434. UNSIGNED. Annam. La situation politique. [The political situation in Annam.] *Asie Française*. 31(289) Apr. 1931: 135-136.—Red flags and incendiary communistic literature are uncovered with alarming regularity but the guiding spirits of the movement themselves constantly elude capture.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

19435. UNSIGNED. Cochinchine. Incidents révolutionnaires. [Revolutionary disorders in Cochinchina.] *Asie Française*. 31(289) Apr. 1931: 135.—Outward calm prevails in this troubled colony but the murder of Police Inspector Legrand on Feb. 8 affords ample proof that unrest is seething beneath the surface.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

19436. UNSIGNED. La colonisation au Maroc. [Colonization in Morocco.] *Afrique Française*. 41(5) May 1931: 362-365.—A discussion of opportunities offered.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

19437. UNSIGNED. Etablissements français de l'Océanie. Le droit de sortie sur les phosphates. [The tax on phosphates exported from French Oceania.] *Océanie Française*. 27(118) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 23.—This tax has been raised from 1 franc 50 centimes per ton to 4 francs, effective as of Jan. 1, 1931.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

19438. UNSIGNED. Indochine. L'emprunt et les grands travaux. [The Indo-Chinese loan and public works.] *Asie Française*. 31(290) May 1931: 170.—The sum of 200,000,000 francs, the first part of the loan authorized by the home government in February, 1931, is now available and essential railroad construction, the erection of hydraulic works, and the building of dikes

and public buildings will be undertaken at once.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

19439. UNSIGNED. Les lieux de déportation. [French convict colonies.] *Océanie Française*. 27 (118) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 20.—By the law of Mar. 31, 1931, France will no longer make use of New Caledonia as a penal station. Hereafter, all light offenders will be sent to Ile Royale and all heavy ones to French Guiana.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

19440. UNSIGNED. Nouvelle-Calédonie. Le réglementation du travail public obligatoire. [The regulation of forced labor on public works in New Caledonia.] *Océanie Française*. 27 (119) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 48.—A governor's arrêt, issued on Feb. 25, 1930, sets forth the conditions under which natives can be obliged to work on enterprises of a public nature, such as the construction of telegraph lines and road building. The natives selected are to be able-bodied, unmarried males between 18 and 22. Their term of service is not to exceed one year. They are to receive board, lodging, and medical attention in addition to small wages. The working day is set at 8 hours, with 2½ hours off at midday. A Bureau of Natives Affairs has been created to prevent abuse and the conscripted natives enjoy the right of appeal to it.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

19441. UNSIGNED. Nouvelle-Calédonie. Les travaux sur emprunt. [Public works and the New Caledonian loan.] *Océanie Française*. 27 (119) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 46-48.—Now that the long anticipated loan has been authorized and underwritten by the home government, work on public enterprises in New Caledonia can be undertaken. Owing to the decline in agricultural values, the state of the colony is unsettled, taxes are hard to collect, and Governor Guyon has deemed it best to proceed cautiously, not using the sum already available lest interest and amortization charges prove insupportable.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

19442. UNSIGNED. Le retour de M. le Gouverneur Guyon et la situation de la Nouvelle-Calédonie. [Governor Guyon's return and the general state of New Caledonia.] *Océanie Française*. 27 (118) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 18-19.

19443. UNSIGNED. Tonkin. Réformes constitutionnelles. [Constitutional reforms in Tonkin.] *Asie Française*. 31 (290) May 1931: 172-174.—The recent disorders reveal that the populace as a whole is not satisfied with the existing régime. France is willing to meet the natives half way in the matter of reforms, but there is a great division of opinion among their leaders with respect to exactly what is wanted.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

GREAT BRITAIN

19444. COATMAN, J. Indian politics since 1919. *United Empire*. 22 (4) Mar. 1931: 207-210.—Prior to 1919 the government of India was purely executive and strongly centralized. As the result of the introduction of dyarchy the executive control over the departments transferred to Indian ministers was greatly relaxed and, in a large measure, virtually abrogated. The financial relations between the central and provincial governments were also radically altered so as to give the provinces a considerable degree of fiscal autonomy. Since 1926 the Swarajists have largely subsided into the position of an ordinary constitutional opposition.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

19445. D., E. La conférence de la table ronde de Londres. [The London Round Table Conference.] *Asie Française*. 31 (290) May 1931: 154-157.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

19446. GOUR, H. S. The status of India in the empire. *Indian Rev.* 32 (4-5) Apr.-May 1931: 228-230.—Although India attends the Imperial Conference she does not enjoy an equal status with the autonomous dominions of the British Empire. This is an anomalous

position; but this principle should be applied in the future relations between the Indian states and British India. The Indian states, though not in an equal position with provinces of British India, should enter into federation with British India.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

19447. KORZENIOWSKI, STANISLAW. Pertraktacje indyjskie. [Indian negotiations.] *Przegląd Pol.* 14 (3) Mar. 1931: 80-84.—A critical analysis of the results of the round table conference and of the negotiations between Gandhi and Lord Irwin.—*O. Eisenberg.*

19448. LAL, SOHAN. The northwestern frontier of India and some of its problems. *Geography*. 15, pt. 7 (89) Sep. 1930: 572-577.—Improved facilities for conveyance, policing by self-armed local levies, and occupation of certain strategic positions by British troops are included in the British policy of administering the turbulent portion of the North-West Frontier Province of India. This portion is an area of independent tribes situated between Afghanistan and the settled part of the province. A central region largely between the Kurram and Gomal valleys is the most unruly part of the tribal area. Depredations tend to decrease with the development of commercial activities of the tribes. The policy includes construction of railways: from Thal via Spinwan to Idak, and from Tank to Draban, to Fort Sandaman and thence to Quetta via Bagh; also building of motor roads: from Ladha to Tochi, and from Ladha to Wana. (One map.)—*B. H. Schockel.*

19449. MARTEN, AMBERSON. A supreme court for federal India. *Asiat. Rev.* 27 (90) Apr. 1931: 243-264.—For a federal India there should be provided a federal supreme court to adjudicate cases arising from strictly federal questions and to serve as a final court of appeal from the several high courts in British India, with a further appeal, in exceptional cases, and by special leave, to the privy council. One suggestion for location is Delhi for the winter and Bangalore for the summer, but this solution has manifest disadvantages. Members should be appointed by the king on the advice of the secretary of state, or of the viceroy, should the duties of the secretary of state be transferred. The court should consist of not less than five judges. As to the bar, the supreme court should have its own roll of advocates for which high court advocates and those of equal attainments in the states would be eligible. There should be a similar roll of attorneys.—*Charles A. Timm.*

19450. MORISON, THEODORE. The outlook for India. *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (784) Apr. 1931: 409-415.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

19451. WARDLAW-MILNE, J. S. The Indian settlement. *Asiat. Rev.* 27 (90) Apr. 1931: 201-209.—It should be clearly understood both in India and in Britain that the "dominion status" of 1929 was nothing more than the statement of the goal at which the Declaration of 1917 and the Act of 1919 aimed. At the projected conference it should be made clear at the outset that no settlement can be agreed to that does not safeguard minorities, the Mohammedans, British interests, the integrity of the British Empire, and the defense of India.—*Charles A. Timm.*

19452. UNSIGNED. Chypre. L'agitation prohelénique. [Pro-Hellenic agitation in Cyprus.] *Asie Française*. 31 (289) Apr. 1931: 144-145.—A strong movement looking to political union with Greece has developed in this British colony and is proving most embarrassing to the mother country.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

19453. WHEELER, HENRY. Mr. Montagu's Indian diary. *Engl. Rev.* 51 (6) Dec. 1930: 735-741.—A criticism.—*H. D. Jordan.*

ITALY

19454. CICCHITTI, ARNALDO. Disegno storico del diritto coloniale italiano. [Historical outline of Italian colonial law.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5 (4) Apr.

1931: 249-254.—The legal history of the Italian colonies may be divided into three periods. From 1882 to 1912, that is, through the Turco-Italian War, was a period of war and of acquisition. The colonies were under the minister of foreign affairs. The second period from 1912 to 1924 included the World War and the anti-colonial movement in Italy. Oltregiuba was annexed and the Aegean Islands taken into full sovereignty. A separate ministry of colonies governed Italy's African empire. The third period, since 1924, is one of colonial fascism.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

19455. UNSIGNED. Mouvement anti-italien chez les Musulmans. [Anti-Italian sentiment among the Mohammedans.] *Afrique Française*. 41 (5) May 1931: 361-362.—The Italians were ruthless in extending control over the last part of Libia during 1930. Such action was necessary as peaceful measures of persuasion had failed. Unfortunately, however, their strong arm

methods bore heavily upon the Mohammedan brotherhoods which had been centers of opposition to the extension of Italian control and, consequently, feeling against the Fascist state rides high throughout the Moslem world today.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

THE NETHERLANDS

19456. LATRON, M. Les Pays-Bas, empire moderne. [Holland, a modern empire.] *Asie Française*. 31 (289) Apr. 1931: 128-133.—The Dutch must be ranked among the most successful of all colonizing peoples because they have developed the happy faculty of ruling both themselves and their subject peoples well. Frankly recognizing the fact that the natives are utterly unlike themselves, they have not committed the fundamental blunder of attempting to apply homeland institutions to them.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 18427, 19345, 19348-19349, 19434-19435, 19614, 19629, 19631, 19639)

CHINA

19457. NAGANO, R. Important factors in Chinese situations. *Kokusai-Chishiki*. 10 (12) Dec. 1930: 9-17.—The Chinese situation is extremely complex. The advance of the influence of the Mukden faction into Southern China across the great wall since the Mukden-Chihli war suggests the establishment of two large powers, a Southern and Northern, each with its own political and philosophical system. However, Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang are weaving still a third influence. No one can predict the outcome. The keenness of provincial sentiments in China is beyond our supposition. The Chinese are inclined to resent the centralization of power, as they associate it, from the olden times, with local exploitation by bureaucratic military clans. This is the basis of the movement against Chiang Kai-shek. There is internal strife between the left and right wings of the Kuomintang. Since the amalgamation of the Nanking and the Wuchang Hankow governments, the right and middle factions of the Kuomintang have complete control of the reins of government. The communists stand for proletarian interests, while the Kuomintang represents the propertied class. While the capitalistic leaning of the Kuomintang is becoming more apparent, the agrarian revolution is increasing in scope and severity. The three peoples principle and communism now prevalent in China are imported revolutionary ideas. Against these foreign ideas, there is an inherent Chinese idea to effect revolution along lines of state autonomy. This movement is insignificant as yet, but may develop strength. (Article in Japanese.)—*Takagi.*

19458. PRICE, MAURICE T. Conflict and communist policy with special reference to China. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25 (2) May 1931: 68-80.—The communist program aims to broaden the conflict between capitalists and the proletariat, to intensify class consciousness, and to unify and train the proletariat for revolutionary action. China seems the most outstanding attempt to apply communist aims and methods on a large scale. The ultimate dictatorship of the proletariat could best be achieved by seizing power from a previously victorious nationalist government—this implied that a national unification and emancipation revolution must first be launched and that an independent communist constituency must be organized within the revolution. Peasants and workers were organized by

separate unions and urged to make demands, industrial strikes were transformed into political strikes, local revolutionary tactics were encouraged—all leading to "invaluable" revolutionary experiences.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

19459. NEWMAN, E. W. POLSON. Sidelights on Czechoslovakia. *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (784) Apr. 1931: 448-455.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

19460. URBAN, KLEMENS. Czechs and Slovaks in union. *Cent. European Observer*. 9 (22) May 29, 1931: 312-313.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

EGYPT

19461. SÉKALY, ACHILLE. Le problème des Wakfs en Égypte. [The problem of the Wakfs in Egypt.] *Rev. d. Études Islamiques*. (1) 1929: 75-126; (2) 1929: 277-337; (3) 1929: 395-454; (4) 1929: 601-659.

19462. UNSIGNED. Egypte. Le renoncement d'Abbas Hilmi. [Abbas Hilmi's renunciation of the Egyptian throne.] *Afrique Française*. 41 (5) May 1931: 369.—This event, occurring on May 15, removes even the last slight danger of future disorders centering around the late khedive and the stability of the kingdom is now fully assured.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

FRANCE

19463. RICHEMOND, R. de. La confusion de la politique et de la religion. [The confusion of politics and religion.] *Christianisme Soc.* 44 (2) Feb. 1931: 151-159.—Some forms of political faith are locally considered as essentially a part of Christianity. In Poitou, Charentes, Gard, Cévennes, Ardèche, and Drôme Protestants are so universally republican, or members of the Left, that the two terms are synonymous. No matter how dissolute and sinful a man may be, he is considered a Protestant if he holds to this political faith. Some religious journals also take a pronounced stand on political questions.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

GERMANY

19464. AUGUR. Niemcy a Żydzi. [Germany and the Jews.] *Przegląd Pol.* 14 (4) Apr. 1931: 125-131.—The Jews enjoyed in Germany before the War the same civic rights as other citizens. With the end of the War the position of the Jews changed all over the world. The treaty provisions setting up a system of protection for national minorities are largely due to the influence of the Jews at the Peace Conference. Owing to the generally favorable attitude of Germany towards the Jews, they influenced Germany not to sign the minorities provisions, not foreseeing the anti-Semitism of Hitler's

group in 1930. The ancient rapprochement between Germans and Jews exists no longer. This will accelerate the assimilation of the Jews with the particular populations among which they live and will diminish German influence in the international sphere and especially in the Eastern European countries. The Jews are coming to understand that their future depends upon loyal cooperation with the countries of their residence.—O. Eisenberg.

19465. NADOLNY, RUDOLF. Die ostelbische Bestimmung. [The destiny of the country east of the Elbe.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20 (9) Dec. 1930: 575-589.—A solution for the race problem between Germans and Slavs in the district between the Elbe and Vistula may be found in a mixing of races, a process which has been in operation for many centuries and would still be going on unless new conceptions of nationality had interfered. The future inhabitants of this zone would be neither Germans nor Slavs, but East-Elbians. Common aims should be stressed.—Werner Neuse.

ITALY

19466. NIWIŃSKI, MIECZYSLAW. Akcja katolicka we Włoszech. [The Catholic Action in Italy.] *Przegląd Powszechny*. (182) 1929: 196-211.—The origin and the religious and social activities of Catholic organizations, especially of the Azione Cattolica Italiana.—A. Walawender.

19467. SIRO BRIGIANO, MICHELE. Fascismo vittorioso. [Victorious Fascism.] *Problemi Siciliani*. 8 (3) Mar. 1931: 13-16.—Of the several political movements in the post-War period, only three appear to be organic: Piero Gobetti's liberal revolution, Giuseppe Frisella Vella's Southern groups for economic and cultural action, and Benito Mussolini's Fascism. The first of these was impossible; Bolshevism could not be permitted to penetrate into Italy. The second found it difficult to overcome political corruption in Southern Italy; still, it could have assured a prosperous future to the country. The third movement, taking advantage of the Bolshevik victory, succeeded in winning public opinion. It renews the national spirit and sets the economic forces of the country on a systematic basis, breaking up parasitic industries.—Giuseppe Frisella Vella.

LITHUANIA

19468. HESSE, ANTON. Die Memelfrage als wirtschaftliches, politisches und völkerrechtliches Problem. [The Memel question as an economic, political, and international legal problem.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21 (1) Apr. 1931: 25-43.—The segregation of the Memel district from Germany has ruined the formerly prosperous timber industry. Agriculture suffers from competition with Lithuanian farmers. Only the traffic of Memel's harbor has grown in importance. Of all the parts of Germany separated by the Treaty of Versailles, Memel is the only one granted political autonomy (treaty of May 8, 1924). German emigration is strong, and Lithuanian elements have filled the vacant places. This shifting of the population may one day make political autonomy dangerous to those it was meant to favor. A decision of the supreme court of Lithuania seriously affects the independence of the Memel courts. Any state a member of the League of Nations may bring about a decision of the League or of The Hague court in case of a violation of the Memel convention.—Werner Neuse.

TURKEY

19469. NÉMETH, JOSEPH de. Bysance et Stamboul. [Byzantium and Stambul.] *Rev. de Hongrie*. 22 (41) Nov. 15, 1929: 169-182.—The article contains a brief survey of the history of the Byzantine Empire

and the subsequent reflection of its culture in the organization of the Ottoman Empire. It also accentuates the negative characteristics of Byzantine culture. Mustapha Kemal is praised highly for his feat of tearing modern Turkey away from the decayed inheritance of Byzantium, and for transferring the capital of Turkey to another soil.—G. Vernadsky.

19470. UNSIGNED. Turquie. La fin de la grande assemblée nationale. [The end of the Turkish national assembly.] *Asie Française*. 31 (289) Apr. 1931: 142.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

USSR

19471. ANOSSOW, J. J. Religion und Strafrecht in UdSSR. [Religion and the criminal law in the USSR.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22 (5-6) May 1931: 299-309.—A workers' and peasants' government cannot tolerate alliance with the church which in a capitalist government aligns itself with the state and class government in exploitation of the worker. Furthermore, the Soviet Union organization rests upon a materialistic or naturalistic basis. Again, an understanding of the role which religion played in the old Russian regime helps to make clear the present relations between religion and the criminal law. Art. 119 of the RSFSR penal code declares, "The exploitation of the religious prejudices of the masses for the purpose of overthrowing the Workers' and Peasants' government or to oppose its laws and ordinances carries with it. . . ." This article, which is to be found in the various codes of the other republics, is aimed at the abuse of priestly power. It is not individual belief but religious organization, which is subject to penal regulation. Children under 18 years of age may not be instructed publicly or in private institutions. Religious instruction in the home is permitted, but not for more than three in the group. (In the Ukraine, home instruction is also forbidden). Religious practices may not be carried on in state institutions nor may religious pictures be displayed therein. Freedom of religious arrangements and practices which do not interfere with state ordinances are protected and any interference in such case is punishable by six months imprisonment at hard labor.—Nathaniel Cantor.

19472. BELGION, MONTGOMERY. Statecraft in Russia. *Dublin Rev.* 95 (377) Apr. 1931: 183-215.—The mass of Russians, both at work and at play, are being compelled by their government to deny satisfaction to individual impulse; to regard themselves as cells composing the one really independent organism, the collective. The plan prevents the people from making the most of their lives in a material way. Before the new era can dawn, human nature must be transformed. The Russian state is built upon the Marxian contradiction that man is only matter. The goal is visionary and the government's peculiar economic policy is foredoomed to failure.—John J. O'Connor.

19473. GERGEL, N. יידן אין דער רוסלאנדישער קאָ. מוניסטשער פארטיי און אין קאמוניסטשן יוניאפארבאד. [Jews in the Russian Communist party and in the Communist Youth Association.] *יווה בלעטער Jivo Bleter*. 1 Jan. 1931: 62-70.—The party census of Jan. 10, 1927, showed the number of Jewish members of the Communist party to be 49,627 or 4.3% of the total membership of 1,147,074, while the Jews constitute but 1.8% of the total population. In this respect the Jews resemble all other national minorities in Russia. The Letts have a party membership 13 times the number which their proportion in the general population would entitle them to have. The Poles have twice as many; the Lithuanians 8.6; the Jews 2.4 times. Of the party members 73.2% are city dwellers, though only 18% of the population live in the cities. The Jews in the cities constitute 8.4% of the

total city population. The Ukraine, in which the Jewish population constitutes 59% of the total Jewish population in the USSR, furnishes only 44.8% of the Jewish communists, White Russia with 15.2% of the Jewish population has 13.2% party members, Russia with but 22% has 39.4% party members. 18,096 or 36.5% of the 49,511 European Jewish communists recognize Yiddish as their mother tongue. The number of the Jewish communists has increased from 19,562 in 1922 to 75,929 in 1930, but their relative numerical proportion in the party has decreased from 5.2% in 1922 to 3.8% in 1930. In the same way the number of Komsomols (Young Communists) increased from 46,941 (4.6% of total membership) to 98,323 in 1929 (4.1% of total). Hence we can see that though the absolute increase in Jewish party members is large, its relative proportion is on the decline. Though the absolute number of Jewish komsomols (98,323) is twice that of Jewish communists, the ratio of Jews in the party and in the Komsomol is almost equal. The territorial distribution of the Jewish Komsomols is better proportioned than that of Jewish communists.—*Abraham G. Duker.*

19474. GRONDIJS, L. H. De Russische Moslims onder het oude en het nieuwe bewind. [The Russian Moslems under the old and the new government.] *Gids*. 95(1) Jan. 1931: 43-61; (2) Feb. 1931: 261-274; (3) Mar. 1931: 409-421.—A large part of Siberia and the Eastern and Southeastern sections of Russia are really to be considered colonial territory; in the midst of an overwhelming majority of Asiatics a few Russians maintain the hegemony of European Russia. In Czarist Russia the tension between Europeans and Asiatics was never strong and one could hardly speak of an antipathy of races and cultures. Pan-Islamism has developed largely because of the stupid atheistic policy and the religious persecution of the Soviets. Drastic measures were taken in Turkestan to carry out the Five Year Plan, a part of which is an enormous extension of cotton cultivation in order to become independent from the American cotton market. Necessary grain cultivation is time and again sacrificed for the increase of cotton production. This has created a state of general revolt and unrest. Mundavar-Kari, the leader of the nationalist movement, has stated openly that Turkistan would be happier as an English colony than as a so-called autonomous member of the Soviet Union.—*J. C. Lamster.*

19475. HARAOU, C. Ruské drama a pětiletka. [The Russian drama and the Five Year Plan.] *Moderní Stát*. 4(4) 1931: 101-109.—Industrialization and the finding of an equilibrium between industry and agriculture is the drama which has been dominating Russia ever since the times of Ivan the Terrible. The lack of adjustment led to the defeats of Crimea, Manchuria, and 1914-1917. The most serious defect of the present plan is that it wants to avoid a period of natural evolution. It is conditioned by the buying ability of the peasants and by the qualifications of the working personnel. Lenin's moral authority is gone and his successor will fall when the antagonism between the illusion and reality becomes strong.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

19476. HAUSHOFER, ALBRECHT. Asien westlich des Ural. Ein Beitrag zur Frage der deutschen Bauern in Russland. [Asia west of the Ural Mountains. The question of the German farmers in Russia.] *Volk. u. Reich*. 12(6) 1930: 760-764.—The Ural Mountains do not constitute a border, either for nature or for men. Asia reaches at least as far west as the Dnieper. Among the communist leaders the "Westerners" are more and more supplanted by men from the East with a strong admixture of Tartar-Mongolian blood. The German peasants in the Ukraine, on the Volga River, in Caucasia and Siberia are more efficient than their neighbors and are therefore destined to be annihilated by the present Asiatic feeling in Russia against the upper

strata of society. Their persecution is not motivated by anti-German or nationalistic motives. At least 50,000 German peasants have been deported. Only a few have succeeded in emigrating to Canada or Brazil.—*John B. Mason.*

19477. UNSIGNED. Eine Gesamtansicht der bolschewistischen Tatsachen. [A general survey of Bolshevik facts.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 62(5) May 1931: 302-311.—A statement of facts concerning fundamental principles and economic, social, and cultural institutions of the Soviet Union, based on statistics published by the Bolshevik government. Most statements are taken from Iljin's *Welt vor dem Abgrund*.—*Hans Frerk.*

19478. UNSIGNED. Le problème minoritaire au XVI Congrès du Parti Communiste Panrusse. [The minority problem at the 16th congress of the Pan-Russian Communist party.] *Quest. Minoritaires*. 3(3-4) Dec. 1930: 110-114.—Although a certain element favored the rejection of linguistic freedom for minorities, Stalin maintained an opposite view. He stated that it is only after the world revolution crowned by the victory of socialism that a fusion of languages will be inevitable. The congress recognized that the principal danger in the domain of the relations between the nationalities of the USSR was the imperialistic Russian chauvinism which they must combat immediately. However, according to the *Isvestia*, the statements of Stalin and the resolutions of the congress are purely theoretical. It appears that in their policy towards nationalities, the Soviet authorities are engaged precisely in realizing the very Russian chauvinism which Stalin so eloquently denounced.—*J. J. Burns.*

19479. WILIŃSKI, WALERY. Eurazjanizm. [Eurasianism.] *Przegląd Powszechny*. (182) 1929: 85-100.—A current which first arose among the Russian emigrés. The principle of Eurasianism is that Russia as to her geographical situation, her ethnographic and historic qualities represents a separate, sixth part of the world. Eurasia as the synthesis of the East and the West is designed to be the leader of the nations of India and China. This theory did not stand up under criticism and therefore the Eurasians tried to base it upon history and the orthodox religion. The state idea of the Eurasians is to get hegemony in their hands and to rule the nations of Asia. Eurasia should be governed by a group of Eurasians, the constitution resembling the guilds of the middle ages. The idea is utopian.—*A. Walawender.*

UNITED STATES

19480. UNSIGNED. Ambassador to the court of St. Francis. The story of Vida D. Scudder. *World Tomorrow*. 13(8) Aug. 1930: 329-332.

19481. UNSIGNED. Changing the mind of a nation. The story of Carrie Chapman Catt. *World Tomorrow*. 13(9) Sep. 1930: 358-361.

19482. UNSIGNED. Justice first. The story of John A. Lapp. *World Tomorrow*. 13(12) Dec. 1930: 513-516.—The work of an American Catholic for social justice.

19483. UNSIGNED. Prophet of Israel. The story of Judah L. Magnes. *World Tomorrow*. 14(1) Jan. 1931: 21-24.

19484. UNSIGNED. A statesman can be a prophet. The story of Francis J. McConnell. *World Tomorrow*. 14(2) Feb. 1931: 40-43.

19485. UNSIGNED. Trumpet to the people. The story of Oswald Garrison Villard. *World Tomorrow*. 13(11) Nov. 1930: 440-443.

19486. WILLIAMS, HOWARD Y. Minnesota points the way. *World Tomorrow*. 14(3) Mar. 1931: 77-79.—The story of the Minnesota Farmer Labor party.

ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

(See also Entry 19313)

CHINA

19487. GREEN, O. M. The people's convention in China. *Asiat. Rev.* 27(90) Apr. 1931: 321-333.—In spite of Sun Yat-sen's teachings, the leaders of the Kuomintang control the five council system and pay only lip service to the principle of the people's will. The dominant clique always packs the congress of the party; furthermore, it makes no effort to attract the educated class and the merchants to the support of the party. The district councils of the party are known in the main for their predatory activities. In view of this situation the people's convention, soon to meet, has a great task before it. The party shows signs of disintegration, the financial situation is chaotic, vast areas have been ravaged, and the problem of extraterritoriality must yet be solved. Some leaders, as General Chiang Kai-shek, are endeavoring to remedy the potent defects of the Kuomintang.—Charles A. Timm.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

(See also Entry 19424)

GERMANY

19488. BLANK, RUBEN. L'échec de la contre-révolution en Allemagne. [The check to the counter-revolution in Germany.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 147(437) Apr. 10, 1931: 51-63.—The German general election of Sep. 14 showed that the republic has still a great number of enemies, monarchists on one hand, and communists on the other. Can the Social Democrats resist the attack of the united reactionaries? Another force working against the republic is the desire of the bourgeois class to seek a new régime in which it may occupy a privileged position similar to that which it enjoyed under the empire. Brüning refuses to follow National Socialist suggestions, a surprising position due to the considerable exodus of much needed foreign capital after the election. Diplomatic representatives advised the German government that a foreign policy of the National Socialist type had least chance of success. National Socialists themselves admit that the domestic victory accomplished nothing.—Harold H. Sprout.

19489. TÖNNIES, FERDINAND. Zur Statistik der deutschen Reichstagswahlen. [Statistics of the German Reichstag elections.] *Deutsches Stat. Zentralbl.* 23(2) Mar. 1931: 33-40.

GREAT BRITAIN

19490. UNSIGNED. Political parties and the alternative vote. *Pol. Quart.* 2(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 251-256.—An analysis of the figures for the 1929 elections to discover what possibly might have been the effect of the alternative vote. Interest centers on the 288 cases where there were three or more candidates, no one getting a clear majority. There would then have been second counts in these 288 cases had the alternative vote been in force. These showed that in second place there were Labour 75, Conservatives 118, Liberals 95; and in third place Labour 103, Conservatives 27, Liberals 158. Liberal candidates would thus be the largest number dropped to have votes redistributed. The Conservatives would be fewest dropped. Specific examples of the votes in districts are investigated to find out how the voters polled in cases where the three parties successively stood at the top. Of these 288 cases with the alternative vote the Conservatives would perhaps have gained 10 seats more than they got, Labour

would have lost 35, and the Liberals gained 35. The totals would then read Conservatives 270, Labour 253, and Liberals 94. This would have meant a Conservative instead of a Labour government.—H. McD. Clokie.

UNITED STATES

19491. CRAWFORD, FINLA G. Operation of the literacy test for voters in New York. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(2) May 1931: 342-345.—The state educational department has recently made a report on the operation of the literacy test, presenting the first objective material available on the effectiveness of the device in America. An analysis of the report shows that the test is actually enforced, that more persons take the test in presidential than in other election years, and that there is a steady increase in interest among new voters, though women show less interest than men. The administration of the law by the educational authorities has been highly successful.—Edward C. Smith.

19492. STEMONS, JAMES SAMUEL. Negro suffrage and the South. *Southw. Rev.* 16(2) Winter 1931: 178-189.—Negro leaders must educate those of their race in the U. S. to a higher degree of political morality before the Southern states will allow Negroes to exercise freely the right of suffrage.—C. Edwin Davis.

PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 19408, 19537, 19737, 19754, 19813, 19822)

GENERAL

19493. LASSWELL, HAROLD D. The measurement of public opinion. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(2) May 1931: 311-326.—"The term public opinion refers to that phase of a complex political movement which is characterized by debatable demands for action." The goal of measurement of such phenomena is precise statements about the extent of the attention area, the attention group, the sentiment group, the public and the crowd, and the direction, intensity, effect, and formative factors in public opinion.—Herman C. Beyle.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

19494. FUCHS, ALFRED. Novinářovo vzdělání. [The newspaperman's education.] *Moderní Stát.* 4(2) 1931: 38-44.—The Czechoslovak journalist lacks restraint and a dignified attitude. He is decidedly partial. While better educated than his French or English brother, he does not use his education well. Nowhere is the press a more direct instrument of politics.—Joseph Rouček.

UNITED STATES

19495. PAGE, KIRBY. 19,000 clergymen on war and peace. *World Tomorrow.* 14(5) May 1931: 138-154.—A questionnaire was sent to 53,000 Protestant ministers propounding 8 questions on the attitude of the clergy in the event of another war. Of these 19,372 replied; 62% expressed the opinion that the churches of America should now go on record as refusing to sanction or support any war and 54% stated that it is their present purpose not to sanction any further war or participate as armed combatants. The Jews, Catholics, Lutherans, Southern Baptists, and Southern Methodists are not represented in the returns. The returns from theological seminaries show an even higher proportion of opposition to war. (Two tables.)—H. C. Engelbrecht.

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 17860, 19399)

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 16741, 17111, 17496, 17504, 17753, 18303, 19407, 19687)

19496. BEDE, ELBERT. Procedure of enactment of laws in the Oregon legislature. *Commonwealth Rev.* 13(1) Mar. 1931: 19-23.—Objection may be raised to the introduction of a bill and it may be killed before going to committee. Minor amendments to existing law may go to a law committee rather than the committee charged with the subject matter of that bill. It is presumed that a bill will be reported, with or without recommendation, by a committee within seven days, and although often this is not done it is not usually for the purpose of killing the bill. A bill may be recalled from committee at any time. The house of origin may recall a bill at any time from the other house and either house may recall it from the hands of the governor. Bills are never actually read in full before either house.—*W. Reed West.*

19497. SCHUMACHER, WALDO. The vote on initiative proposals, 1930: An analysis. *Commonwealth Rev.* 13(1) Mar. 1931: 1-9.—An analysis of the 1930 vote in Oregon shows the percent of voters who did not indicate a choice on measures submitted to them; they are much more inclined to vote on men than measures. Figures show the power of the minority, the lack of public opinion on propositions submitted to the voters, the amount of blind voting, and the tendency to vote "no" when in doubt. No proposition should be adopted without an absolute majority in its favor. The self-disfranchisement of a large percent of the voters indicates that too many complex matters are submitted to the people for decision.—*Waldo Schumacher.*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL

19498. MAY, SAMUEL C. How the bureau of public administration secures information on civic problems. *City Manager Yearbook (Chicago)*. 1931: 240-241.—*Charles W. Shull.*

19499. SROKOWSKI, STANISŁAW. Podział administracyjny Państwa. [The administrative divisions of Poland.] *Przegląd Geog.* 10(1-2) 1930: 105-114.—The Polish government has initiated studies for the reorganization of the administrative divisions of the state. The author discusses the projects demanding the creation of a smaller number of *voievodships*. The changes which are now being planned constitute the first step for the creation of large districts gravitating towards the great natural centers of Poznań, Cracow, Warsaw, Lwów, and Wilno.—*J. Wąsowicz.*

19500. STEWART, FRANK M. Recent observations on the services of the National Association of Local Government Officers of Great Britain. *City Manager Yearbook (Chicago)*. 1931: 224-231.—It is a significant fact that in England the pressure for improved administration comes from within the service, largely through the efforts of the National Association, whereas in the U. S., it has generally come from outside the public service.—*Charles W. Shull.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entry 19367)

19501. AMSDEN, CLIFFORD N. Recruiting and selecting of municipal employees. *City Manager Year-*

book (Chicago). 1931: 197-201.—Description of the use and results obtainable from various tests, such as the true-false, multiple choice, completion type of statement, and various standardized tests.—*Charles W. Shull.*

19502. BETTERS, PAUL V. The Personnel Classification Board. *Inst. Govt. Res. (Brookings Inst.) Service Monog. U. S. Govt.* (64) 1931: pp. 160.—The Personnel Classification Board, an independent establishment of the U. S. government, was created by act of congress in 1923. Prior to this legislation, known as the Personnel Classification Act, there had been no systematic and uniform classification of employees engaged in the government service in Washington, and no salary standardization to assure equal pay for equal work. Final impetus was imparted to the movement for reclassification by the World War during which the number of civilian employees increased from 40,000 to 117,000. By the terms of the act of 1923 practically all civilian positions in Washington are divided into 5 broad services: professional and scientific, subprofessional, clerical, administrative and fiscal, custodial, and clerical-mechanical. Within the professional service 7 grades are provided with salaries ranging from \$1860 in Grade 1 to \$7500 in Grade 7. There are 8 grades established in the subprofessional service, with a salary range from \$900 in Grade 1 to \$3,000 in Grade 8. The clerical, administrative and fiscal service are divided into 14 grades with a minimum salary of \$1,140 in Grade 1 to \$7,500 the maximum in Grade 14. The custodial service, with its 10 grades, has salaries ranging from \$600 in Grade 1 to \$3,000 in Grade 10. The clerical-mechanical service contains 5 grades with compensation rising from 45 cents an hour in Grade 1 to \$3,600 a year in Grade 5. A general increase in salaries was provided by the Welch Act of 1928, but the differential is practically unchanged. The act of 1923 directed the Personnel Classification Board to classify all positions in their proper service and grade, and this continues as the chief function of the Board. Its other activities are described, the major one being the adjudication of appeals filed by employees for a reallocation of their positions based upon alleged error in their prior allocation or upon such a change in duties as will warrant reclassification. The procedure in appeals is outlined. The office of Director of Classification was created by the Brookhart Act of 1930. He is appointed by the *ex officio* members of the board and under their general direction exercises and performs all powers and duties which the board is authorized to exercise and perform.—*J. F. Davison.*

19503. DANIELSSON, C. I., and NORDEN, J. La formation des fonctionnaires publics. [The formation of public officials (in Sweden).] *Rev. Internat. d. Sci. Admin.* 4(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 201-208.—In order to be admitted into most branches of the Swedish governmental service, one must have successfully passed an examination ranging from that of a lyceum to that of a university. Many of the important posts require legal training. In certain cases there are probationary periods and special courses of training after entering the service. It has been the custom to entrust the administration of these to boards in the respective departments.—*Joseph Pois.*

19504. FRY, E. M. Conditions of municipal employment as factors in developing sound morale. *City Manager Yearbook (Chicago)*. 1931: 213-216.—Adequate wages and salaries, as well as security of tenure should be assured.—*Charles W. Shull.*

19505. MOWBRAY, ALBERT H. The establishment and administration of a sound retirement system.

City Manager Yearbook (Chicago). 1931: 206-212.—Discusses the reasons for the establishment of a retirement system, the advantages of a joint contributory savings bank system, the procedure in establishing the plan, the problem of optional benefits, the possibility of annuity contracts with insurance companies, the position of future employees, the problem of disability benefits, and provision for present employees.—Charles W. Shull.

19506. NANNY, WILLIAM H. Classification of positions and compensation of employees. *City Manager Yearbook (Chicago)*. 1931: 201-205.—Typical procedure is described.—Charles W. Shull.

19507. TELFORD, FRED. The organization for handling personnel work. *City Manager Yearbook (Chicago)*. 1931: 190-197.—A summary of a report to be presented to the National Municipal League. The system would require the following acts upon the part of the manager: to establish and maintain a roster of those in the service of the city; certify to the comptroller and treasurer that the payroll list has been compiled in accordance with this system; ascertain and keep current records of the duties, responsibilities, and authority appertaining to each position in the city service; establish classes of positions with appropriate titles, allocate positions to these classes, and prepare and publish written specifications for each class; recommend to the council a proposed schedule of compensation for each class of position; establish re-employment lists; give preliminary qualifying tests and establish employment lists of applicants desiring appointments; fill vacancies by appointing the highest on these employment lists or by emergency appointments; establish probationary or test working periods; provide for transfer from one branch of service to another; provide for the manner of fixing hours of work, checking attendance, making payments for overtime, establishing training courses, and handling annual, sick, and special leaves of absence with or without pay or with reduced pay; establish records of performance and output and service ratings; provide the method of making suspensions and removals; establish such advisory committees as are likely to aid in carrying out this system; provide for the administration of pension and retirement systems; study and investigate the operation of this system, and report thereon to the council. This system is to be under the immediate supervision of a director of personnel administration.—Charles W. Shull.

19508. VOLLMER, AUGUST. The selection and distribution of police personnel. *City Manager Yearbook (Chicago)*. 1931: 140-148.—Recent experiences with various types of tests have shown that standardized types are reliable indicators of the capacity of a policeman to acquire information and use it wisely. Capacity to acquire knowledge and ability to exercise good reasoning power and judgment are important and absolutely necessary qualities of the modern policeman. Raising the educational standard for admission to the force is a simple method of excluding morons. Little attention has been given to the study of principles underlying personnel distribution; it is this phase of police science which will attract the researcher in the future.—Charles W. Shull.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 18719, 19317-19318, 19324, 19370, 19384, 19386, 19388-19389, 19396, 19426, 19428, 19432-19433, 19437-19439, 19441-19442, 19530, 19532, 19568, 19634, 19828)

19509. COMPTON, RALPH T. The taxation of intangible property. *Tax Mag.* 9(4) Apr. 1931: 136-141. There are very few states today in which a serious attempt is made to tax most classes of intangibles by uniform rule. There are five alternatives: To allow the

law to become a dead letter; to exempt some classes of intangibles from the property tax without the substitution of any other tax; the exemption of intangibles and the substitution of a personal income tax; the substitution of a single recording or registration tax for annual taxes upon certain classes of intangibles; and the classification of various types of intangibles for taxation at special low rates. Charts show in which states the different methods are in force.—M. H. Hunter.

19510. DREYER. Der Haushalt der preussischen Staatsforstverwaltung für das Rechnungsjahr 1931. [Budget of the Prussian state forest service for the fiscal year 1931.] *Mitteil. a. Forstwirtsch. u. Forstwissensch.* 2(1) 1931: 88-131.—The estimates of receipts and expenditures are given in detail, together with the corresponding estimate from the 1930 budget and the actual figures for 1929. For the 2,480,767 ha. of state forest the income is set at 170.8 million RM, and the expenditures at 137.4 million. The estimated surplus is 18 million RM below that estimated for 1930 and that actually realized in 1929.—W. N. Sparhawk.

19511. DUPEYRAT, J. La loi de finances et les budgets communaux. [Finance law and communal budgets.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 144(428) Jul. 10, 1930: 63-80.—The finance law of April, 1930, introduced many changes in the financial situation of the departments and communes. State subventions were in some cases increased, but the general tenor of the law was to increase the financial obligations of local government agencies. The total annual increase in expenditure for departments will be at least 175,000,000 francs, while the communal budgets must bear a 225,000,000 francs increase. It is a pernicious policy for parliament to vote relief measures and thus to gain the credit from interested groups, meanwhile leaving the bulk of the charges up to the local agencies.—Grayson L. Kirk.

19512. EVANS, FRANK O. Limitations of school expenditures. *Tax Digest.* 9(4) Apr. 1931: 126-129.—Difficulties in attempts to reduce school costs are caused by expansion of school programs and the enormous increase of responsibilities placed upon schools; changes in status of teachers; and increased standards for buildings, supplies, and equipment. Repudiation of salary schedules should be avoided; when retrenchment is necessary, it is preferable to increase class size, but this must be only a temporary solution.—Charles W. Shull.

19513. GEORGE, GUSTAV. Sociétés étrangères, opérations en France, exigibilité et base de l'impôt. [Foreign corporations, operations in France, requirements and basis of taxation.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 144(428) Jul. 10, 1930: 47-62.—The dominating principle in the treatment of foreign corporations in France is that they shall be regarded for taxation purposes exactly as similar French corporations. This principle operates to lay the same charges upon the company whether it operates under its own name or under cover of a French company specially organized for the purpose. The various taxes to which French and foreign corporations are subjected are listed.—Grayson L. Kirk.

19514. HUNTER, M. H. Problèmes d'impôt sur le revenu aux Etats-Unis. [Income tax problem in the U. S.] *Rev. de Sci. et de Legis. Finan.* 29(2) 1931: 273-278.—The federal income tax on corporations discriminates in favor of other types of enterprise and provides for an exemption of \$3,000 which is not justifiable. The law draws a purely arbitrary distinction between earned and other income in calculating the personal income tax. So far, no satisfactory relationship has been established between the income tax on corporations and the personal income tax. The great problem in state income tax laws is to determine whether to tax on the basis of source of revenue, domicile of the recipient, or a combination of the two. The origin of

the revenue appears to be the most equitable basis for determining the state's income tax jurisdiction. Interstate cooperation is desirable.—*J. Pois.*

19515. JAMISON, J. H.; LOCKE, WILLIAM J.; O'SHAUGHNESSY, M. M.; CARR, O. E.; SMITH, ALFRED; STONE, HAROLD A. *Municipal finance. City Manager Yearbook (Chicago)*. 1931: 64-104.—The ideal system of budgetary control is one that controls not only the actual expenditures, but their timeliness as well. The key to proper budgetary control is the so-called monthly "splits" or monthly allocation of expenditures. Considerations in the proper administration of special assessments include: The present or immediate need of the particular improvement; whether or not the proposed improvement is purely local in character; changing concept of benefits, due partly to effect of motor vehicles; ability of property owners to bear the cost and expenses of the proposed improvement; and careful investigation of proposed projects by officials. The advantage of planning capital expenditures years ahead is that the current needs for streets, schools, and other types of improvements will no longer be overlooked. In planning a long term capital expenditure budget, the proper weight and place can be given each source of revenue. The causes of waste in city governments need to be determined and the amount measured in dollars. The problems met by San Francisco in financing its public improvements are also discussed and the methods by which municipal bonds may be marketed.—*Charles W. Shull.*

19516. KNOX, ROY A. *Municipal expenditure control. Tax Digest*. 9(4) Apr. 1931: 117-120.—Budget procedure in Los Angeles is a detailed process designed to meet the requirements of the constitution of California limiting the indebtedness of municipalities to the total amount of the current annual revenue, unless especial approval by an extraordinary majority of electors is given to the proposed exception.—*Charles W. Shull.*

19517. LELAND, SIMEON E. *The integration of governments and fiscal systems. Tax Mag.* 9(4) Apr. 1931: 128-132; 153-154.—The major problem is to bring our political structure into juxtaposition with our economic and social sphere. The integration of governments can begin with the elimination of the township. The next step should be the consolidation of counties, followed by their eventual elimination. City government should be left in its present position except that its political jurisdiction should be made coextensive with its social and economic sphere of influence. Fiscal integration within the state can be undertaken immediately. The improvement of the fiscal relations between the state and the nation must wait until there is more general recognition of the problems involved.—*M. H. Hunter.*

19518. LONG, HENRY F. *Massachusetts' board of tax appeals. Tax Mag.* 9(4) Apr. 1931: 133-135; 153.—Since 1930, Massachusetts has, in tax appeals, been acting through a Board of Tax Appeals provided by the acts of 1930. It had been previously provided that an aggrieved taxpayer could appeal from valuation on his property to the superior court if he first paid his tax. This procedure was not entirely satisfactory since the court was not familiar with tax law or the valuation of taxable property. There was also the right of appeal to the county commissioners. Many cases will still go to the commissioners, but appeal may be taken from them to the Board of Tax Appeals. Massachusetts, first in many governmental ventures, is again likely to lead the way for other states.—*M. H. Hunter.*

19519. O'BRIEN, HARRY T. *Uniform accounting for municipalities. New York experiment successful. Tax Digest*. 9(7) Jul. 1931: 225-228.—Uniform accounting systems are prescribed for cities, counties, towns, and villages. The classification of the appropri-

tions in the budget forms the basis for a similar classification of expenditures. The accounts prescribed for cities and counties are arranged in groups—current accounts, capital accounts, assessment accounts, and trust accounts—each of which is an independent balance and supported by an independent balance sheet. Any surplus or deficit is merged into the budget of the succeeding year. The classification of current expenses is twofold: by governmental function, and by objects of expenditure. Reports include a statement of current operations as well as the balance sheets. The state comptroller is authorized to appoint examiners to audit the books and financial affairs of all municipalities except New York, Buffalo, and Rochester.—*Perry Mason.*

19520. UNSIGNED. *Le budget de l'aéronautique. [The air ministry's budget and the empire.] Afrique Française*. 41(5) May 1931: 332-334.—The 1931-32 budget makes the following provision for the several parts of the empire indicated: Algeria and Tunis, 148,172,400 francs; Morocco, 80,274,685 francs; the Levant, 64,269,365 francs; the remaining possessions, 85,546,395 francs. In every case except the Levant, the amounts available are about double those of last year. The appropriation for the Levant has been increased some five million francs.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

19521. VANDEGRIFT, ROLLAND. *The rising tide of taxes and suggestions for controlling it. City Manager Yearbook (Chicago)*. 1931: 60-63.—Remedies for the rising tide of taxes include reduction of the desires and demands for public services; installation of effective budget systems; adoption of better forms of government; preparation and adoption of long time financial programs scheduling public improvements according to necessity; and giving consideration to fluctuations in commodity prices.—*Charles W. Shull.*

JUSTICE

PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 19363, 19401, 19449, 19471, 19540-19541, 19546, 19767, 19797, 19848)

19522. BACHE, LOUISE FRANKLIN. *Standards for juvenile court and probation work. Pub. Management*. 13(3) Mar. 1931: 94-98.—The following standards are essential for progressive juvenile court work: A judge chosen for his sympathetic understanding of children and parents; private court hearings and informal, non-criminal procedure; jurisdiction to deal with parents and exclusive jurisdiction over children needing court care; probation officers with personal qualifications developed by specialized training; an efficient record and statistical system with adequate clerical help; facilities for physical examinations and for psychiatric study of problem children; a well-equipped detention home or selected boarding homes for temporary care of children.—*Milton V. Smith.*

19523. BUMKE, ERWIN. *Die Regeln der Internationalen Kommission für die Behandlung der Gefangenen. [The rules of the International Commission for the Treatment of Prisoners.] Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft*. 51(4) 1931: 583-592.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

19524. CHANETÓN, ADOLFO J. *Función social del patronato de liberados. [The social function of parole.] Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat., y Medic. Legal*. 18(104) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 195-202.—The first impulse for parole in Argentina came in 1905. In 1918 it was established for the national capital. It was included in the penal code of the nation (1922), but it did not go into effect until more than 5 years later. Again it was practically nullified by the government in 1928, and just the past January it has been made effective by the existing provisional government. The functions of the provincial parole administration are to secure employment for the liberated prisoner, to assist him in making

provision for his family, to observe how he discharges family obligations, and to keep the courts informed on his conduct in general. Its functions should be further extended to cover all released prisoners, whether conditionally or otherwise; to study the prisons; to study the occupations, conditions of labor and wages, with a view to the best possible economic adjustment of the liberated; and to supervise the enforcement of the law requiring the payment of wages to prisoners with families and otherwise to secure better care of the families of prisoners.—*L. L. Bernard.*

19525. DOHNA, ALEXANDER. Auf dem Wege zum unbestimmten Strafurteil. [On the road to the indeterminate sentence.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft.* 51 (4) 1931: 449-455.—The German section of the International Criminalistic Association in its sessions of 1922 and 1927 favored an indeterminate sentence for socially dangerous habitual criminals. The second session, however, did not insist on having this measure incorporated into the 1927 project of a German criminal code, believing that such action would hinder the speedy adoption of this project. Since then, politics have delayed the passage of the drafted project and legislators have shown a tendency to favor an indeterminate sentence. The project is illogical in proposing preventive detention for specified periods—five or fifteen years—for habitual criminals while advocating for others conditional release, a form of a relatively indeterminate sentence. Since 1928, furthermore, indefinite sentences with specified minima and maxima for juvenile offenders have been advocated in parliament. The time is ripe for the general adoption of the indeterminate sentence in dealing with socially dangerous criminals.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

19526. DONDINA, MARIO. Le "actiones liberae in causa" e la loro sistemazione nel nuovo codice penale. [The actiones liberae in causa and their systematization in the new penal code.] *Scuola Positiva.* 11 (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 233-253.—The author defines *actiones liberae in causa* as every act contrary to law, produced by omission or commission, in a transitory state of physio-psychic alteration, derived from the preceding, voluntary, more or less pre-ordained or intentional behavior of the agent. An example of such acts would be a crime committed under the influence of alcohol, the alcohol having been procured by the agent with the purpose of rendering himself irresponsible during the crime which he had already intended while sober. Such acts should be considered as crimes. The new Italian penal code recognizes and punishes these acts with varying penalties, depending upon the dangerousness of each case.—*G. I. Giardini.*

19527. EICHORN, W. H. The indeterminate sentence and parole law. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Corrections.* (193) May 1931: 285-289.—A discussion of the report of the committee appointed by the Conference on Law Observation and Law Enforcement, with special emphasis on the values of the indeterminate sentence. This policy was applied to men prisoners in 1897 and to women in 1899. To October, 1929, 8,593 had been paroled after serving indeterminate sentences, of whom 76.5% were discharged after being kept under supervision for a year or more. Determinate sentences have been provided in recent statutes, and the committee urged that there be a return to the indeterminate sentence for all crimes except those punishable by death or life imprisonment.—*Lucile Eaves.*

19528. EINHORN, ULRICH. Kriminalität der Jugendlichen in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien. [Juvenile criminality in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia.] *Prager Juris. Z.* 11 (1) Jan. 1, 1931: 19-24.

19529. FLAD, Dr. Staatsanwaltschaft und Ermittlungsverfahren nach französischem Recht. [Public prosecution and investigation according to French

law.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22 (5-6) May 1931: 279-299.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

19530. FOREST, M. S. Criminal law and its relation to accountancy. *J. Accountancy.* 52 (3) Sep. 1931: 187-195.—The accountant whose client is indulging in criminal acts may be held to be an accomplice or accessory. Examples of such possibilities are found in the case of bucket shops, gambling houses, and illegal acts of banking officers and corporate directors.—*H. F. Taggart.*

19531. GIRAUD, GEORGES. El médico legista según los maestros. [The expert medical witness according to the masters.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat., y Medic. Legal.* 18 (104) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 129-142.—It is the general opinion that a well trained medical man can perform the services of the expert witness for the court without special training. This is not true, especially with respect to the investigation of the case and the preparation of the report. The expert must be trained to consider all possible situations that might have produced the result and to detect them from the evidence. Infinite care and patience are necessary, and he must be free from the pressure of public opinion. For all of this a fixed plan of procedure in investigation is indispensable. Clarity, simplicity, precision, definiteness, and the avoidance of pedantry are indispensable.—*L. L. Bernard.*

19532. HATTINK, R. De by eenige belasting ordonnances aan ambtenaren opgelegde verplichting tot geheimhouding, tegenover de verplichting van elk openbaar ambtenaar om ontdekte misdrijven ter kennis te brengen van het Openbaar Ministerie. [The obligation of secrecy, laid down in some tax ordinances in the Netherlands Indies, contrasted with the obligation of each official to communicate the discovery of a delict to the public prosecutor.] *Indisch Tijdschr. v. h. Recht.* 133 (5) 1931: 590-606.—It has not been laid down in the fiscal law of the Netherlands Indies in how far an official is obliged to divulge the discovery of a delict which he has discovered in papers the contents of which he has to keep secret in his position as an official. In the fiscal laws themselves the violation of the obligation of secrecy by an official is penalized; however, the obligation to communicate the discovery of a delict is a prescription laid down in the code of criminal procedure. To avoid any doubt it may be desirable to insert this provision into the fiscal laws. The author is of the opinion that the discovery of a delict may be communicated, too, to the chief of the official who has committed the delict.—*Cecile Rothe.*

19533. HAUPTVOGEL, FRITZ. Die Sicherungsverwahrung der Gewohnheitsverbrecher in England und ihr Vollzug. [The preventive detention of habitual criminals in England, and its administration.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft.* 51 (4) 1931: 480-495.—A summary description of the English law of preventive detention of 1908 and of the life in Camp Hill Prison where the habitual offenders are placed. During 1909-1928, 901 prisoners were sentenced to preventive detention. Of these, only 34 were given the maximum of 10 years. The average annual number of sentences for 1924 to 1928 was 31.6.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

19534. LEHMANN, RUDOLF; HAUPTVOGEL, FRITZ; EBERMAYER, LUDWIG; STARKE; BLUMENTHAL, PAUL. Der Zehnte Internationale Strafrechts- und Gefängniskongress in Prag 1930. [The 10th International Congress of Prisons and Criminal Law in Prague, 1930.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft.* 51 (4) 1931: 495-582.—A detailed resume of the work of the Prague Congress. Lehman discusses the meaning of the congress for German penology and the work of the section on prevention. Hauptvogel states the questions before the congress and the decisions made. Ebermayer reviews the deliberations of the section on legislation. Starke reviews the work of the section on ad-

ministration and Blumenthal that of the section on juvenile delinquents.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

19535. REYNA ALMANDOS, LUIS. Registro nacional de identificación para la República Argentina. [A national identification registry for Argentina.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 18(104) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 182-194, 210-218.—The national registry of identification is a central office proposed and designed to take the place of existing local and provincial offices for the purpose of establishing the identity of the citizens, foreigners, and immigrants in Argentina. The sections of the registry office include a finger print record of every person in the country over seven years of age, taken according to the system of Vucetich, in use since 1891; a registry of the residence of each person; a penal archive, including the judicial and penal record of all delinquents; and a division of criminal statistics. These records are obligatory; a charge of 3 pesos is made for the registration. A trained staff is necessary to the administrative success of the system. Local agents take and transmit records to the national office. The system can be established constitutionally by the president without the participation of congress as one of the administrative measures necessary to public safety and can be paid for out of the proceeds without congressional appropriation. (Text of the decree.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

19536. TULLIO, B. di. Die Kriminalanthropologie und das neue italienische Strafgesetzbuch. [Criminal anthropology and the new Italian penal code.] *Monatschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22(5-6) May 1931: 342-346.—The legislators and framers of the Italian penal code evidently believe that mankind may be divided into two categories, normal and insane. Yet the largest class of individuals who constitute the habitual criminals are abnormal and they are neglected. This class should be considered under special legislation. Heretofore, children 12 years of age or over were considered responsible for their criminal or delinquent acts. The age limit has been raised, in the new code, to 14 years. The judge must take into account the circumstances of a crime, its nature, the time and place of the acts, its severity, and any unique features accompanying its commission. The motive of the offender, his character, his behavior during and after the act, and his family and social relations must also be considered. This data serves as the basis for the later classification and treatment of the prisoner. Provision is made, through section 215 for the deprivation of liberty by being sent to workhouses, agricultural colonies, prisons, reformatories, or hospitals. In other cases the defendant may be placed under the surveillance and supervision of the police or restricted to certain territory. The anthropo-psychological principles of the Italian Positivist School have had no small influence upon the new Italian penal code.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

19537. UNSIGNED. Publications tending to interfere with the administration of justice. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 15(4) Mar. 1931: 442-453.—Since the Civil War, there has been an increasing tendency on the part of the courts to reassert their former power to punish summarily as contempts all expressions and utterances which offended the dignity of the court or which were

calculated to prejudice the course of justice. A few American jurisdictions punish when contempts relate to matters already adjudicated and not still pending; and this exercise of power is often looked upon with disfavor and suspicion by the public. In fact, public discussion outside of the court room is perhaps the most effective means of obtaining consistent judicial respectability.—*Ralph D. Casey.*

19538. VABRES, DONNEDIEU de. El delincuente por tendencia instintiva en los proyectos del código penal italiano. [The delinquent by instinctive tendency in the proposed Italian penal code.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 18(103) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 83-93; (104) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 202-210.—The delinquent by predisposition is a pathological type, although not necessarily so by inheritance. While he corresponds closely to Lombroso's "born criminal," he is nevertheless sometimes the product of his social environment and he is not always incurable. The technical-legal school of jurisprudence now dominant in Italy and closely allied with the neo-classical school considers him to be possessed of full legal responsibility. Short term punishments are wholly ineffective with such exceptionally dangerous individuals. Consequently the new code provides that all sentences of less than 15 years imprisonment shall in his case be doubled and that all sentences normally for over 15 years shall in his case be for life. He shall be imprisoned in an agricultural colony or in a work house and no sentence of imprisonment placed upon him shall run for less than 4 years. The law has been criticized on the grounds that this type of criminal is difficult to distinguish, that extreme punishments are unjust, that if he is a criminal by instinct it is useless to try to reform him, and that such a law gives arbitrary power to the judges.—*L. L. Bernard.*

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 19439, 19547, 19765, 19794, 19798, 19841)

19539. CASSINELLI, BRUNO. La nuova corte d'assise. [The new court of assizes.] *Scuola Positiva.* 11(5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 207-211.—The royal decree of Mar. 23, 1931, made a radical change in the organization of the court of assizes in Italy. The traditional jury is replaced by a group of five men known as the assessors, who work in collaboration with the two judges and are appointed for two years, taking but one oath, even if reelected. The assessors can be drawn only from such categories as the following: the Grand Council, senators or deputies, academicians, persons in authority in the provinces or in towns whose population is not less than 10,000, presidents and secretaries of corporations or legally recognized syndicates, secretaries of the fasci of towns of not less than 10,000 population, graduates of universities or secondary schools, government employees holding the more important posts, army officers on furlough with rank of captain or higher, literateurs, scientists, etc. No mention is made of women. Decisions of the court are reached by majority vote of the assessors and judges in collaboration. The sentence is passed by the president judge.—*G. I. Giardini.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICES

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 19448, 19451, 19508, 19628)

19540. FINLINSON, J. L. Police training schools. *City Manager Yearbook (Chicago).* 1931: 160-165.—Psychiatric examinations would assist in stopping unfit persons at the recruiting office. Mental tests aid in

eliminating the mentally incompetent, classify the applicants according to their mental capacity, and assist in picking the desirable persons for responsible positions. Education is a great factor to be considered. Any city contemplating an up-to-date police training school should provide courses in criminal law, criminal procedure, rules of evidence, and first aid for the recruit

for a period of not less than 90 days prior to the time he is accepted as an officer of the law.—*Charles W. Shull.*

19541. HOWELL, CLETUS I. The co-ordination of police with activities of other law enforcement agencies. *City Manager Yearbook (Chicago)*. 1931: 166-175.—Every police department is called upon from time to time for attention to violators of various laws and ordinances which govern the scope of activities of the branches of municipal administration. County officers with whom the police should cooperate are the prosecuting attorney's office, the sheriff, and the coroner. The state police, the state division of motor vehicles and highway patrol, the state bureau of criminal identification and investigation, the state militia, and state narcotic agents should coordinate their activities with local police. Federal enforcement officers such as narcotic agents, customs officials, post-office inspectors, the immigration service, and prohibition enforcement officials should be brought into harmony with the local police services, or at least recognize the possibility of cooperation.—*Charles W. Shull.*

19542. KNOX, ALFRED. The North-West frontier. *United Empire*. 22 (4) Mar. 1931: 210-213.—India must guard against (1) a Russian attack, the major problem, (2) an Afghan attack supported by Russia, and (3) the constant raids of frontier tribesmen into the border districts. British policy requires a friendly Afghanistan, and this for the present seems to be attained under the rule of Nadir Khan. The establishment of British influence over frontier tribes and the construction of forts in tribal territory are advisable. Should war occur the Indian army would not wait to be attacked, but would advance to meet the invader on the line Kabul-Ghazni-Kandahar.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

19543. LOSSING, ELIZABETH. The functions of a policewoman. *City Manager Yearbook (Chicago)*. 1931: 155-160.—The policewoman renders the most valuable service in handling complaints involving women and children, protective patrol, and custodial care of women and children detained by the police. Policewomen should know how to make unbiased, unemotional, fact investigations; they should check their cases with police files and clear them through the confidential exchange; they should know their community's resources; they should be familiar with the laws of their state and with law enforcement procedure; and they should be businesslike in regard to keeping records and in effecting organization.—*Charles W. Shull.*

19544. MOULTON, ROBERT S. The municipal regulation of gasoline and oil storage. *Amer. City*. 44 (1) Jan. 1931: 146-150; (2) Feb. 1931: 126-131.—The fire hazard of storage of flammable liquids inside buildings is much greater than that of similar storage outside. Oil storage properties should be located away from residence and mercantile districts. Underground tanks present practically no fire hazards so far as the storage itself is concerned, but there remains the hazard of handling the gasoline to and from the tanks. Gasoline or oil tanks adjacent to rivers or harbors present a special problem because of waterfront property. The discharge of oil on navigable water is prohibited by state and federal legislation. Oil refining, in general, is a hazardous process which should be located either outside of cities or in designated industrial districts reserved for hazardous industries. Gasoline filling stations present a relatively small fire hazard when properly constructed and operated. Flammable liquids should never be allowed to enter a sewer. Tank trucks, railroad tank cars, and pipe lines all present problems. The National Fire Protection Association has published recommendations drawn by technical committees which are the recognized guide to good practice in the control of fire hazards.—*Harvey Walker.*

19545. ROBINSON, RALPH W. Traffic control as it affects the police problem. *City Manager Yearbook*

(Chicago). 1931: 175-180.—In the larger cities there are three different types of traffic police work. (1) Traffic control is the term used to describe the work of officers stationed at intersections. (2) The traffic patrol is the mobile force of officers usually mounted on motorcycles who patrol the streets over wide areas in all parts of the city. (3) The traffic duties of general patrolmen include the work of corner-men and assisting children in crossing streets. In many cases violations of parking rules are individually of little importance, but when multiplied by thousands of instances they mean the difference between a city possessing a high degree of convenience in its street system, and one in which traffic is sluggish, inconvenient, and costly.—*Charles W. Shull.*

19546. SMITH, BRUCE. Police record keeping and reporting. *City Manager Yearbook (Chicago)*. 1931: 148-155.—The committee on Uniform Crime Records laid down certain standards for crime records which have great value. They provide the administrator with the means for quickly recognizing significant changes in the volume, character, and trends of crime. If systematic records are maintained for all known offenses, the way is open for a well-organized assignment of cases to detectives and other investigating officers.—*Charles W. Shull.*

19547. WEATHERBE, R. W. Modern police alarm and signal systems. *City Manager Yearbook (Chicago)*. 1931: 181-185.—The newer systems of electrical and radio communication and alarm signals are indispensable tools for the police, who should be so equipped that upon detection of a crime they can bring to bear upon the chase every device known to modern science.—*Charles W. Shull.*

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 19230, 19512, 19604, 19712, 19740, 19750, 19752, 19820, 19845)

19548. HARTOG, PHILIP. The future of education and research under the new constitution. *Asiat. Rev.* 27 (90) Apr. 1931: 217-231.—A survey of education in British India since the whole field of education was handed over to the provinces in 1919 shows that in primary education expenditures have more than doubled and enrollment has increased from 7 to 11,000,000. But about 60% of the money is wasted since few pupils actually become literate. What is needed is some degree of compulsory education; furthermore, the provincial educational agencies should be reorganized and strengthened, and a satisfactory inspectorate with power to control the district boards should be established. In secondary education better results are obtained, but improvement in the training colleges is a real need. As for the universities, stringent entrance tests should be applied in order to keep out the horde of misfits. Teaching requirements should be raised. Finally, the central government should reestablish the bureau of education with a strong personnel as a means of cooperating with the provincial administrations and should set up a department of research.—*Charles A. Timm.*

19549. MARVIN, F. S. Education in Egypt. *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (784) Apr. 1931: 456-463.—The difficulties to be faced as the result of strict uniformity in the schools, the deadening effect of national examinations in the secondary schools, and the disregard of the living conditions of the students.—*H. McD. Clotie.*

19550. SPROUL, ROBERT GORDON. How universities aid in improving government. *City Manager Yearbook (Chicago)*. 1931: 47-53.—If government is to be recognized as a profession standards must be established and training provided. Standards and training are the responsibility of the university if the profession merits the importance attached to it, and if it is entitled to rank with the older professions for which the univer-

sities have trained men traditionally.—*Charles W. Shull.*

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 19145, 19150-19151, 19153, 19157, 19229, 19247, 19272, 19275, 19290, 19379, 19409, 19413, 19416-19417, 19686, 19727, 19731, 19788, 19790, 19793)

19551. GANGULEE, N. Certain aspects of labour problems in India. *Asiat. Rev.* 27 (89) Jan. 1931: 102-112; (90) Apr. 1931: 281-286.—The central government should set up a central labor council composed of representatives of employers, employees, the government, and public bodies concerned with industry and labor. Its duties, largely advisory in nature, would concern labor legislation, employment, labor emigration, industrial disputes, labor intelligence, welfare work, and general control of the trade union movement. Councils of similar nature and functions should be set up in the major provinces. Other welfare problems relate to the liquor traffic, labor indebtedness, mass education, workers' houses, and health services for workers. The councils should endeavor also to improve the opportunities for the emigration of labor to other parts of the empire and to secure the abolition in India of all forms of forced labor except for public purposes.—*Charles A. Timm.*

19552. HUBERT, JULIAN. Energetyczno-społeczne podstawy prawa pracy. [The social basis of labor legislation.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon., i Socjol.* 11 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 149-187.—The author analyzes the notion of labor in its relation to man and discusses in a scientific way the structure and the methods of labor legislation.—*Ö. Eisenberg.*

19553. INHULSEN, C. H. P. Der gewerbliche Rechtsschutz in England. [Industrial protection law in England.] *Gewerbl. Rechtsschutz u. Urheberrecht.* 36 (5) May 1931: 489-501.

19554. ROTHE, CECILE. De wyzigingen in de Assistentenregeling. [The modification of the labor regulation for estate assistants in the Netherlands Indies.] *Indische Mercur.* 54 (17) Apr. 1931: 331-332.—In the Netherlands Indies a special law is in force, regulating the labor of the European assistants on estates in the Outer Districts. These regulations are more detailed than the rules on the labor contract laid down in the civil code. The so-called *Assistentenregeling* in force on the East coast of Sumatra, Atjeh, and Tapanoei, was in 1930 declared applicable to Palembang, the Lampong districts, Benkoelen, and the West coast of Sumatra. Other modifications have been made by which the position of the assistant is improved.—*Cecile Rothe.*

19555. SWISHER, J. A. Iowa state parks. *Palimpsest.* 12 (6) Jun. 1931: 201-256.—Iowa has 36 state parks, containing approximately 7,600 acres of land, acquired at a cost of a half million dollars. Last year more than 1,800,000 people visited these recreational centers.—*J. A. Swisher.*

19556. VELGE, HENRI. Le mouvement social en 1930. [The social movement in 1930.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Econ.* 2 (2) Mar. 1931: 115-128.—A resumé of legislation and proposals in Belgium on such subjects as old age insurance, miners' pensions, family allowances, employees' pensions, workmen's compensation, social insurance, etc.—*Bertram Benedict.*

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 18949, 18966-18967, 19010, 19073, 19080, 19113, 19122, 19140, 19175-19176, 19178-19179, 19182, 19188, 19202, 19212, 19234, 19315, 19366, 19380, 19392, 19395)

19557. DALTON, JOHN E. The California corporate securities act, III. *California Law Rev.* 18 (4) May 1930: 373-399.—The cost of administration of the blue

sky law of California in relation to the sale of securities on the open market, the sale of bonds issued by going concerns, and the sale of syndicated securities is high because it does not provide for exemption of high grade securities issued by reputable dealers or issued by sound corporations to a limited market. About 70% of all applications are from companies which issue securities to be sold privately in a closed market without a selling expense. The corporation commissioner comes into contact with the investing public most often through the exercise of the regulation over newly organized promotional schemes entailing a direct sale without the use of investment bankers and control takes the form of conditions to be met by the corporation. Denials are rare. The issues of bonds are controlled in more detail by the California commission than in most states. On the other hand, syndicated issues of foreign corporations sold through investment dealers are examined primarily as regards the truthfulness of their advertising material. Investment dealers are regulated by a system of broker licenses. (See Entry 2: 16617.)—*F. G. Crawford.*

19558. FRANKFURTER, FELIX. Congressional power over the labor injunction. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31 (3) Mar. 1931: 385-415.—A bill to limit the jurisdiction of federal courts to issue labor injunctions was introduced in the last session of the senate. The majority of the judiciary committee reported it unfavorably, the minority favorably. Sec. 2 declares that since the individual worker is helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract without full freedom of association, he should be free from interference of employers in self organization. The majority report which finds this declaration to be a denial of states rights, ignores the fact that federal courts are today not only intervening in labor disputes but are deciding many cases contrary to local state policy. The majority also err in saying that the provision of the act which renders unenforceable in federal courts "yellow-dog" contracts is unconstitutional. The supreme court cases relied upon are distinguishable. The majority are also wrong in stating that the bill confers an absolute right to strike. The bill specifically enumerates the instances where no injunction may issue. This is necessary because the federal courts to-day read many limitations into the apparently clear prohibition of the Clayton Act against injunctions in labor disputes. The procedural provisions of the bill call for a time limit on the duration of a preliminary injunction, for certain types of proof on hearing, etc. (Text of the bill.)—*Robert Delson.*

19559. MÖHRING, PHILIPP. Einzelfragen der Schadensliquidation im gewerblichen Rechtsschutz und Urheberrecht. [Questions of liquidation of damages in industrial patent and copyright law.] *Gewerbl. Rechtsschutz u. Urheberrecht.* 36 (5) May 1931: 419-433.

19560. PODELL, DAVID L. Our anti-trust law and the economic situation. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17 (4) Apr. 1931: 254-260.—Since the existing law provides no adequate machinery for the gathering of reliable data or information concerning mergers and consolidations in industry, provision should be made to give some responsible governmental agency the task of collecting this data. To guard against indiscriminate and illegal mergers, and to make for elasticity and certainty, proposed mergers and consolidation programs should be submitted to a central governmental agency for approval or disapproval in advance. The anti-trust law should be amended so as to vest in either the same or a newly constituted federal agency the power to approve or disapprove any production plan or program for trade association activity, having powers where the facts warrant to permit regulation or curtailment of production in an industry. Finally, it may be advisable to consider a method of licensing federal trade association groups.—*F. R. Aumann.*

19561. ROBBINS, LIONEL. The economics of import boards: a criticism of Mr. Wise's proposals. *Pol. Quart.* 2(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 204-223.—The plan for import boards, i.e. state regulated trading, is based on the view that there is another test of economic value than the maximum satisfaction of the consumers' wants. It is true that controlled production may in the long run result in a greater output as to quantity, but by the very fact of control, it is obvious that they would not be the same goods that consumers' demand would call for and would not have the same value. No form of centralization could buy goods cheaper than they are today in free trade England. Parliamentary control destroys flexibility. In addition, import boards interfere with international good feeling. The question in its broadest aspect is national socialism against international socialism. (See Entry 3: 15568.)—*H. McD. Clokie.*

19562. RUSTON, A. G. Effect of present-day legislation on the ownership and management of land. *Paper read at meeting Yorkshire Branch Chartered Surveyors Inst., York.* Feb. 26, 1931: pp. 25.—An historical sketch of the more important legislative enactments which have affected the interests of the three partners in the agricultural industry. Chronologically such legislation has been favorable in turn to the landlord, to the farmer, and to the worker. The address also deals with such recent legislation as the Milk and Dairies Order, Agricultural Credits Act, Land Drainage Act, Agricultural Marketing Bill, and the Land Utilization Bill.—*Edgar Thomas.*

19563. UNSIGNED. Das Gesetz über die Exportkreditversicherung. [The export credit insurance law.] *Prager Archiv f. Gesetzgebung u. Rechtsprechung.* 13(12) 1931: 1002-1006.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 19331, 19333, 19364-19365, 19378, 19383)

19564. BONBRIGHT, JAMES C. The breakdown of "present value" as a basis of rate control. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(1) May 1930: 75-80.—The value of a public utility property is simply a reflection of its expected earning power. To base rates on value merely results in reasoning in a circle. Utilities should charge such rates as will insure them a reasonable return on the actual legitimate costs of their property. Direct public ownership and operation should be tried in some cases, in others a sort of community ownership in which the consumers themselves not merely own but actually control the utility. Private ownership with no control of profits might be tried and the prudent investment principle should be given a chance to prove itself.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

19565. CARLISLE, FLOYD L. The future of power supply and public control. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(1) May 1930: 192-200.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

19566. DONOVAN, WILLIAM J. Is the interest of the public inconsistent with the interest of the utilities? *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(1) May 1930: 167-176.—The public and the utilities are partners in an important enterprise and the leaders of public utilities must accept this principle. The public makes important contributions to the partnership, such as, protection to the utility, the right of eminent domain, franchises, special privileges, and monopolies.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

19567. DOWLING, NOEL T. State control of interstate power transmission. The doctrine of congressional permission. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(1) May 1930: 132-134.—The U. S. Supreme Court has declared transmission of power in wholesale quantities to be interstate commerce, national in character and beyond control by the states, even in the absence of congressional action. Retail transmission and distribution remain under state jurisdiction until congress acts. Consequently, there is

at present an uncontrolled area in the field of wholesale interstate transmission. The court has said that inaction by congress indicates that such commerce shall remain free from state control. Congress could enact affirmative legislation permitting the states to regulate in this field.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

19568. FUBINI, RENZO, and FRISSELLA VELLA, GIUSEPPE. *Politica economica o finanza?* [Political economy or finance?] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46(5) May 1931: 377-385.—The authors study not only the limitations set by government organizations, but also those of public or semi-public organizations, on the free play of economic forces. Both public and private enterprises are necessary to carry on public services. By taxes one must understand not only those that are paid directly for public services, but also the sum total of all charges which the citizens are called upon to pay as a consequence of the actions of the different government services in favor of private producers. Both of them, however, are bound by ties of mutual dependency and affect the problem of the distribution of tributary charges.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

19569. GOLDBERG, LUNIS. The Massachusetts proposals for rate control. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(1) May 1930: 101-107.—The rate base must be certain and readily ascertainable if regulation is to be effective. In Massachusetts this is accomplished by basing the valuation on the amount of money honestly invested in the utility and by having an elastic or variable rate of return.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

19570. GRAY, JOHN H. The state abdicates: utilities govern themselves. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(1) May 1930: 52-66.—There can be no effective regulation so long as valuation is made the basis of regulation; holding companies must be controlled if regulation is to be effective; the corporate structure must be simplified and the kinds of securities limited; the emphasis should be thrown on the original organization and capitalization and on the accounting; the court must be deprived of its power to annul legislative acts and administrative orders on the mere ground that they are unreasonable; and the state should abandon the idea of determining the general level of rates, and, so far as rates are concerned, it should deal only with discrimination. The only safe method of dealing with monopoly profits is by direct profits taxes.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

19571. GREENLAW, LOWELL M. The regulation of holding companies. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(1) May 1930: 108-131.—The operating utilities selling service to the public are under ample control; consequently, regulation of the holding company is not necessary.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

19572. HALE, ROBERT L. The courts and the attraction of capital. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(1) May 1930: 96-100.—A rate may be far more than adequate to attract capital without coming anywhere near the high extreme which the courts will pronounce as "non-confiscatory." Reproduction cost has no bearing on the attraction of capital.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

19573. HUSSELMAN, R. Some fallacies of "customer ownership." *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7(8) Apr. 16, 1931: 460-469.—So-called customer ownership has been a great boon to the utilities, but not so good for the public. The stock owners have used their political influence to keep the rates high. For the purpose of controlling customer ownership in the interests of the public a state bureau of public utilities should be created, either as a separate department or as a division of the attorney general's office. It should be the function of this bureau to report all evidence of illegal acts, on the part of the utilities, such as their influence in controlling public opinion and elections.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

19574. INSULL, MARTIN J. Is control of operating companies sufficient? *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(1) May 1930: 81-89.—The real function of a state utility

commission is to regulate the rates and services of the operating companies, not the issuance of securities. Regulation of the operating companies is sufficient control.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

19575. LeBOEUF, RANDALL J. Jr. The "contract" method. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(1) May 1930: 90-95.—Each person has his own ideas of the contract theory of regulation, but there are two major types of contracts that stand out. In the first the utility enters into an agreement with the state or some agency fixing a definite rate to domestic consumers, for a definite period of time and within a particular area. Such a contract fixes the price of the service and not the rate of return. The second type of contract attempts to set up a fair value of the property and then provides for a reasonable return on that value. All property added afterward should be valued on the prudent investment basis. The second type of contract is very bad for all concerned.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

19576. LEYDEN, VICTOR von. Municipal and national economy. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 6(2) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 349-366.—In German cities, municipal economic activities are interwoven with every branch of public and private endeavor. Cooperative and competitive relations with private enterprise, the state, and *Reich* exist. The federal government proposes municipal supplements to the income tax and a legal ratio between realty taxes and those on income, personality and civic rights. Property taxes are too high. Chambers of Commerce exercise co-control in the trade tax levy. While public enterprises are for service, revenue adjustments to such an objective are variable. Business resents tax exemption of public supply services. Present municipal borrowing troubles may necessitate assistance from the state, *Reich*, or private enterprise. The federal government's control over municipal accounts presents difficulties. Business competition among cities is keen, becoming dangerous where foreign firms are involved.—*R. O. Huus.*

19577. MANTON, MARTIN T. The courts and commission regulation. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(1) May 1930: 177-191.—A public utility commission is not a court, but a fact-finding body charged with the duty of administering the law. There is always a rate which is just and reasonable as between the public and the utility and it is this rate which the commission should strive to prescribe. The impression that the courts have hampered or interfered with state regulation by reversing or refusing enforcement of commission orders is not well founded.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

19578. MARX, GUIDO H. How to control public utilities. *Nation* (N. Y.). 132(3430) Apr. 1, 1931: 348-350.—As a general rule, regulation by state commissions has been inadequate. Federal regulation and national planning are likely to be the next steps, but it is doubtful if they will offer anything like a stable solution. The right of eminent domain and the taxing power are distinctive features of government. Certain enterprises, by their very nature, require the right of eminent domain. Such enterprises require a concession of some of the sovereign functions of government, many of them exclusive and monopolistic. These functions should never pass out of the hands of the government. All of those enterprises essential to modern existence which require the more or less exclusive use of public property should be owned and operated by the public.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

19579. MOSHER, WILLIAM E. A quarter-century of regulation by state commissions. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(1) May 1930: 35-51.—The development of regulation by commissions after 1907 improved conditions, but the typical commission has fallen short in many respects. Causes for criticism are the hearings before the Federal Trade Commission, the controversy over Boulder Dam, Muscle Shoals, and St. Lawrence power re-

sources, speculation in utility stocks, the problem of fair value, and the rapid growth of the electrical utility. Defects which must be remedied if regulation is to be effective are the personnel of the commission, the staff, the functions of the commission, the problem of fair value, and the holding companies.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

19580. NAUJOKS, HERBERT HUGH. Depreciation as a factor in rate-making. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 11(2) Apr. 1931: 164-194.—The most difficult phase of the problem of depreciation is to apportion it over a period of years so as to do justice to the patrons of the utility, the utility company, and its stockholders. In January, 1930, the U. S. Supreme Court held in the Baltimore Railways case that the depreciation base must be the present value. Decisions and authorities are not uniform in respect to the proper method of ascertaining annual and accrued depreciation. The straight line, sinking fund, and inspection methods of measuring depreciation have been often approved, although the supreme court apparently favors over the others the inspection method. That court has laid down no rule to be applied in calculating depreciation and state courts and commissions remain free to apply the method which under all the circumstances seems just to the utility and its patrons.—*C. M. Updegraff.*

19581. PECK, HARVEY W. Some theoretical aspects of the public utility controversy. *Internat. J. Ethics.* 40(3) Apr. 1930: 372-391.—Certain characteristics distinguish public from individual enterprises. One has to do with the time range, the other with the purpose or motives involved in the activities. Public enterprise also tends more often to take the form of a monopoly. In large scale industry, as in government management, economic incentive takes the form of salary advances and promotions rather than profits. In small industries competition regulates effectively. Large scale industries which produce necessary goods and are natural monopolies are operated at cost, financed by bonds, and operated by experts on a salary. These industries might well be operated under government ownership.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

19582. PRENDERGAST, WILLIAM A. Fact-finding and the judicial function in the work of state commissions. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(1) May 1930: 25-34.—When the commission acts upon its own initiative and proceeds to take testimony and determine questions of fact, fix rates, and decide the form of rate orders the functions are clearly judicial in character. The decision of the commission must be based upon the facts as presented, and this decision takes on the attributes of judgment.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

19583. ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN D. The revision of the public service commission law. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(1) May 1930: 201-210.—There are two methods by which reasonable rates for utility services may be restored. One is to allow and restore competition either by encouraging new companies to enter the field or by setting up more municipally operated companies. The other is to give the public service commissions a definite rule for valuation and make it obligatory on the part of the commission to fix rates in accordance with this standard. The actual cash put into the utilities by the investors should constitute the rate base.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

19584. ROSENBAUM, IRWIN S. The common carrier-public utility concept: A legal-industrial view. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 7(2) May 1931: 155-168.—The common carrier-public utility concept is a creation of the legal mind and should be restricted to usage in this field. Of the various legal theories of the origin of the concept, the most persuasive one is that carriers were separately classified because they relied upon their lien on the customers' goods to secure performance of agreements. Under modern conditions, this legal concept

does not fit political, economic, or social facts and hence is of little use in developing a technique of control to fit new industries. More satisfactory progress will be made if the concept is restricted to the legal field.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

19585. SCOTT, WILLIAM CAMBELL. State and federal control of power transmission as affected by the interstate commerce clause. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14 (1) May 1930: 135-156.—The states do not have power to regulate interstate commerce, but they do possess their police power. A great number of supreme court decisions seem to warrant the conclusion that congress may constitutionally pass legislation permitting the states to regulate interstate transmission of power.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

19586. SPURR, HENRY C. Have the state commissions fulfilled their intended functions? *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14 (1) May 1930: 11-24.—State utility commissions have eliminated politics in regulation, prevented arbitrary legislative action to a large extent, protected both the public and the utilities from wasteful competition, eliminated discriminatory practices, established uniform accounting and reasonable standards of service, and have settled an enormous number of complaints. They have dealt fairly with the utilities as well as the customers, thereby increasing the flow of capital to the utilities and hastening their development. Effectiveness could be increased by providing better compensation and wider powers for the commissioners and their staffs.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

19587. TINGLEY, THOMAS J. "Going value." *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7 (9) Apr. 30, 1931: 522-531.—The proper method of measuring going value is by a consideration of the expenditures actually made in attaching the customers, as well as what it would cost to secure the customers, within a reasonable time, if the plant were reproduced today. Sound judgment must determine the weight to be given these factors.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

19588. WILLIAMS, WYTHE. The political bogey behind the "power issue." *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7 (9) Apr. 30, 1931: 515-521.—The control of electricity is a state problem. The companies that are doing the 5% interstate business are also doing the 95% local business which is legitimately under state control.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

See also Entries 15645-15649, 15651-15654, 16554, 17232, 17266, 17307, 17313, 17319, 18396, 18952, 18954, 18958, 19510)

19589. JOUBERT, A. Conditions d'une politique forestière nationale. [Essentials of a national forest policy.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts.* 69 (5) May 1931: 373-385.—The first aim of a national forest policy for France should be to maintain an adequate forest cover in the mountain regions, not only to protect the soil but also to keep the land productive and to assist in preventing depopulation of those regions. The value of forests in directly controlling floods is questionable, but they

are essential for protection of flood control reservoirs in the mountains. The state should first prevent abuse and destruction of existing mountain forests, and and through appropriate silvicultural measures should make them as fire resistant as possible; after that idle and abandoned lands should be reforested. This will probably involve considerable contribution of public funds to assist private owners. In the lowlands there is little justification for public interference beyond that necessary to prevent the ruin of existing forests.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

19590. LARSEN, J. A. Forestry for the central corn-belt farmer. *J. Forestry.* 29 (5) May 1931: 737-741.—The central corn-belt farming states, which import 90% of their lumber, should, and will in time, grow much of the round and lower-grade products because there is an abundance of land not suitable for crops or needed for pasture, and because erosion must be halted, lakes, streams, and the water table maintained, hunting and recreational areas provided, and shelter furnished to insectivorous birds. In addition, shelter belts are necessary in exposed locations.—*P. A. Herbert.*

19591. PRICE, J. H. The Clarke-McNary Act and federal responsibility in California's state forestry program. *J. Forestry.* 29 (5) May 1931: 731-736.—Under the Weeks Law, and later the Clarke-McNary Act, the federal government accepted the obligation to aid in the protection of privately-owned forest land. At first it was recommended that federal participation be predicated on reasonable forest management, but this policy was not incorporated in the law. Fire protection was generally recognized as 75% of the problem in the west, and it was tacitly agreed that upon receiving federal aid in fire control the lumber industry would make every effort, within reasonable economic limits, to leave cut-over land in a productive condition. However, the improvement in management has been brought about by lower prices and changing logging technique. If permanent forest management cannot be worked out voluntarily, the state, not the federal government, should take the necessary legislative action.—*P. A. Herbert.*

19592. SHEPARD, WARD. Is silviculture possible in America? *J. Forestry.* 29 (2) Feb. 1931: 219-224; (3) Mar. 1931: 384-390; (4) Apr. 1931: 505-515.—The policy of *laissez faire* must be replaced by a policy of direct, realistic, and rational control of forest destruction. Both federal and state courts have ruled that the government has the right to restrict private property rights on forest land. There should be federal regulation of protection of forests of national importance and cooperation with the state in the regulation of other privately-owned forests. Federal aid should consist of advice, guidance, and financial help to state and locally appointed boards of control. Foresters must be trained by the case system. Education should be aided by a demonstration forest in every forested county. The federal government should purchase small scattered units (1,000 to 5,000 acres) for this purpose and should encourage state purchases by federal aid. Farm forestry extension service should be conducted through existing agricultural college extension services.—*P. A. Herbert.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 19373, 19643)

19593. BALOGH, ELEMÉR. The traditional element in Grotius' conception of international law. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 7 (2) Dec. 1929: 261-292.

19594. FEDERSPIEL, HOLGER. De nordiske internationalprivatretrilge Konventionsudkast. [The projects for the Scandinavian convention on private inter-

national law.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* 1 (4) 1930: 279-299.—This installment has to do with guardianship and the proposals for the governance of domestic relations in northern European affairs. The convention, when accepted, will have a tremendous importance as a guide to legal practice in the Scandinavian world. The changes which have occurred in the convention since the appearance of the first two installments are noted. (See Entry 3: 6288.)—*T. Kalijarvi.*

19595. FEILCHENFELD, ERNST H.; ELRICK, EARLE de MAURY; JUDD, ORRIN G. Priority problems in public debt settlements. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30 (8) Dec. 1930: 1115-1144.—The first problem to be met is the priority between ordinary expenditures and debt service. The many public debt settlements of the past indicate a lack of any rules governing the relative merits of claims. Those only can claim an absolute preference which are secured by *jura in re*, and then only to the extent of their security. Such a security is protected by the international law rules which safeguard property rights in general. Whether it is in fact a *jus in re* must be determined ordinarily by examining the law of the debtor state. In most instances it will be found that no such right in fact exists, but only a quasi-security. The familiar type of quasi-security is the pledge of state revenues. Because he has bargained for more than a bare promise to pay, a quasi-secured creditor ought perhaps to be given somewhat better treatment than ordinary creditors, but only by undergoing a smaller reduction than wholly unsecured creditors. Several types of obligations are entitled to outrank quasi-secured debts. Tort claimants, who became creditors against their will, and seek simply compensation for wrongs done them, are among the most deserving. Debts resembling property rights are entitled to equal favor with tort claims. Motives of sympathy justify preferential treatment of wage-earners, pensioners, and perhaps furnishers of supplies. Some of these claims fall also into the class of past administrative expenses. International law debts occupy a fairly strong position, though they have not the intrinsic merit of those already referred to. Theoretically they enjoy severer sanctions than municipal law debts. Practically, the distinction is uncertain and unimportant. They should be classed just above ordinary debts, and below other preferred types. No distinctions should be made on the ground that a debt is guaranteed by other states; or that it is in bonded rather than unbonded form; or that it represents interest rather than principal; or that it is owed to a foreign rather than a domestic creditor; or that the creditor, though a distinct legal personality, performs a public function; or that one creditor gave more nearly one hundred cents per dollar of obligation than did another. Relative rank of preferred claims finds expression not in priority of payment in full, but in varying degrees of "scaling down" of principal and/or interest, or by a more rapid amortization.—*E. H. Feilchenfeld.*

19596. UNSIGNED. The interpretation of treaties by United States courts. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30 (4) Apr. 1930: 521-527.—Two antithetical rules appear to be urged in the construction of treaties: one regards the text of the treaty as the sole authority in determining the interest of the parties; the other, viewing the treaty as an agreement to solve a mutual problem and to preserve peace and friendship, regards extraneous related facts and records as admissible in determining the intent of the parties. Several American writers and the U. S. Supreme Court adhere to this latter view, which is "a direct, simple, and altogether scientific method to arrive at a sound construction of treaties." Nine categories of related facts and records used thus far by the supreme court are cited.—*Henry Reiff.*

19597. WEBBER, GEORGE J. Contracts contrary to international comity. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 7 (3) Mar. 1930: 674-682.—In the recent case of *Foster v. Driscoll* (1929), K. B. 470, a combination entered into by British subjects under British jurisdiction to import whisky illegally into the U. S. was held illegal, although the attempt was unsuccessful, and although the parties may have arranged that other persons should be the immediate instigators of the offense, on the grounds that such a partnership, if recognized by the English courts, would furnish a just cause for complaint by the U. S. government against the British govern-

ment, and would be contrary to the British obligation of international comity.—*Henry Reiff.*

19598. WINIARSKI, BOHDAN. Narodowość statków rzecznych i pierwsza konferencja prawa rzecznych. [The nationality of river boats and the first conference on the law of river navigation.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon., i Socjol.* 11 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 25-40.—The author examines the particular conditions of river navigation and gives an outline of the development and tentatives of legislation before the war and since with the assistance of the League of Nations. A critical analysis is given of the first convention, concluded in Geneva, on the flags of river boats.—*O. Eisenberg.*

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 18651, 18760, 19642)

19599. ASCHER, ANNEMARIE. Wesen und Grenzen der internationalen Schiedsgerichtsbarkeit und Gerichtsbarkeit als Grundlage für das Völkerrecht der Zukunft. [The essence and limits of international arbitration and arbitration as the basis for international law of the future.] *Frankfurter Abhandl. z. Modernen Völkerrecht.* (14) 1929: pp. 90.—The Permanent Court of International Justice in The Hague can decide only purely juridical questions, but it has become customary in the post-War period to submit to some arbitrator questions whose juridical nature is doubtful or which are quite evidently of a political character. The decision rests with an arbitration commission which decides in the interests of justice. Primary treaties of arbitration deal directly with the regulation of controversies. A secondary treaty deals with a special subject, for example a commercial treaty, and sets up a court of arbitration for differences which may arise. Every treaty contains a compromise. Another clause delegates the decision to a special arbitrator in case there is disagreement on the first judgment. The Permanent Court was organized by treaty, its membership is not restricted to the League of Nations, the election of judges takes place through the Council and Assembly of the League. Competence *ratione personae*; States, even if not sovereign. Extension of this competence to national minorities and private persons is desirable (examples). Competence *ratione materiae*: Purely juridical questions which are named in the treaty; interpretation of League of Nations' decisions; advisory opinions. Sources of law: since universal international law is not codified, therefore, only particular international law, such as treaty law, customary law, generally accepted legal principles, and decisions and doctrines of authorities. Equity is no source of law suited for international courts but only for arbitration. When is a controversy political? When the state concerned proves that its vital interests are affected and that their preservation is impossible according to current legal practice. In this connection various treaty clauses are discussed; for example, those referring to vital interests, national honor, the interest of third parties, and matters referring exclusively to internal politics. In conclusion, various arbitration treaties are discussed in detail.—*R. Karisch.*

19600. MAÚRTUA, VICTOR M. Conciliation and arbitration in America. *Bull. Pan. Amer. Union.* 65 (4) Apr. 1931: 332-353.—In the old Swiss pacts and in the American treaties conciliation was the first step; arbitration was supplementary. When conciliation failed an agreement was then reached by compromise. According to the treaty entered into at Lima in 1848, by the American republics, it was agreed that only in cases where the parties could not come to an agreement were the arbiters to make a definite award, "according to law." However, each nation being sovereign is sole judge as to whether it will accept or reject arbitration. The international American conferences have all been steps towards conciliation and arbitration. The ideal to be attained is:

"Judicial procedure for juridical disputes, conciliation for all disputes, and, finally, arbitration when efforts at conciliation have proved unavailing."—*S. A. MacCorkle*.

19601. PELLERAY, E. Clipperton. [The Clipperton Island controversy.] *Océanie Française*. 27 (118) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 4-5.—Clipperton, lying off the west coast of Mexico, was taken possession of by a French crew in the name of Napoleon III on Nov. 17, 1858. It was not occupied but when, in 1897, the American flag was raised by a guano concern, the U. S. recognized France's ownership. In 1898, the Mexican government laid claim to it. The king of Italy recently arbitrated the dispute in favor of France. Fertilizer deposits will now be exploited and a cable station will be erected.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

19602. SIBERT, MARCEL. Les bombardements aériens et la protection des populations civiles. [Aerial bombardments and the protection of civilian populations.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 37 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 621-658.—The old definitions, such as zone of combat and fortified area, have lost their significance because of the increasing mobility of armed forces on land and in the air. The test of military objective remains. This includes all that tends to aid in the preparation or execution of hostile acts, whether by persons or things, directly or through a series of acts. Private property, free or requisitioned, and persons, engaged in such operations must take the risks of bombardment. They should be protected through evacuation and the restriction of bombardment to military objectives, whose existence as such has been clearly established, and to the accomplishment of the military purpose. The one who claims the right should bear the burden of proof.—*Phoebe Morrison*.

19603. STRUPP, KARL. Das Recht des interna-

tionalen Richters nach Billigkeit zu entscheiden. [The right of the international judge to decide according to equity.] *Frankfurter Abhandl. z. Modernen Völkerrecht*. (20) 1930: pp. 173.—More than 60 cases of arbitration in ancient Greece show that the Greeks were familiar with this practice. While the Romans used arbitration only as an imperial act, the number of arbitration cases in the middle ages, and especially since the 12th century, is constantly mounting. The decisions are not always given according to legal principles but they have a binding character. With the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty of 1794, a new development of arbitration begins. Lafontaine names 177 arbitration commissions instituted in the 19th century. The great number of arbitration treaties since The Hague Conferences signifies a complete victory for international law. The statute of The Hague Court of 1920 names four sources of law. The League of Nations' resolution of 1928 declares that all controversies are to be decided by the World Court or by arbitration; in the first place according to international law, and lacking that, by equity. If treaties are the basis of the law, the judge may interpret them but he must not take sides. If international law is not sufficient, the judge may dismiss the complaint or decide according to equity. Principles which have not been generally accepted may not be considered generally valid principles. There follows a lengthy examination of the term "equity." So-called accessory equity, which modifies the harshness of the law by considering concrete circumstances, is self evident. Equity fills many loopholes in the law in order to take account of justice and to avoid a mistrial. Appendixes cover the deliberations of The Hague Committee of Jurists, 1920, concerning the law employed by the Permanent Court; report concerning the American and British Claims Arbitration Tribunal, Cayuga Indian claims, 1926.—*R. Karisch*.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 19109, 19177, 19245, 19359, 19361, 19430, 19468, 19523, 19598-19599, 19603, 19630, 19637, 19639-19640, 19659)

19604. BLIVIN, HENRI. L'enseignement de la Société des Nations. [Education for the League of Nations.] *Rev. Universitaire*. 40 (5) May 1931: 428-433.—It is of prime importance to impregnate the younger children with the international spirit in all their school work. In the higher schools it is wise to add specific courses to the curriculum that will give an objective view of internationalism.—*Gertrude Lapidus*.

19605. BRAINERD, HELOISE. Intellectual cooperation between the Americas. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union* 65 (4) Apr. 1931: 383-399.—Articles in general treaties between the states have provided for reciprocity in the recognition of professional degrees and academic certificates, the practice of the liberal professions by foreigners, and the interchange of students and teachers. The first of these was a treaty entered into by Argentina and Bolivia in 1868. Since that time these agreements have shown a gradual tendency to increase in number. The fostering of individual relationships in time brings about better understanding and leads to the establishment of harmonious international relations. The Pan American Union ever attempts to stimulate and promote good relationship between the American nations.—*S. A. MacCorkle*.

19606. FARNHAM, J. D., and MOORHEAD, H. H. International limitation of dangerous drugs. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 7 (2) Apr. 1, 1931: 19-47.—A detailed report of the progress made toward limitation of the problems faced in making control more effective over the entire field, and of the proposed methods of control which were the subject of discussion at the Opium Conference of 1931. The work of the League of Nations advisory

committee is summarized and the text of the draft convention included.—*Phillips Bradley*.

19607. FRANÇOIS-MARSAL, F. L'union européenne. [The European union.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (80) Apr. 1931: 170-175.

19608. GARGAS, SIGISMOND. De l'Institut International d'Agriculture a l'Internationale Verte. [The International Institute of Agriculture and the Green International.] *Rev. d. Etudes Cooperatives*. 8 (32) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 381-403.—The International Institute of Agriculture renders valuable service in the dissemination of statistics and the stimulation of international agricultural conferences. Other international agricultural organizations have been established, but the most significant post-War movement in the field is the Green International. Impregnated with the physiocratic concept of the soil as the source of all wealth, it is a political and economic movement of the agricultural class seeking legislative aid for the farmer. It strongly opposes the communist movement and demands adequate representation for agriculture, as distinct from industry, in the International Labour Bureau. It seeks to stimulate treaties, through the mediation of the Institute, that will serve as solutions to the numerous problems connected with world agriculture. To the consumer, this increased activity presents the danger of monopoly price.—*Gertrude Lapidus*.

19609. GUSTI, D. Le problème de la fédération des états européens. [The problem of the federation of European states.] *Arh. pentru Stiinta si Reforma Soc.* 9 (1-3) 1930: 1-51.—An address given June 1, 1930, at the Rumanian Social Institute. The need for a union

between European states is imposed by the position of this continent in the world order supported by considerations of a political and economic nature. That a union is possible is proved by such historic achievements as the Greece of Alexander the Great; the creation of the Pax Romana by Julius Caesar; the Europe of Charlemagne; the papal Europe of Innocent III, and finally the Europe attempted by Napoleon I. Federalism must be the basis of the union. The plan proposed by Coudenhove-Kalergi is somewhat utopian. The Briand memorandum presents the program for a new, positive, coherent, powerful, creative, and dynamic Europe. At present in Europe 27 peoples are living in a relatively restricted space in a terrific state of anarchy. (Bibliography.)—*G. Vladesco-Racoassa*.

19610. HAMMARSKJÖLD, M. AKE. The Permanent Court of International Justice and its place in international relations. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs*. 9 (4) Jul. 1930: 467-497.—From a psychological point of view, the real distinction between the Permanent Court and pre-War tribunals lies in the contrast between the static principle dominating the latter, holding that law is the only valid foundation for a world organization, and the dynamic post-War principle motivating the former, maintaining that world peace must be sought at any cost, even the sacrifice of legal concepts. The scope of the court's judicial work is already extensive and is being gratifyingly broadened by arbitration treaties and conventions. In its legislative aspect the court clarifies existing rules of law, crystallizes law heretofore unsettled, and offers a starting point for the preparation of legislative conventions to amend inadequate existing law.—*Gertrude Lapidus*.

19611. HOWARTH, O. J. R. The work of the British Association in relation to the Empire. *J. Royal Soc. Arts*. 83 (4047) Jun. 13, 1930: 833-847.—By holding its meetings in the dominions as well as in England the British Association for the Advancement of Science has attempted to do something toward weaving the social tissue between different parts of the empire. Its meetings provide for personal intercourse among scientists and for the initiation of such widely varying projects as the study of Indian tribes in Northwest Canada, the establishment of a solar observatory in Australia, or excavations in the ruins of Zimbabwe in South Africa.—*George Dunlap Crothers*.

19612. ŁAPACEWICZ, WACŁAW. La nature et les limites de la garantie de la S. d. N., concernant les stipulations minoritaires des traités et de sa compétence en matière de la procédure y relative. [The nature and limits of the guarantees of the League of Nations concerning the minority stipulations of treaties and its competence in matters of procedure relative to them.] *Quest. Minoritaires*. 3 (3-4) Dec. 1930: 72-80.—A detailed analysis of the text of the clauses, the protocols of the Commission of New States, and letter of Clemenceau to Paderewski lead to the following conclusions: (1) The minority clauses have not the value of general principles. (2) Their character is purely territorial and transitory. (3) They are imposed on certain states because of the political situation of the moment and can be modified by the simple majority of the Council of the League of Nations or the five great powers who signed the treaty of June 28, 1919. (4) In certain cases the treaties and minority declarations were the result of a compromise between the principal powers and the interested states. (5) The clauses of the treaties are inconvenient and slow, difficult to apply, and impose upon the members of the Council a heavy and thankless task. However, minorities laws and clauses of the treaties are strictly legal and must be interpreted conformably to the letter and never contrary to the spirit and intentions of the legislator or of the contracting parties.—*J. J. Burns*.

19613. MENDER, WILLIAM. The Pan American

Union and the Pan American conferences. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union*. 65 (4) Apr. 1931: 367-382.—Between conferences the Union devotes much time to the formulation of programs and regulations, to the preparation of documentary material on the topics to be discussed at the next conference, as well as the drafting of projects which may be considered at these assemblies. This material is sent to the different governments and to the delegates in advance. In the intervals between the conferences the Union lends itself to securing the ratification by the signatory states of the treaties, attempting at all times to give a practical application to the conclusions adopted.—*S. A. MacCorkle*.

19614. PAPROCKI, STANISLAS J. Le VI Congrès des Minorités Nationales à Genève. [The sixth Congress of National Minorities at Geneva.] *Quest. Minoritaires*. 3 (3-4) Dec. 1930: 103-109.—This congress discussed conclusions resulting from reports on the situation of particular minorities, Briand's Pan-European project, and Wilfan's statements concerning the organization of national communities. The persecution of minorities continues, except in Estonia and Latvia. The resolutions of the congress were unfavorable to Briand's plan on the grounds that the project was based exclusively on states and took no account of peoples as such. Favorable action was taken on the question of the organization of national cultural communities.—*J. J. Burns*.

19615. RAPPARD, WILLIAM E. Où en est la Société des Nations? [Where does the League of Nations stand?] *Espit Internat*. 5 (18) Apr. 1931: 226-244.—An unprejudiced analysis of the worth of the League in 1931, if measured by a comparison with the international situation prior to its founding, shows peace to be more precarious today than in 1914, but owing to the existence of the League more likely to continue. The League has not served the cause of peace less efficaciously than had been hoped, but has done so chiefly by methods which had not been foreseen. Purely objective evidence demonstrates: the growth in League membership; the increased attendance of premiers and foreign ministers at Assembly and Council meetings; the increased desire of the governments to place their citizens in the Secretariat; and an increase from 187 to 410 in the number of journalists reporting the Assembly meetings.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

19616. ROWE, L. S. L'oeuvre de l'Union Pan-américaine depuis 1928. [The work of the Pan American Union since 1928.] *Espit Internat*. 5 (18) Apr. 1931: 245-259.—In its capacity as permanent organ of the Pan American Conference, the Pan American Union has, since the Havana Conference, been at work preparing the agenda for the 1933 conference at Montevideo, and has assisted in convening several interim conferences of a special or technical nature. These have already reached agreements concerning: conciliation and arbitration, trade-marks and commercial property, an inter-American geographical and historical institute, customs formalities, intellectual cooperation, cooperation in meeting agricultural problems, child welfare, and the legal rights of women. As a center of information, the Union has served the member governments; and, in addition to answering questions posed by individual citizens, has published numerous regular and special bulletins. Of late emphasis has been placed upon agriculture, and especially upon cultural relations.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

19617. SOMMER, LOUISE. Méthode d'un rapprochement économique entre les différents pays. [The method of economic rapprochement between the different countries.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft*. 66 (2) 1930: 254-278.—The growing importance of the pretentious yet nebulous pan-European movement necessitates the formulation of a program of rapprochement. Precision and a fine regard for the factors concerned in the geographical arrangement and origin of the countries should prevail. Such a program approaches

the Pan-European ideal by degrees and stages. It was not until 1929 that the conception of a Pan-European Union was formulated from the economic point of view, at the Amsterdam session of the International Chamber of Commerce. Not only the nationalist state of France, but other European countries, view a European union as a subterfuge for continued armament. Any movement whose name is prefixed by "Pan" is doomed to disaster. A Pan-European movement would be wrecked, moreover, on the reefs of the English and Russian problem. Political autocracy without financial autocracy is nonsense. The economic stabilization of Europe is entirely in the hands of the U. S. Consequently a European customs union, no matter in what form, will be rejected because of its aggressive intent with regard to America. (Footnotes).—*Adelaide Hasse*.

19618. UNSIGNED. La Commission des Mandats et l'Irak. [The Mandates Commission and Iraq.] *Asie Française*. 31 (289) Apr. 1931: 140-142.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

19619. UNSIGNED. En Syrie: après le mandat, les traités? [In Syria: after the mandate, the treaties?] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (686) Apr. 4, 1931: 478-480.—The Syrian states under mandate should follow Iraq in having the mandate replaced by treaties of alliance. No mention is made of their entrance into the League, a fundamental point in the Iraq case.—*Luther H. Evans*.

19620. WEAVER, C. W. H. The International Labour Office and the colonies. *Asiat. Rev.* 27 (90) Apr. 1931: 342-348.—The draft convention relating to forced

labor has made the International Labour Organization subject to certain criticisms. However, the procedure of the organization is manifestly fair in that it usually provides for preliminary expert advisory conferences or for questionnaires sent to all governments. As a matter of fact, the convention on forced labor was, in the main, drafted by the states chiefly concerned. That the organization has authority to deal with colonial labor matters is clearly established both in the Covenant and in Part XIII of the Treaty. Furthermore, the Organization is pursuing no political program in regard to the colonies.—*Charles A. Timm*.

19621. WEHBERG, HANS. Der Völkerbund und die Abrüstung 1920-1930. [The League of Nations and disarmament, 1920-1930.] *Friedenswarte*. 31 (4) 1931: 97-104.—The years 1922 and 1923 were witnesses to suggestion for the limitations of military budgets, Lord Esher's suggestion for the control of war effectives, and Lord Robert Cecil's guarantee plans for the protection of states which are attacked. The Geneva Protocol and the Locarno Pacts came in 1924 and 1925. Between 1926 and 1930 the Preparatory Commission for the disarmament conference busied itself with the problem of security. In addition to this, the Geneva and London Conferences were continuations of the Washington Arms Conference of 1921 and 1922.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

19622. XXX. Vers une législation internationale du chèque. [Toward international legislation on checks.] *Econ. Nouvelle*. 28 (302) May 1931: 229-231.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 18828, 18942, 19087, 19089, 19092, 19094, 19099-19100, 19102, 19105, 19111, 19219, 19223, 19343, 19359, 19452, 19468, 19479, 19488, 19542, 19596, 19660)

19623. CHILDS, S. LAWFORD. Russia and U.S.A., a study of inconsistencies. *Pol. Quart.* 2 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 153-171.—A survey of relations between the two countries in 1930, especially dealing with such things as the lumber trade, dumping, and communist propaganda. Americans now believe that capitalist and socialist states can exist side by side and admire the large scale upon which Russian enterprises are being undertaken.—*H. McD. Clotie*.

19624. DENNIS, LAWRENCE. Nicaragua: in again, out again. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 9 (3) Apr. 1931: 496-500.—The recent announcement of Secretary Stimson that all the marines would be withdrawn after the 1932 elections in that country recalls the "in again, out again" policy of America in Nicaragua since we first entered in 1912. The U. S. has failed to solve the Sandino problem, although she has employed 5,000 marines for nearly four years in the attempt. The future policy of the U. S. may be one of permitting the Nicaraguans to fight it out with the hope that a stable government which we can recognize will be created by the winning side, or we can continue our "in again, out again" policy and try to destroy by force of arms the revolutionary habits of the Nicaraguans.—*Carl M. Frasure*.

19625. ESCALLIER, ÉMILE. La réalisation de la Mitteleuropa. [The realization of Mitteleuropa.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 147 (438) May 10, 1931: 161-169.—The union of Germany and Austria, a cardinal aim of German diplomacy, was specifically projected in 1915 by Naumann in his *Mitteleuropa*. This pastor-deputy believed a generation would be required to reduce the differences in customs and manners of the two peoples and to create in them a new historical sentiment. For France to permit this violation of the peace treaties

would mean the loss of her prestige in Poland and the Little Entente.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

19626. FIMMEN, EDO. Kriegsgefahr und Gewerkschaftsbewegung. [The war danger and the trade union movement.] *Metallarbeiter-Ztg.* 49 (17) Apr. 25, 1931: 130.—The ruling class has at its disposal today 30,000,000 trained soldiers, or 10,000,000 more than in August, 1914, besides materials of war which in quantity and power of destructiveness are equivalent to 5 times the material available in Aug. 1914. The trade union movement participated actively after 1918 in movements to prevent and stop wars; the Austrian and Czech transport workers carried out an effective six-weeks' boycott of a dictatorship in Hungary. Rykoff is quoted to the effect that only the opposition of west European transport workers to carrying munitions of war into Poland in the same year prevented the destruction of the Soviet state. However, this phase of union activity has lapsed, and today it is generally assumed by trade unionists that a new war is unavoidable.—*Horace B. Davis*.

19627. GRABOWSKY, ADOLF. Die belgische Sicherheit. [The security of Belgium.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21 (1) Apr. 1931: 13-24.—Belgium is an artificial state founded by the Great Powers. Today three factors made Belgium a political unit; her prosperous economic life, her colonial policy, her fate during the World War. The Locarno treaties should have done away with the military treaty of France and Belgium, signed in 1920, for it runs counter to them. Belgium's dependency on France, with Luxembourg as a second satellite, means a revival of the Napoleonic position towards England.—*Werner Neuse*.

19628. HARAOU, C. Na koho myslí Reichswehr? [What is the object of the Reichswehr?] *Moderní Stát.* 4 (2) 1931: 44-50.—The new German military system does not mean a danger for France, but it can change itself very soon into a danger for Europe.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

19629. HARAOU, C. Světová krise hospodářská a její politické následky. [The world economic crisis and its political consequences.] *Moderní Stát*. 4 (1) 1931: 13-19.—World disunity is caused by the Russian experiment, which desires to dominate the rest of the world. The present state of affairs came at a time when Asia was nearing Europe and when most of Europe had changed from the absolute and semi-absolute monarchies to the democratic system. The Russian influence supports the unnatural coalitions of reaction and revolution, monarchistic absolutism, and radical socialism.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

19630. JEZIORAŃSKI, KONSTANTY. Cele ostatnich wystapień niemieckich w Genewie. [Purpose of the last German interventions in Geneva.] *Przegląd Pol.* 14 (3) Mar. 1931: 76-79.—Germany in defending the minorities before the League of Nations aims at combatting Poland. She considers failure to observe the minority treaties as a violation of the conditions under which Poland has been granted the former German territories.—*O. Eisenberg*.

19631. LEGENDRE, A. Chine, Japon et Bolchévisme. [China, Japan and Bolshevism.] *Mercure de France*. 227 (788) Apr. 15, 1931: 320-340.—The Great Powers might have compelled peace in China, or at least have cut off the sale of arms to her. The attempt of Chiang Kai-shek to exterminate the Chinese communists failed. The real danger is the influence of Moscow among these bandit groups. Criticism of Japanese "imperialistic methods" has in the past prevented Japan from enforcing peace, and from paralyzing the machinations of Moscow. If the Great Powers had dared to give to Japan the mandate to establish order in China the years of civil war would not have been.—*Harold H. Sprout*.

19632. MARIAUX, FRANZ. Perspektive einer aktiven deutschen Aussenpolitik. [Perspective of an effective German foreign policy.] *Volk u. Reich*. 12 (6) 1930: 740-759.—Germany may accept the *status quo* created by the Treaty of Versailles or may initiate a policy to regain her lost rights and territories. The second, or activist, type of policy must be seriously attempted. Its threefold task is public discussion of its aims in order to influence international public opinion, the systematic strengthening of Germany's position abroad by securing allies in imitation of France, and the creation of ideas by Germany's social scientists of a new and permanent European order—a synthesis of nationalism, international solidarity, and Christianity.—*John B. Mason*.

19633. MILLER, WILLIAM. Greece and her neighbors. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 9 (3) Apr. 1931: 487-495.—The last three years have witnessed the signature of a series of agreements between Greece and the other states of the Near East, beginning with the Greco-Rumanian pact of Mar. 21, 1928, which was followed by similar pacts with Italy, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Austria, Hungary, the U. S., Spain, and Turkey. The causes of friction between Greece and Turkey, which produced the three past Greco-Turkish wars since the establishment of the Greek state, have disappeared with the disappearance of the Greeks from Asia Minor and of the Turks from Macedonia and Crete, and with the substitution of the Turkish Republic for the Ottoman Empire. Next is related the history of the Greco-Yugoslav negotiations, especially with regard to the "Serbian free zone" in the port of Saloniki, which is only 48 miles from the Yugoslav frontier. The next items on Venizelos' program are agreements with Bulgaria and Albania. He told the writer that "the greatest obstacle in the way of Balkan union is the tension existing between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia." The danger in the Balkans is the intervention of the two mutually jealous Latin sisters, France and Italy.—*William Miller*.

19634. MOORE, BLAINE F. International double

taxation. *Tax Mag.* 9 (5) May 1931: 178-182.—This is a report of the committee on taxation of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. The U. S. government should encourage conferences with foreign governments on the subject of international double taxation and should foster general legislation conditioned on reciprocity. Legislation should include provisions authorizing administrative authorities to conclude executive agreements with individual foreign countries in those instances where general legislative provisions do not afford a satisfactory means of effectuating reciprocal exemptions.—*M. H. Hunter*.

19635. MOUSSET, ALBERT. La Hongrie et ses voisins depuis les accords de la Haye. [Hungary and her neighbors since The Hague agreements.] *Esprit Internat.* 5 (18) Apr. 1931: 260-283.—Statesmen of Eastern Europe looked upon The Hague and Paris agreements settling the Hungarian reparations and optant questions as invoking a more peaceful regime; but Hungarian desire for the revision of the Trianon boundaries almost blocked ratification of these accords, and persists as the cardinal feature of Hungary's foreign policy. Concerning the Little Entente powers, relations with Yugoslavia have been most satisfactory, perhaps because there the Magyar minority is smallest. In the case of Rumania, as well as her allies, there has been much oratory and little practice of cooperation. Tariff rivalry with Czechoslovakia has actually made the situation worse than before The Hague meeting. Hungary has eagerly joined in the conferences of Eastern European states in their attempts to improve the agricultural prospect. A Czech-Yugoslav tariff accord is especially feared as portending economic encirclement by the Little Entente; and Hungarian overtures toward Austria and Italy have brought but little more than words to counterbalance this danger.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

19636. PESCHARDT, C. Mestbegunstigelsesklausuler. [The most-favored-nation clauses.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* 1 (4) 1930: 300-306.—Comment on A. Møller's article. See Entry 3: 6335.—*T. Kalhjervi*.

19637. PINON, RENÉ. Zagadnienie rewizji traktatów. [The problem of the revision of treaties.] *Przegląd Pol.* 14 (4) Apr. 1931: 101-112.—The claim of revision of the treaties now in force is based on Article 19 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The partisans of treaty revision, and especially the German revisionists, overlook the fact that the initiative should be taken by the League and not by a single state. Germany hopes to renew her hegemony in European and extend her domination over Slavic populations. Modifications may be made in the Treaty of Versailles with the consent of all states concerned. This would permit, for instance, some corrections in the status of the passage through Pomerania.—*O. Eisenberg*.

19638. PRADO, YAN D'ALMEIDA. Rivalité politique anglo-américaine au Brésil. [Anglo-American political rivalry in Brazil.] *Affaires Étrangères*. 1 (2) Apr. 1931: 95-100.

19639. SOUKUP F. A. Německé výbojné organizace po válce. [German fighting organizations after the war.] *Čechoslávák*. (1) Jan. 15, 1931: 8-10; (2) Feb. 15, 1931: 52-54; (3) Mar. 1931: 76-80.—Germans living in Czechoslovakia are thoroughly organized in the Pan German movement. The *Kulturverband*, for example, has an income of 8,000,000 Czech crowns. Smaller German units are united in the *Bund der Deutschen* and the *Böhmervaldbund*. The Moravian organizations are united in the *Bund der Deutschen in Mähren*. In Silesia the *Bund der Deutschen Schlesiens* and in Slovakia the *Deutsche Geschäftsstelle für Slovakei* were created. Thousands of Czechoslovak citizens are members of the *Hilfsverein für Deutschböhmen* of Vienna. Germany supports the whole effort by a splendid organization, the

Deutsches Auslandsinstitut of Stuttgart. In Vienna work is centered in the *Institut für Statistik der Minderheitenvölker*. (A detailed enumeration of publications and organizations.)—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

19640. TRENTIN, SILVIO. Fascisme et Société des Nations. [Fascism and the League of Nations.] *Ann. Pol. Française et Étrangère*. 6(1) Apr. 1931: 78-129.—The policy of the pre-Fascist government in Italy regarding post-War problems, minorities, Yugoslavia, Albania, Bolshevism, emigration, and the League of Nations was generous and enlightened. The Fascists have been selfish and arrogant. They are no longer conciliatory about reparations. They have antagonized Yugoslavia and the rest of Europe. They have disregarded the spirit of the League by their penetration and intervention in the Balkans, by building in Ethiopia, and clandestine relations with Hungary. They profess to act with the League and they sign peace pacts, but they are not sincere.—*George Dunlap Crothers*.

19641. UNSIGNED. L'aviation italienne et la Tunisie. [Italian aviation and Tunis.] *Afrique Française*. 41(5) May 1931: 361.—An Italian corporation, operating under a generous subsidy from the Fascist government, is opening regular airplane service between Libya and Tunis. This is viewed with disfavor by the French who see in it merely a means of increasing Italian influence in the protectorate.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

19642. UNSIGNED. Clipperton. A propos de la sentence d'arbitrage. [Concerning the Clipperton Island arbitration award.] *Océanie Française*. 27(119) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 50-51.—The Mexicans are not accepting the king of Italy's award of Clipperton to France in good grace because of the nationalism sweeping the country today.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

19643. UNSIGNED. Is China bluffing about extraterritoriality? *China Weekly Rev.* 56(7) Apr. 18, 1931: 222-223.—A formal statement by T. C. Wang released to the press Apr. 10, 1931, announces that, as a result of negotiations conducted with the accredited representatives of certain powers, the abolition of extraterritoriality is within measurable distance, particularly with Great Britain and the U. S. Unless the solution desired by the Chinese government and people is in sight other means will be resorted to. It is unlikely that force will be attempted, but a unilateral declaration terminating all treaties embracing extraterritoriality may issue. It is possible that legal machinery may be set up, and that foreign legal advisers may be attached to the Chinese court. The treaties with Great Britain, France, and the U. S. expire in 1931 and 1934. The Japanese treaty expired in 1929.—*W. Leon Godshall*.

19644. UNSIGNED. Le fascisme en Tunisie. [Fascism in Tunis.] *Afrique Française*. 41(5) May 1931: 354-355.—The dedication of a splendid new consulate and the unveiling of a statue of Mussolini in an Italian school were both attended by manifestations which have caused much uneasiness among France's representatives in the protectorate.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

19645. UNSIGNED. La propagande fasciste par le livre. [Fascist propaganda through books.] *Afrique Française*. 41(5) May 1931: 361.—Two magnificent Italian bookstores, carrying full stocks of printed matter of homeland origin, have been opened in Malta and Tunis, close to government buildings in both cases. They are obviously subsidized by the Fascist government and are meant to spread pro-Italian sentiment among the natives.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

19646. UNSIGNED. La république espagnole et Tanger. [The Spanish republic and Tangier.] *Afrique Française*. 41(5) May 1931: 369.—It had been feared that, in the event of the creation of a republic, the Spaniards residing in Tangier would attempt to overthrow the international régime and add the city to Spanish Morocco. Nothing of the nature transpired and it is scarcely likely that the new government at Madrid will

risk the ill-will of Europe by attempting to alter the *status quo*.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

19647. WEHBERG, HANS. Deutschlands Verlangen nach gleicher militärischer Sicherheit. [Germany's demand for equal military security.] *Friedenswarte*. 31(4) 1931: 114-126.—Germany, under compulsory disarmament by the Treaty of Versailles, is justified in demanding at every peace conference that the other powers should also disarm. The success of disarmament depends entirely upon its universality and security is a problem for every land. The German campaign for universal disarmament and for security is for the benefit of the whole world.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

19648. BLANCHARD, G. La suppression des bureaux de poste français d'Alexandrie et de Port Said. [The closing of the French postoffices at Alexandria and Port Said.] *Afrique Française*. 41(5) May 1931: 335-338.—These post offices were opened in the days of Turkish control when the service afforded by the Egyptian government could not be depended upon. They for years handled enormous quantities of mail. The philatelic demand for the special stamps issued for each office proved so great that they were placed on sale in Paris and yielded a handsome profit. Both offices were closed on May 1, 1931 under a Franco-Egyptian accord arising out of the passing of the régime of capitulations.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

19649. DUNAN, MARCEL. "L'Angleichung" ou l'assimilation austro-allemande. [The "Angleichung" or Austro-German assimilation.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14(687) Apr. 11, 1931: 495-497.—An account of what has been accomplished to assimilate the economic and political systems of Austria and Germany, in preparation for an eventual *Anschluss*.—*Luther H. Evans*.

19650. GRABOWSKY, ADOLF. Der deutsch-österreichische Wirtschaftsplan. [The Austro-German customs union.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21(1) Apr. 1931: 1-12.—The Austro-German customs union plan is a mere economic plan. A union with the Danubian states without Germany would not help Austria since its industry requires a public of high standards of living, and its dairy and timber products could find no markets there. The customs union may even mar the hopes for a political union if Austrian industries should be ruined by it, or branches of German agriculture suffer. There should be no German objection to extending the customs union over the southeastern states, for their wheat exports cannot cover the annual wheat shortage in Central Europe. Since both countries remain autonomous there is no violation of the financial arrangements with Austria in 1922, and if there were, there is no reason for prohibiting Austria from improving the financial reconstruction plan.—*Werner Neuse*.

19651. KRAJEWSKI, LÉON. L'Angleterre et l'Égypte. [England and Egypt.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 147(438) May 10, 1931: 262-286.—Despite several attempts at agreement between England and Egypt, four questions remain unsettled since 1922: imperial communications in Egypt; defense of Egypt; protection of foreign interests and of minorities; and the Sudan.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

19652. LEONE, ENRICO de. Lo scambio greco-turco delle popolazioni. [The Greco-Turkish exchange of populations.] *Nuova Antologia*. 274(1410) Dec. 16, 1930: 510-538.—With the establishment of the Turkish republic all nationalities received civil rights and it became necessary to prevent internal non-parliamentary strife among the various nationalities, especially between the Greeks and Turks. It was agreed in the treaty of Lausanne in 1923 forcibly to exchange Greek and Turkish nationals in the two countries. This exchange

of approximately 2,000,000 people has been carried out with much moderation, although not without many complications and disputes. The Turkish government has been tolerant with regard to Greeks who wished to remain and accept Turkish citizenship. In Macedonia, the Turks have been practically entirely eliminated, leaving the Greeks in peaceful possession. Legal and economic problems have been finally adjusted and a degree of peace and satisfaction by no means habitual to the eastern Mediterranean has resulted. (Statistics.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

19653. PERDELWITZ, HANS. Die deutsch-polnischen Aufwertungsabkommen. [German-Polish revalorization treaties.] *Sparkasse*. 51 (8) Apr. 15, 1931: 153-160.

19654. UNSIGNED. L'aspect économique de l'union douanière germano-autrichienne. [The economic aspects of the German-Austrian customs union.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (687) Apr. 11, 1931: 493-495.—A presentation of facts and figures by a person in high diplomatic circles to show the economic ramifications of the proposed customs union. The presence of a strengthened Germany would disturb the economic and commercial unity of the Balkans and upset the political equilibrium of the Danube.—*Luther H. Evans.*

19655. UNSIGNED. Deutsch-österreichische Zollunion. [German-Austrian customs union.] *Panuropa*. 7 (4) May 1931: 98-120.—The Austro-German customs union is an important step toward the ideal of Pan-Europe. The political and economic independence of Austria is strengthened rather than threatened by the pact. Economic union means political peace, an axiom that France in particular should recognize. The union heralds a central European customs union and places France in a critical position.—*Gertrude Lapidus.*

19656. UNSIGNED. Fisheries become serious Far Eastern problem. *China Weekly Rev.* 56 (8) Apr. 25, 1931: 257-258.—Japan's controversy with Soviet Russia over the question of the Siberian fisheries recently became acute due to the action of the Soviet Far Eastern Fishery Bureau at Vladivostok in suddenly announcing the annual auction on Apr. 20. Since the USSR has no navy in Far Eastern waters, she will probably experience difficulty in excluding Japanese fishing craft from Siberian fishing banks. Russia's action in arbitrarily closing the Japanese bank in Vladivostok several months ago was part of the fishery controversy, resulting from Japan's insistence upon paying for Russian fish in depreciated Soviet currency. China also experiences difficulty with Japanese fishermen in Chinese territorial waters, the Nationalist government

having determined to force the Japanese to pay for the privilege. The naval power of China probably will be insufficient to enforce appropriate regulations.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

19657. UNSIGNED. Turquie. Un accord avec les Soviets au sujet de la Mer Noire. [The Turko-Soviet accord relative to the Black Sea.] *Asie Française*. 31 (289) Apr. 1931: 142-143.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

WORLD POLITICS

(See also Entries 19346, 19621, 19697)

19658. MARCUS, ALFRED. Ivar Kreuger und die Politik. [Ivar Kreuger and politics.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 223 (2) Feb. 1931: 183-187.—Proceedings to have monopolies transferred to itself by foreign governments in return for loans put Kreuger's Swedish Match Trust on the same level with methods in world politics. Antagonism to Russia has resulted in the establishment of a solid barrier of debtor states against the Soviets, extending from Estonia to Rumania, from Lithuania to Greece, with Germany and Turkey included. In the Americas, Kreuger is bent on securing monopolies in Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and has vast commercial interests in Brazil and Guatemala.—*Hans Frerk.*

19659. QUIDDE L. Das Ergebnis der Vorbereiteten Abrüstungskommission. [The results of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission.] *Friedenswarte*. 31 (4) 1931: 104-114.—The headings of the project of the Commission in 1927 were personnel, material, budget distribution, exchange of information, chemical weapons, and general provisions. The draft dealt with the reserve armies, the materials for land warfare, the question of armaments on the sea, the materials for aerial warfare, the limitation of military budgets, the exchange of information, the materials for chemical warfare and a standing disarmament commission.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

19660. X. Le problème de la paix organisée: la solution pacifique des conflits et le désarmement. [The problem of organized peace: the pacific settlement of disputes and disarmament.] *Ann. Pol. Française et Étrangère*. 6 (1) Apr. 1931: 1-77.—A discussion of nationalism, economics, and tradition, conflicting national interests, sanctions, and guaranties; the achievements of the peace of 1919, the League, the Locarno and Kellogg pacts with regard to permanent peace; and a prospectus for future disarmament. It is hoped that France may be able to synthesize the principles of absolute guaranties and total conciliation into some kind of a foreign policy of the golden mean.—*George Dunlap Crothers.*

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 18859, 19336, 19340, 19349, 19352, 19717, 19758, 19781, 19849)

19661. BREYSIG, KURT. Das geistige Schaffen als Gegenstand der Gesellschaftslehre. [Creative work as subject of the science of society.] *Schr. d. Deutschen Gesellsch. f. Soziol.* 7 1931: 156-169.—The science of society is that discipline which deals with those activities which take place between single individuals and their consequent adjustments, or between man and his environment, in so far as they lead to permanent or transient unions in their societal or mental behavior. Mental life (*geistiges Leben*) is the object of this science only in so far as it reveals societal effects and adjustments in its carriers, or in so far as its spiritual content partakes of human creativeness. Mental life in jurisprudence, economics, and politics must be separated in its fundamental aspects from the discipline of the science of society; in the classification or ordering of its carriers, to wit, members from their club-membership; believers from the church of their faith; workers and artists from their schools and guilds. All three forms of mental behavior: changing productivity, imitative traditionalism, and passive acceptance of mental life and values, have a claim upon the science of society for interpretation and formulation of their contents. The idea to be rejected for science of society is that it is a universal science which includes all realms of human activity for its study.—*E. D. Harvey.*

19662. CARELL, ERICH. Gesellschaftswissenschaften und Soziologie. [Social sciences and sociology.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55 (3) Jun. 1931: 115-132.—Sociology is not a mere summation of social sciences, nor is it a science dealing with one particular aspect of social life. It is an independent science which has for its object the study of the relations of the particular aspect of social phenomena to one another, to the totality of social life and to the physical basis underlying social development.—*Nathan Reich.*

19663. GETZEUN, HEINRICH. Um die Grundlegung der Soziologie. Zu E. K. Winters Schriften. [The foundations of sociology. The theories of E. K. Winter.] *Hochland.* 28 (10) Jul. 1930-31: 357-362.—Among Catholic social scientists there is a renewed interest in natural law, which signifies the universal norms basic to all historical phenomena. Among the critics of natural law is Ernst Karl Winter, a neo-Kantian student of Kelsen. He criticizes the scholastic method for being bound up with religion and theology and thinks philosophy should be kept distinct from the latter. He sees in scholastic natural law doctrine three layers; (1) the paradise theology which contains the germs of a familial-paternal sociology; (2) the ideology of primitive democracy and communism as the primary natural law; (3) the bare reality of autocracy and capitalism, of slavery in economic and political matters, as a secondary natural law with a tendency to legalize the status quo. In scholastic political theory there are two fundamental principles, namely, the theological notion of personality introduced by Christianity, and the philosophical law of the primacy of the whole and of society, taken over from ancient philosophy. In practice this dualism works out in an indifference to all existing political forms. The conclusion which Winter draws is the redundancy of a theological philosophy and a sociology which is in reality apologetics. Sociology should be developed as a

critical science of social life with its own categories. Winter wishes sociology, the science of law, and ethics kept separate. But the scholastics can reply that Winter's sociology is nothing but what they mean by natural law. The nature of social life in its widest sense is alone the fundamental subject matter of sociology.—*Jessie Bernard.*

19664. GINSBERG, MORRIS. The contribution of Professor Hobhouse to philosophy and sociology. *Arh. pentru Stiinta si Reforma Soc.* 9 (1-3) 1930: 160-172.—*G. Vladescu-Racoasa.*

19665. GUIDETTI, I. Il conflitto fra la morale e la sociologia. [The conflict between morals and sociology.] *Riv. di Sociol.* 3 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 29-55.—There is an attempt to establish a scientific morality based upon a study of facts and of the possibilities of human behavior to the exclusion of final causes and absolute and imperative categories. This science of morality is thus a natural science of man which studies the maxims and moral beliefs of man as historical data and the limits of scientific possibility as a guide to the future projection of ethical principles. Thus Durkheim and other sociologists of the positivist school regard scientific morals as distinguished from metaphysical and transcendental religious ethics as a branch of sociology. This viewpoint is untenable from the standpoint of science itself, to say nothing of its contradiction of the fundamental facts and tenets of theology and religion, and is contrary to the views of the sociologists themselves with regard to the limits of science. They admit that science cannot evaluate conduct from any permanent or absolute standpoint, since all facts of conduct when viewed from the standpoint of the mechanics of the social process itself are merely relative, one datum being of equal value with another. (See Entry 3: 16249.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

19666. TÖNNIES, FERDINAND. Soziologisches Symposium IX. [Sociological symposium No. 9.] *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 7 (2) Jun. 1931: 129-148.—The author presents his conception of sociology by way of a *Werdegang* of his own labors and outlook from his studies in Hobbes, Spencer, Comte, Schaeffle, through his *Gemeinschaft und Gesellschaft* to his *Einführung in die Soziologie* about to appear, and of an explication and defense of his central distinction of "community and society." "Community" and "society" represent not merely two forms of social organization or structure but two types of human interrelationship in activity that is essentially volitional, and in a sense two stages of social evolution. Community is characterized by solidarity, spontaneity, unity of action, relative subordination of a rational discrimination of ends and means. As activity it is "*Wesenswille*." Society is characterized by differentiation, complexity, individualism, contract, the rational pursuit of ends by calculated means. As a mode of activity it is "*Kürwille*." The transition from the former to the latter is essentially promoted by an exchange economy and issues in the capitalistic spirit. Forms of association or social realities are further distinguished as *Verhältnisse*, *Verbände*, and *Samtschaften*, the latter designating a more or less comprehensive social unity without formal organization, but yet with a group consciousness and effective volitional expression. This conception of social reality determines the scope and in a measure the methods of sociology. There is summary of the symposium as a whole.—*W. C. Lehmann.*

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entry 19761)

19667. BRYN, HALFDAN. Den nordiske rases sjælelige trekk. [The mental characteristics of the nordic races.] *Ymer*. 41 (4) 1929: 340-350.

19668. LUH, C. W., and WU, T. M. A comparative study of the intelligence of Chinese children on the Pintner performance and the Binet tests. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 2 (3) Aug. 1931: 402-408.

19669. MCGRAW, MYRTLE B. A comparative study of a group of southern white and Negro infants. *Genetic Psychol. Monog.* 10 (1) Jul. 1931: pp. 94.

19670. STECKEL, MINNIE LOUISE. Intelligence and birth order in family. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1 (3) Aug. 1930: 329-344.—The data are derived from group intelligence tests given to approximately 20,000 children (grades I to XII) in Sioux City, Iowa, and questionnaires sent to their parents asking for the names and ages of all children. In order to control the factors of the preponderance of smaller families and the lower intelligence of large families, which would obscure the correlation of intelligence and ordinal number, the records were paired, so that the score secured by each first-born child was compared with the second-born sibling, the second-born with the third-born, etc. It was then found that by grouping all records according to their ordinal number all differences were in favor of the later born group, the increase continuing even to the eighth-born child.—H. Lasker.

ATTITUDES, SENTIMENTS, AND MOTIVES

(See also Entries 19818, 19822-19823)

19671. FLÜGEL, J. C. The emotional value of dress. *Psyche (London)*. 12 (1) Jul. 1931: 49-59.—Fashion and dress are influenced by several more or less independent variables. These are: (1) The relative influence of decoration and modesty; (2) the amount of displacement of exhibitionist interest from the naked body to the dress—clothes may simply provide an enhancement and frame for the body or the body may become a lay model on which to hang the garments; (3) variations as to which part of the body is emphasized; (4) the age at which a woman is most admired also influences fashion profoundly. In the case of masculine dress there is a more complete transfer of the libido to the clothes than in the case of feminine dress.—H. M. Beckh.

19672. PAULHAN, FR. Le sens du rire. [The significance of laughter.] *Rev. Philos. de la France et de l'Étranger*. 56 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 5-47.

19673. THURSTONE, L. L. Influence of motion pictures on children's attitudes. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 2 (3) Aug. 1931: 291-305.—This is one of a series of studies attempting to measure the effect of motion pictures on the attitudes of school children. It reports the results of experiments with two films: *Street of chance*, describing the life of a gambler, and *Hide out*, a film involving bootlegging. Before and after seeing each film the children filled out schedules intended to reveal their attitudes on the issues involved. In the case of the former film a marked effect upon the children's attitude toward gambling was demonstrated. (French and German summaries.)—Carroll D. Clark.

19674. VALENTINE, C. W. The innate bases of fear. *J. Genetic Psychol.* 37 (3) Sep. 1930: 394-420.—Although a fear may develop not at birth, but at a later stage of the child's growth, it may still be an innate,

rather than a conditioned fear response according to the author, who has made observations of the development of certain fears in his own children.—H. Lasker.

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 19668-19669, 19673-19674, 19747, 19749, 19768, 19770-19771, 19773, 19778, 19850)

19675. GOODENOUGH, FLORENCE L. The expression of the emotions in infancy. *Child Development*. 2 (2) Jun. 1931: 96-101.

19676. SEAGOE, MAY V. The child's reaction to the movies. *J. Juvenile Res.* 15 (3) Jul. 1931: 169-180.—This article is a summary of the answers received from a questionnaire sent to 800 children from the first to the eighth grades inclusive in and near Los Angeles, California, by the Woman's Education Clubs of the University of California at Los Angeles to study the movie and the nature and extent of its formative power in the life of the elementary school child. The questionnaire covered the social situation which served as a background for movie attendance, the type of feature preferred, educational values, preference of actors, etc. Supplementary information concerning age, I.Q., behavior, nationality, and father's occupation was added from official records. It was found that 53.3% preferred going to a movie to playing a game or reading a book; that children are greater consumers of movies than adults; that 55.6% chose their movies from reading about them in various avenues of printed publicity; that the feature and comedy films were preferred by 58%; that the talkie was most popular by 78.5%; that 72.1% claimed they received social and moral values; that Tom Mix and Clara Bow were the most popular stars; that the inferior mentally show a stronger likeness for movies than the superior children; and that Negro children liked movies slightly better than the other groups. Religious objections were found to be the main cause of non-attendance of the 9.3% who never attend. Some of the conclusions drawn were that the movie is of almost universal importance as a factor in child life, that the child's preferences show a liking for rapid action and excitement, for laughter, and for learning, but the primary appeal of the movie seems to be emotional; that the influence of the movie would appear to be capable of modification through chaperonage and guidance; that the increasing independence of parental guidance and chaperonage in the early adolescent indicated a need for training in movie selection by some other agency; that the movie had great educational value, and that the child movie market is worth cultivating from the point of view of the producers.—T. Earl Sullenger.

19677. SEWALL, MABEL. Two studies in sibling rivalry. I. Some causes of jealousy in young children. *Smith College Studies Soc. Work.* 1 (1) Sep. 1930: 6-22.—From three nursery schools and from the patients of the Pre-school Branch of the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research, the 70 children who had one younger sibling were selected for this study which attempts to show what proportion of the children were jealous of the sibling and what conditions produced that jealousy. The type of jealousy dealt with in the paper was manifested either by bodily attacks on the younger child, by ignoring him or denying his presence, or by marked personality changes in the older child that took place at the time of the younger child's birth. The children ranged in age from two to eight years, most of them being under five years old; 90% had I.Q.'s above 90. They represented three social strata: the laboring class that lives around Hull House, the artisans, largely foreign-born, of the Franklin School district, and the professional groups who send their children to the Winnetka School. There were 40 boys and 30 girls in the group; 39 were found to be jealous, 31 not jealous of the younger sib-

ling. The jealous and the non-jealous groups were compared, and it was found that the factors making for jealousy lay largely in the home situation. Neither sex nor intelligence appeared to be an important factor. The age of the child at the birth of his sibling was of some importance, the danger points being 18 months to three years. Jealousy was less frequent in large families. Preparing the older child for the coming of the baby did not seem to prevent jealousy, for an equal proportion of each group was so prepared. The factors most highly associated with jealousy were inconsistent discipline, over-solicitude on the part of the mother, and marital maladjustment.—*Helen Leland Witmer.*

19678. SMALLEY, RUTH E. Two studies in sibling rivalry. II. The influence of differences in age, sex, and intelligence in determining the attitudes of siblings toward each other. *Smith College Studies Soc. Work.* 1 (1) Sep. 1930: 23-40.—Among the patients of the Commonwealth Fund Child Guidance Clinics and of the New York Institute for Child Guidance were found 27 pairs of children who belonged to two-child families. Their case records were studied carefully to determine the attitude of the siblings to each other and some factors accounting for the variations in attitudes. Most of the children were from six to eleven years old, of average or superior intelligence. There were 13 boy-girl pairs, nine boy-boy, and five girl-girl. Eleven pairs were markedly jealous of each other, seven were friendly, and nine showed a protection-dependency relationship. It was found that jealousy was most frequent in the girl-girl pairs and least frequent in the boy-girl pairs. In the protective attitude, this order was reversed. Jealousy bore no relation to difference in age, but the protective attitude was most frequent when the age difference was greatest, and friendliness was most frequent when the age difference was slight. All the attitudes were definitely associated with differences in intelligence. The proportion of children who were jealous of each other increased and the other attitudes decreased with each increase in difference in intelligence quotients. There was no jealousy when the I.Q.'s were within five points of each other. When the difference in I.Q. ranged from six to 14 points, 27% were jealous; 15 to 24 points, 50% were jealous; and 25 points or over, 83% were jealous.—*Helen Leland Witmer.*

19679. WARD, ANNE. The only child: a study of one hundred only children living at home with both parents, referred to a child guidance clinic. *Smith College Studies Soc. Work.* 1 (1) Sep. 1930: 41-65.—One hundred only children, living at home with both parents, were studied by means of the case records of the Institute for Child Guidance, New York, and the Commonwealth Fund Demonstration Child Guidance Clinics. This group included all the children of that type who were patients of the clinics up to June, 1929. The only children were found to be notably younger than the average child guidance clinic patient, their mean age being 8.2 as compared with 11.2 years. In I.Q. also they were somewhat different from the average, the mean rating being 109.8 instead of 103.3 for the clinics as a whole. The types of problems for which they were referred to the clinics were very similar to those of other patients except that stealing, lying, and truancy were less frequent among them. This difference could not be explained wholly on the basis of age. There was some suggestion also that restlessness, over-activity, crying, nail-biting, and school difficulties were more frequent among the only children.—*Helen Leland Witmer.*

PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 19736, 19816)

19680. BURROW, TRIGANT. So-called "normal" social relationships expressed in the individual and the group, and their bearing on the problems of neurotic

disharmonies. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 10 (1) Jul. 1930: 101-116.—An interpretation of the neuroses is offered in terms of "phyloanalysis," which the author defines as the study of a group as a whole and the inter-reactions of individuals as components of the group. A distinction is made between the primary physiological system which arises prior to the individual's adoption of language, and a second psychological or symbolic system. It is the belief of the author that the neuroses, whether individual or social, are caused by the habitual blocking of the primary physiological system of man's reactions.—*H. Lasker.*

19681. SAUDEK, ROBERT. Writing movements as indications of the writer's social behavior. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 2 (3) Aug. 1931: 337-373.—The problem: Is it possible to draw conclusions as to the social behavior of a person from his handwriting? The author comes to the conclusion that it is, particularly in cases where the handwriting has been slightly distorted or changed, consciously or unconsciously. An unnatural handwriting can never be quick. The change of the writing tempo in different parts of a page and the inconsequent changes of the characteristics of a handwriting always give possibilities to draw conclusions as to the social behavior of the originator. The first part of the article gives a review of the different characterological theories and systems based on the interpretation of handwriting. (French and German summaries.)—*H. M. Beckh.*

THE FAMILY

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

(See also Entries 16671, 16908, 17959, 18021, 18106, 18120, 18206, 18237-18238, 19350, 19671, 19709)

19682. DICKINSON, ROBERT LATOU. Medical analysis of a thousand marriages. *J. Amer. Med. Assn.* 97 (8) Aug. 22, 1931: 529-534.—A gynecologist-obstetrician here reports on 1,098 marriages selected from 4,000 cases studied during 40 years of practice. The observations range from less than one year to 40 years, the average being seven. The typical woman in the study is American, of good education, with a home and one or two children, married to a professional man of moderate income. Verbal records were checked by anatomical examination and indications. Main conclusions: (1) The case history method of studying success and failure in marriage is the only hopeful one. Though only 4% came to the point of divorce or separation, nearly half showed some degree of difficulty, one-sixth had persistent distress in intercourse, 18 wives were long-time married virgins, not from impotence but from ignorance. (2) Fertility has an important psycho-sexual correlation with coitus. (3) The woman has a capacity for sexual desire, life-long, inconsistent and fluctuating, and found in every individual fully studied. Its manifestations are greatly dependent on her early life. (4) Even when there are no children, complete unity in marriage stands on a basis of sexual unity. (5) Sexual abstinence in marriage ordinarily is not practical. It has reactions in egotism. These take the direction of idiosyncrasy of opinion or act, derangement of health or disturbance of emotional life. Abstinence is practiced from conviction in about 2% of the series. (6) While intimate sex relations are most completely welcomed by women when they are adjusted to personality as a whole, there is a definite physical technic that can be developed and kept perfect only through experiment. The mental balk is in making sex fit the rest of life, or in straight facing of need of training in adaptation and expertness. (7) Sexual difficulties revealed are not in the main organic in the woman and, save in exceptional

cases, not functional. They are variants of mental and emotional behavior. (8) Physicians face a medical obligation toward further intensive inquiry and toward the training of a personnel equipped to conduct the marriage advice center, and to teach in the physician's office chair.—*R. E. Baber.*

19683. SELLING, LOWELL S. The pseudo family. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(2) Sep. 1931: 247-253.—Group family relationships among girls in correctional institutions seem to grow up as a natural substitute for the family group which the institutional mechanism cannot supply. These relationships constitute a complete family outline. They rest on a natural psychological and physiological basis. In addition to the more permanent, stable families, which are woven through all the cottages, are secondary families in single cottages which exist for only short periods. When considered in light of other types of relationships among girls—individual homosexuality (Lesbianism and pseudohomosexuality) and friendship—the pseudo-family relationship is seen to be a non-pathological example of relationship.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

19684. SEMJONOW, J. Die orientalische Frau in der Sowjet-Union. [The oriental woman in the Soviet Union.] *Frau.* 38(9) Jun. 1931: 550-555.—The eastern frontiers of Russia are populated by oriental peoples. Their women are slaves and prisoners without legal rights. Ignorant, shy, suspicious of foreigners they seemed for a long while on account of their conservatism a greater danger to the Soviet power than the White Armies. The efforts of the Soviet Government to let the women participate in public administration show marked success. Special commissions supervise the enforcement of legislation concerning women and organize legal aid for them. It is hoped that with the *Parandscha* (veil) polygamy, marriages of minors and inequality will also disappear.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 19353, 19770)

19685. FRITZ, MARY A. A study of widowhood. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 14(6) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 533-561.—Widowhood is a crisis in a woman's life, which involves new adjustments for herself and family. In the case studies of 15 fatherless families social and individual factors are revealed, of a sort overshadowed in the general concept of widowhood by economic conditions and pressing material needs. These cases indicate that if a mother adjusts to widowhood the children also adjust to the situation, that adversity upsets the narrowly organized personality and brings out the strong points in a stable one, that early home environment if pleasant helps adjustment, and that the foreign born find adjustment more difficult. Emotional equilibrium, health and the spirit of independence contribute to adjustment, while lack of education or Americanization hinder it.—*Frances Binkley.*

19686. RATHBONE, ELEANOR. Child marriage in India. *Hibbert J.* 29(4) Jul. 1931: 609-622.—The Joshi Committee report on the age of consent was completed in 1929, a year's work by six Hindus, three Muslims, and one British woman doctor. A unanimous report accompanied nine volumes of evidence. The age of consent was set at 10 in 1860, raised to 12 in 1891, and to 13 inside and 14 outside of marriage in 1925, but these laws have been ineffective because of ignorance of them throughout the country. Today nearly half the girls of India are married before 15. The census figures of 1921 are too conservative showing as they do 233,602 wives and widows under 5 years, 2,118,900 between 5 and 10, and 6,609,331 between 10 and 15. The percentage of girls likely to marry before 15 is 48.4 for Hindus and 37.01 for Muslims. (Katherine Mayo's digest of the

Joshi report overstates the Hindu child marriage evils and ignores the Muslims' share.) Child marriage may decrease in some castes but be adopted by others, hence the custom is destined to disappear very slowly. In the Madras region the maternal death rate is 17.89 per 1,000 births with 15 per 1,000 a conservative estimate for British India. The Sarda bill prohibiting child marriages even among Hindus became law on October 1, 1929 and effective 6 months later, this interval witnessing thousands of infant marriages. Nor has this law been enforced since April 1930. "As to the administrative measures urged by the Joshi Committee as essential to law enforcement, all that has happened is that they have been circulated to the local governments who will 'give them their sympathetic consideration.'"—*L. M. Brooks.*

19687. TILLOTSON, HARRY STANTON. Scandinavia's solution of the divorce problem. *Current Hist.* 34(4) Jul. 1931: 551-554.—Between 1918 and 1922 Norway, Sweden, and Denmark arranged new legislation which allowed for divorce by mutual consent, at the same time providing that children should have first consideration. "Willful desertion" was the ground formerly but now about 75% of the dissolutions are for incompatibility frankly stated and usually applied for jointly by husband and wife. A precaution against hasty action is provided by a year's probationary period except where adultery, criminality, venereal disease, or incurable insanity are valid reason for immediate action. The adoption of the new legislation has been followed by a higher divorce rate for all three countries. The last census figures reveal 1,641 divorces per 1,000 population in the U. S., .376 in Sweden, .285 in Norway, and .659 in Denmark. Sweden allows for immediate divorce if either husband or wife has been willfully absent for more than three years. Equal rights in money, property, and children; freedom from the alimony problem as known in the U. S.; and no damages for breach of promise unless children are born out of wedlock are among the prominent new departures from the old order. As to disposition of children, if the parents make satisfactory arrangements the court does not interfere. The new laws in all three countries seem to be satisfactory, despite their inevitable weaknesses, and are a marked improvement over the old system.—*L. M. Brooks.*

19688. ZALLINGER, OTTO. Die Ringgaben bei der Heirat und das Zusammengeben im mittelalterlich-deutschen Recht. [Medieval German law on marriage, the exchange of rings and the consummation of marriage.] *Akad. d. Wissensch. in Wien, Philos. Hist. Kl., Sitzungsber.* 212(4) 1931: pp. 65.—A distinction is made as to the legality of betrothal and marriage, that is, the wedding. Only the latter was ever really valid in law, as between the parties immediately concerned and their respective families. The legal items in the wedding were declaration of intention of marriage by both parties by means of an affirmative answer to the questioning of the officiant; exchange of rings; mutual giving of the parties to one another; the actual wedding-bond; and, finally, the blessing by the officiant. A long and varied history, reflected first in oral tradition and custom, then in the official legal documents, confirms the above items of a medieval wedding in Germany. The author also makes allusion and citation to several epics of medieval German times. The essential dependence of man and woman, with regard to their individual interests, upon the above legal consummation of their union is apparent. Thus by symbol and by legal document were their important interests protected. Betrothal brought no legal constraints, but only marriage executed in the sense indicated in historical allusions.—*E. D. Harvey.*

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 18428, 18815, 19110, 19289, 19667, 19722, 19729, 19751, 19755, 19824)

19689. BURKHARDT, F. Die Ergebnisse der sächsischen Fremdenverkehrstatistik. [Results of tourist statistics in Saxony.] *Z. d. Säch. Statist. Landesamtes*. 76 1930: 25-61.

19690. FENCHEL, L. Der überseeische Wanderungs- und Reiseverkehr über die deutschen Häfen. [Overseas migration and travel through German ports.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16 (1) Jan. 2, 1931: 12-16.

19691. FERENCZI, IMRE. Le migrazioni e le previsioni demografiche e sociali. [Migrations and the social and demographic forecasting.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 7 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 45-86.—From an economic, social, and biological point of view migrations are indispensable to the equilibrium of human races and countries.—*Fausto R. Pitigliani*.

19692. UNSIGNED. La situation des immigrants de race asiatique—Établissements français de l'Océanie. [The state of Asiatic immigrants in French Oceania.] *Océanie Française*. 27 (118) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 23.—Orientals, with their low standards of living, have gradually forced native and European business men in French Oceania to the wall. Severe restrictions and a special tax have been placed on them under a decree of January 7, 1931.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 18715, 19427, 19429, 19432-19436, 19438-19440, 19443, 19454-19456, 19619-19620, 19641, 19644-19645)

19693. COHEN, R. H. Het Blankenvraagstuk in tropisch Queensland. [The question of the white race in tropical Queensland.] *Mensch en Maatschappij*. 7 (3) May 1931: 217-236.—As crowning efforts in their "White Australia Policy" the Australians prohibited the Kanakas and nearly all Asiatics from entering Australia; an amendment in 1905 equalized the Japanese (but only theoretically) with the Europeans. Labor for the plantations was then obtained from the former white mineworkers, who became unemployed when the mines were exhausted. They demanded living conditions which could only be satisfied by granting firm protective regulations for the sugar industry. Since 1910 when the Institute of Tropical Medicine at Townsville started, the health conditions have improved considerably. A continuous increase of the amount of born "tropical whites," already from the 3rd and 4th generation, is the best proof of the possibility of physical adaptation of the whites to the tropical climate. The Italians seem to be especially fit for the development of a white tropical population, more so than the British. The opinions of Cilento, Lyng, and Huntington on the future of colonization in Queensland are summarized.—*C. Lekkerkerker*.

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See also Entries 18507, 18586, 19458, 19709, 19713, 19718-19719)

19694. FRISELLA VELLA, GIUSEPPE. Il problema delle "Elites" in Sicilia. [The problem of the élite in Sicily.] *Problemi Siciliani*. 7 (9) Sep. 1930: 1-4.—Local conditions are responsible for forming the

élite and bringing them into prominence. Prior to the war this group included the lawyers and the military. Today they are the economists and technicians. The "Gruppi Meridionali di Azione Economica e Culturale" (Southern Groups for Economic and Cultural Action) were founded with the object of reforming the Southern people.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella*.

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 18429, 18520-18521, 18533, 18554, 18715, 18721-18723, 19233, 19345-19346, 19356, 19362, 19464-19465, 19473-19474, 19476, 19478-19479, 19612, 19639, 19652, 19754, 19814)

19695. KROUT, MAURICE H. Race and culture: A study in mobility, segregation, and selection. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (2) Sep. 1931: 175-189.—The real significance of the term "race" lies in its employment as a culture symbol of group conflict and group organization.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

19696. THON, JACOB. Bodenkauf, Pächterschutz und Siedlungsdichte in Palästina. [Land acquisition, protection of tenants, and density of settlement in Palestine.] *Palästina*. (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 81-96.—The Jewish colonization societies met with the opposition of speculators who prevented the completion of proposed purchases. Nevertheless they have, in many cases, paid the high prices for land and in addition made a voluntary payment to the tenants who were on the land. The majority of the fellahs who formerly lived in the areas now settled by Jews have remained in agriculture. Their present economic situation is due entirely to their primitive methods and the world economic depression and has been somewhat alleviated by the Jewish settlers. The Jews have settled, in the main, in fertile valleys which formerly were sparsely populated and not intensively cultivated.—*Alfred Bonnè*.

19697. UNSIGNED. La nouvelle Europe centrale et ses bases ethniques. [New central Europe and its ethnic basis.] *J. de la Soc. de Stat. de Paris*. 72 (1) Jan. 1931: 3-24.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICAL DOCTRINES

(See Entries 2-11080, 12034, 12061, 15032, 16512, 16542; 3875, 4550, 4574, 4579, 6099, 6130, 6151, 6168, 6170, 7824, 7887, 7921, 9872, 9915, 9917-9919, 9921, 9923, 9927-9928, 12822, 12857, 14245, 16054, 16058, 16069, 16085, 17818, 17902-17903, 17928, 17931, 17938-17939, 17941, 17944)

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 18431, 18434, 18501, 18549, 18691, 18750, 19134, 19139, 19283, 19294, 19691, 19775-19776, 19819-19820, 19827, 19832)

19698. BACK, C. D. J. Population density in New South Wales, 1921. *Australian Geographer*. 1 (3) May 1931: 47-49. (Map.)

19699. BERRY, KATHARINE. Differential fertility according to geographic areas in the United States. *Milbank Memorial Fund, Quart. Bull.* 9 (3) Jul. 1931: 79-94.—No particular hypothesis as to the reasons for a differential fertility of this type has been set up. This is because the data utilized will not permit of any exact determination of the effect of various factors possibly involved, climatic, dietary, economic or other. The data were taken at random from the schedules of the 1910 census from 33 cities with populations of 100,000 to

500,000 and from 74 counties adjacent to these cities. There are five tables and five graphs showing cumulative birth rates for the urban and rural population and for the laboring and "white collar" groups of the population of cities in the geographical divisions of the United States as defined by the Bureau of Census. In every geographic section the fertility rates of rural women were higher than those of urban women. In the East the rural fertility rate stood at a ratio of 150 to 100 in comparison with the urban; in the West the ratio was 175 to 100 in favor of the rural population. There was less variation in the fertility rates of urban women between geographical sections than among the rural women similarly compared. For cities in the East North Central states and in New Jersey and Pennsylvania the standardized rates for age groups are higher than for the eastern area. In California, the fertility rates of both rural and urban women were consistently lower than those of other areas in the Western section. When the urban women were classified by the social status of their husbands, it was found that the white collar class had a higher fertility rate in the western areas than in the eastern, if California be excepted. This line of demarcation was not followed so clearly by the laboring class. The highest fertility rates for the laboring classes were found in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the East North Central states, and the lowest in New England, New York and California. The white collar class had smaller families in every area than the laborers.—O. D. Duncan.

19700. DUBLIN, LOUIS I. Our ageing population. Its social and economic effects. *Stone & Webster J.* 48 (6) Jun. 1931: 419-428.—With a true rate of natural increase close to zero in 1929 and 1930, the United States is facing the prospect of a stationary population. By 1950, 23.6% of the population will be over 50, as compared with 15.4% in 1920 and 8.9% in 1850. In the ultimate stationary population, 31% will be over 50. Business men will have to adjust production to meet the changing demands of this shifting age distribution. The effects of the change will be to some extent counterbalanced by a rise in the standard of living. Families will be smaller, and family ties less binding. Released from the care of children, women will play a larger part in every activity of life, including politics and business.—G. B. L. Arner.

19701. FAIRCHILD, HENRY PRATT. When our deathrate goes up. *Survey.* 66 (11) Sep. 1, 1931: 510-513.—In discussing population changes in the United States, in a paper to be presented to the International Population Congress in Rome, Fairchild points out that birth rate and particularly death rate are inadequate indexes of vitality and mortality conditions. For they are based on contemporary population, and are therefore fallacious. Statistically our death rate goes up, as our birth rate declines. Actually our death rate grows lower, however, due to the extension of life expectancy. The latter is a much safer index of vitality conditions. (Charts.)—Lina Kahn.

19702. FRANKEL, LEE K. Lengthening the span of life. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. (Philadelphia)* 70 (3) 1931: 241-254.—In a communication to the American Philosophical Society in 1791, William Barton presented statistics from church registers showing that in Philadelphia, out of 1,000 children born alive, 611 were alive at age 3, 140 were alive at age 50, and 6 were alive at age 80. The decline in the death rate since that time has been largely due to the results of medical research during the last 50 years. In the United States, in the 20 years between 1890 and 1910, the expectation of life increased eight years, or as much as in the previous 100 years. From 1910 to 1930 there was another increase of eight years. In the four decades following the discovery of the bacterial cause of disease, the expectation of life increased twice as much as it had in the previous century. While the expectation of life has been so greatly ex-

tended, there is no evidence that human life may be prolonged beyond its presumed biological limits. All that has been done so far has been to save the wastage of life at the younger ages.—G. B. L. Arner.

19703. HANKINS, FRANK H. Civilization and fertility. Has the reproductive power of Western peoples declined? *Eugenics Rev.* 23 (2) Jul. 1931: 145-150.—Contraception and abortion are probably chiefly responsible for the decline in the birth rate, though it is impossible to ascribe an accurate weight to either factor. Prof. Gini's theory of the cyclical rise and fall of racial reproductive vigor, races or peoples going through the same stages of youth, maturity, and old age or senescence as the individual is mystical and fatalistic, and seems to lack factual basis. Germ cells are renewed each generation; they are just as young in one generation as in another. If they had a tendency to senescence it would seem that the whole human race must have perished long ago. Physiological readjustments may account for part of the birth decline, though the argument is inferential rather than direct in nature. The growing complexity of life has so accelerated its tempo that it may possibly be undercutting sexual vigor, for there is only a certain amount of energy to distribute among the principal avenues of expenditure. Indications that our high-pressure life has somewhat undercut sex vigor are: (1) sex intercourse is more frequent among farmers and laborers than among business and professional classes, and fertility is correlated positively with frequency of coition, (2) a progressive increase in childless unions in all social classes, especially since 1850, with a larger proportion in the city than in the country, (3) diseases of pregnancy and confinement, as well as maternal mortality, have not been reduced in recent years and may have actually increased both in the U. S. and numerous other Western countries, in spite of the advance in medical science, (4) nervous strain and neurasthenia (both of which are increasing) reduce sex activity. Hence, although biological inheritance may be much the same, the physiological balance has been altered in necessary adjustment to the rising tempo of social life, and the parabola is not one of races or peoples, but of civilization itself.—R. E. Baber.

19704. HOLMES, S. J. Is England approaching depopulation? *J. Heredity.* 22 (3) Mar. 1931: 73-76.—Heretofore it has not been adequately realized that even a marked surplus of births over deaths is not necessarily indicative of a rate of reproduction which will continue to maintain a stock at its present level. The explanation lies in the age composition of the population. Kuczynski has presented a new index of population growth by calculating the extent to which women give rise to other women who live long enough to replace them. In England and Wales he calculates this rate was 1.087 in 1921, 0.88 in 1926 and 0.82 in 1927. This means that the present actual reproductive rate of England and Wales will not be able to maintain the present population when the age composition of the people adjusts itself more nearly to the present rate of propagation. If these calculations are correct, the differential birth rate of England is such that all stocks with a birth rate not considerably above the average are not reproducing themselves. According to known birth performances of certain classes, the professional classes, the more successful business men, and the skilled artisans are disappearing. Only those strata which are least affected by the decline in the birth rate are continuing to reproduce themselves. This means a heavy loss of England's best hereditary strains.—R. E. Baber.

19705. HOLMES, S. J., and PARKER, S. L. The stabilized natural increase of the Negro. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (174) Jun. 1931: 159-171.—The method of calculating stabilized birth and death rates, which eliminates the effect of the particular age distribution existing at the time, is applied to the Negroes in a group

of southern states, and separately to those in certain northern states. Data for 1920 are used. The chief difficulty in each case is to estimate the actual number of births on the basis of the incomplete registration. If the registration figures are taken at face value it appears that 100,000 Negro girls born in the South would eventually have 117,603 daughters, while among northern Negroes the number would be only 73,213 indicating a tendency for the colored population in the North to diminish, except for migration from the South. But the inadequacy of the birth registration suggests that even in the North in 1920 the Negroes were really maintaining themselves; and since that year, which was an especially trying one because of the post-war adjustments and the family separations due to migrations then in progress, the rate of true natural increase of the Negroes has probably increased.—*Harold Hotelling.*

19706. **HOTELLING, HAROLD, and HOTELLING, FLOYD.** Causes of birth rate fluctuations. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (174) Jun. 1931: 135-149.—The quarter-to-quarter fluctuations of births in England and Wales are shown to be many times greater than can be ascribed to the effects of changing economic conditions, wars, mobilizations, marriages, and pure chance. The major portion of the variance which remains after allowing for these types of disturbance is explained by the hypothesis that it is due to disease, chiefly as a result of involuntary interruptions of pregnancy in the early stages resulting from influenza. Cholera and smallpox appear to have a similar but less important effect upon the birth rate. Medical testimony is adduced in support of this hypothesis of wholesale miscarriages, often not recognized as such, during an epidemic. French data provide further supporting evidence. The hypothesis which has repeatedly been put forward, that there is a tendency to two-year cycles in births, due possibly to some cosmic cause and leading to high correlations between the birth rates of different countries, is rejected after the application of recently developed mathematical tests for periodicity, which suggest that the appearance of cycles is merely chance. The authors explain the parallelism of the birth curves of various countries by the wave-like spread of epidemics, and point out that the correlations are particularly high between countries connected by much travel. High correlation between the birth rate and the death rate of a country are likewise explained as largely a matter of disease. An incidental contribution to statistical methodology is the simultaneous elimination of trend and seasonal variation by fitting a separate trend, using orthogonal polynomials, to each quarter. The resulting deviations were found to be much more nearly independent than time series data generally.—*Harold Hotelling.*

19707. **KAHN, ERNST.** Keinkindersystem. [No-child system.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 10 (2) 1931: 167-173.—The no-child marriage is the predominating type in Germany today. Figures on the average size of family are misleading. A third of the German population, and in large cities like Berlin and Frankfurt a half or more of the population, has definitely renounced parenthood. An equally large part does not have as large families as formerly. Three children or more are required to replace the stock; but only 29% of the population have three or more children. This was true in the period 1921-1929; and the rate of reproduction has sharply declined since. With the intensification of the economic crisis in the middle of 1930, marriages and births in Germany have fallen month by month. Every fifth marriage is a one-child marriage. Considerably less frequent is the two-child type. All other types are much less frequent. But there are naturally enough of them to make the average family size larger than the predominating type (0 and 1). Of 43,000 insurees among bank employees associated with the *Neutralen Pensionskasse* about 23,000, or 54%, were married; 1% widowed or separated; and

approximately 19,000, or 45%, single. Of the married male insurees 14,000 had 21,000 children of ages up to 21, while almost 10,000 were childless. On the enumeration day 42% of these marriages were childless. A questionnaire sent to 5,423 members of the roofers union of the German building trades showed 21.2% childless. Among the married male teachers and officers of the city school administration at Frankfurt-a.-M. 38% were childless and 30% had only one child. Of the women (unrepresentative) 64 out of 78 were childless. Out of the 13,911 families in Frankfurt settlements the result at the end of 1930 was: 46% childless, 32% one child, 15% two children. In Berlin, upon the death of a woman, the duration of marriage and number of children must be declared. Of those marriages so interrupted after 0-5 years, 62% were childless in 1927, 61% in 1928, and 59.5% in 1929. This percentage (60%) is extraordinarily high when one considers that in Berlin the first years of marriage furnish the greatest proportion of births. Thus the predominating type is not the two-child, or even the one-child marriage, but the childless marriage. If at least 40% of the population remains without children, we are entitled to say that the no-child "system" is typical. There are variations according to geography, occupation, race and religion. While in the whole of Prussia slightly over a third of the marriages remained childless; and while over a half were childless in Berlin, less than one-tenth were found in strongly Catholic Upper Silesia which borders on Poland. Several important theoretical conclusions follow from the above: (1) Economic discussions which focus upon the average number of births rather than upon the predominating type of reproduction are likely to lead to dangerously false conclusions. (2) In constructing new housing, these considerations should be borne in mind. We should not build for the atypical need.—*Norman E. Himes.*

19708. **MÜLLER, JOHANNES.** Allgemeine psychische Grundlagen des Geburtenrückganges und Möglichkeiten seiner Bekämpfung. [The psychological foundations of the declining birth rate and the feasibility of combating it.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 134 (4) Apr. 1931: 622-642.—The German birth rate has declined as follows: 1896, 36.3; 1905, 32.9; 1914, 26.8; 1920, 25.9; 1929, 17.9. The decline of the post-war period has resulted not from economic conditions primarily, but as a consequence "of a kind of acute sickness of the group-mind." Psychic changes associated with mechanization, with a reduced use of natural bodily powers, with the substitution of collective responsibility for individual responsibility in providing for old age and sickness, have caused the decline. The attractive powers normally operative between the sexes have tended to be neutralized (e.g. sport). External means of combating the decline, such as parenthood insurance (family endowment), will not help.—*Norman E. Himes.*

19709. **NOTESTEIN, FRANK W.** Differential age at marriage according to social class. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (1) Jul. 1931: 22-48.—This study is based on records obtained from the 1910 census schedules concerning age, duration of marriage, and occupation of husband, for urban and rural women of native white parentage. The women are grouped into six urban and three rural classes on the basis of the husband's occupation. Because of certain limitations of the data the study is confined to the 17,876 women who married between 1900 and 1905. Analysis of the age at marriage distributions for these women leads to the following conclusions: (1) the women of the urban population married later than those of the rural, but the women of the three "lowest" urban classes married earlier than those of the "higher" rural class; (2) for both the urban and the rural classes age at marriage increases with "rising" social status, and the increase is largest between the

classes differing most in social status; (3) the age at marriage for certain classes is lower than that of the most nearly comparable English classes; (4) the direct relation of age at marriage and social status accounts in part for the inverse relation between the fertility and social status of the classes.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

19710. SAVORGNAN, FRANCO. La politica demografica dell'Italia e le sue finalità. [Italian demographic policy and its purposes.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 7 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 29-42.—The author studies the main characteristics of the movement of the Italian population in the last 30 years. Italy, which has had in recent years a high birth and death rate, tends at present toward a decreasing number of births. The same is true of deaths. The positive difference between births and deaths tends to increase in Italy. In fact the death rate in Italy is higher than in other great countries and this figure can be reduced.—*Fausto R. Pitigliani.*

19711. WERF, J. v. D. De Volkstelling in Nederl.-Indië in 1930. [The census in the Dutch East Indies in 1930.] *Tijdschr. v. h. Onderwijs in de Aardrijkskunde.* 8 (9) Oct. 1930: 193-198.

19712. WILSON, CHARLES MORROW, and RANSOM, RICHARD B. Phases of life in rural America. I. The country doctor. II. The country school. *Current Hist.* 34 (6) Sep. 1931: 867-875.—I. The country doctor. The article outlines the problems and activities of a typical doctor in a backward, mountainous section of the United States. His pay may be money or it may be farm animals or farm produce. The doctor accepts whatever is offered. His intimacy with the families often proves of assistance in diagnosis. II. The country school. According to the survey of the National Association in 1930 two-thirds of the schoolhouses in America had only one room each. Throughout the whole nation a fourth of the teachers in all rural schools have had six weeks or less educational training after high school and 10% of them have never graduated from high school. Nearly all the schools are locally managed and the financial support they receive varies greatly. It is not uncommon to find instances where a child's education in one county is backed by from two to five times as much money as in an adjacent county. Variations of wealth in Illinois school districts are as great as 43 to 1, in California, 50 to 1, in Indiana, 60 to 1. Moreover, the sessions of city schools include nine to ten months of the year, while in the country the term is usually seven months. There are three general lines of administration by which state funds may insure satisfactory financial backing for schools everywhere in the state. (1) The state may supply all funds for its public schools and administer them without any local aid. (2) The state may make so large a flat rate, or "per school child" contribution to local schools, that ample support is provided irrespective of local resources. (3) The state may use its funds to supplement local support requiring minimum local effort in proportion to the resources of the district.—*C. R. Hoffer.*

19713. WINSTON, SANFORD. The influence of social factors upon the sex-ratio at birth. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (1) Jul. 1931: 1-21.—The ratio of the sexes at birth is remarkably constant for various countries over long periods of time for populations as a whole. Data are presented to show that the sex-ratio at conception is significantly higher than the sex-ratio at birth. The lesser ratio of males at birth than at conception is accounted for by a differential prenatal mortality bearing more heavily upon the male fetus than upon the female fetus. Thus the sex-ratio at birth is a function of the sex-ratio at conception and the sex-ratio of intrauterine mortality. Various lines of approach are utilized to prove that social factors affect the amount of prenatal mortality and finally the sex-ratio at birth. A group of 5,466 completed families, forming a "higher" social class, are utilized to test the general hypothesis. They show a

significantly higher sex-ratio at birth than does the general population. The conclusion is reached that more desirable social environments are important factors tending to raise the sex-ratio at birth. As such environments become more general, they will operate in the direction of a higher proportion of male births.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 18497, 18533, 18554, 19670, 19700, 19704, 19777, 19780, 19842)

19714. BLUHM, AGNES. Noch einmal "Alkohol und Erbllichkeit." [Alcohol and heredity.] *Internat. Rev. against Alcoholism.* 39 (3) Jun. 1931: 136-147.

19715. CREW, F. A. E., and MILLER, WM. C. Human sterility; a study of an unusual pedigree. *Eugenics Rev.* 23 (2) Jul. 1931: 127-128.—*R. E. Baber.*

19716. ELDERTON, W. PALIN. Heredity and mortality: family history in connection with life assurance. *Eugenics Rev.* 23 (2) Jul. 1931: 129-135.—*R. E. Baber.*

19717. HOGBEN, LANCELOT. The foundations of social biology. *Economica.* (31) Feb. 1931: 4-24.—The prime requisite in social biology is a set of appropriate methods. The early enthusiasm over evolution led to a tendency to overlook the differences between man and ape. Equally detrimental has been the tendency to equate organic and social evolution, though we are still ignorant of the genetic variations underlying racial and occupational stratifications. The complexity of factors enables every prejudice to be rationalized into a universal law of nature. Social biology finds no accredited science of the social environment to which it can turn for guidance and suggestion. The problems of eugenics await development of behaviorism. Thus far eugenics has minimized the importance of the fore-brain and conditioned behavior.—*F. H. Hankins.*

19718. ROBERTS, J. A. FRASER. Some aspects of human biology, with especial reference to differential fertility. *Eugenics Rev.* 23 (2) Jul. 1931: 141-144.—*R. E. Baber.*

19719. SAUR, K. Die Rationalisierung der Produktionsmethoden und ihre gesellschaftsbiologischen Wirkungen. [Rationalization of production methods and its social-biological effects.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellschaftsb.* 23 (4) Feb. 1931: 374-405.—Efficiency may be increased by (1) the progressive utilization of machines to the point of complete automatization, and (2) the breaking up of a task into units and the coordination of these units, as on a moving belt. At present, there is a tendency toward greater utilization of human repetitive labor. The utilization of machines develops individuals who, as masters of builders of the machine, require a high degree of initiative. At a moving belt the worker becomes bound to his place and the speed set by the belt. This periodical repetition at short intervals is by no means comparable to the repetitive acts of daily life. Many persons are or can be readily adapted to it. Persons with higher qualifications cannot adapt themselves and make every effort to find other employment which present placement agencies often cannot supply, or they seek compensation in the consumption of luxuries. Both conditions act as deterrents to marriage, primarily for men, but may mean that fewer of the more highly qualified women are enabled to reproduce. The adaptation of the large masses would lead to an eventual division into a small group of highly qualified leaders and a large mass of unqualified laborers. The present tendency toward greater use of unskilled human labor is further intensified by the high reproductivity of the lower classes, which constantly furnishes to the labor market a host of cheap and willing workers. The maintenance of a healthy and capable population requires occupations which set certain requirements and provide

sufficient activity for the existing abilities.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

EUGENICS

19720. CIENCIALA, JERZY. Zagadnienia eugeniczne. [Some problems of eugenics.] *Miesięcznik Pedagogiczny.* 40 (2) Feb. 1931: 33-42; (3) Mar. 1931: 55-77; (4) Apr. 1931: 97-104.—There are three main issues—that of biological inheritance, that of selection, and eugenics proper. Different nations will be seen to have different problems to solve, but the end in view is a worthy survival.—*W. J. Rose.*

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 18417, 18461, 18485, 18888, 19356, 19738)

19721. MARCU, DULIU. Problema sistematizării oraşelor în România. [The problem of city planning in Rumania.] *Arh. pentru Ştiinţa şi Reforma Soc.* 9 (1-3) 1930: 173-200.—Rumanian cities which have developed around a nucleus which is old and interesting have grown up in haphazard fashion. This may be ascribed to popular good sense and not to the existence of a well-defined plan. As a result most of the cities are chaotic, and suffer from the results of all the agglomerations of habitations without profiting by the advantages which they might offer. Rumanian cities have not taken into account the problems of circulation, winds, specialization into districts, the role of open spaces, of parks, planted areas, or public markets, nor studies of urban public works such as water systems, slaughter houses, factories, canalization, etc. The laws which have been passed so far have failed to yield any result. They are all inspired by the best intentions, but they are inadequate and incomplete and merely impose upon communities a certain number of obligations without concerning themselves with the possibilities for their execution. Among the solutions for this situation is the creation of an urban educational system, which, in Rumania, is still only in its infancy. It is also evident that Rumania needs laws aiming toward concrete urban developments (*realizations urbanistiques*).—*C. Vlădescu-Racoasa.*

19722. MORGENROTH, W. Stadt und Land. [City and country.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 134 (3) Mar. 1931: 404-419.—The population of the large cities is still increasing but at a decreasing rate and there are indications that a reversal of the movement will soon take place. In a majority of the cities considered by this official study the number of deaths is greater than the number of births and the growth of population is entirely due to immigration from rural areas, where the excess of births is still considerable. It is greatest in districts least affected by urban modes of life. The motives of migration from rural to urban areas are discussed. The industrial structure of the large cities is not so uniform as is commonly believed. Certain main types can be easily distinguished. The contrasts still existing between cities having old traditions and culture and those of more recent growth are diminishing and there seems to be also a slow levelling down of cultural differences between town and country.—*H. Fehlinger.*

19723. QUINN, JAMES A. Community studies in Cincinnati. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25 (2) May 1931: 143-145.—A program of community studies has been organized in Cincinnati for the purpose of learning more about the urban community as a type of human association. The ecological frame of reference of natural urban areas has been taken as the point of departure. The first major project was the preparation of a research tract map which districted the city in close conformity with natural areas and which afforded small permanent units for the collection and comparison of data. Most of the

social data were in files of private citizens, governmental bureaus, social welfare agencies, business firms, religious and educational institutions. These data were relatively useless until they could be distributed in terms of research tracts. Several studies dealing with the distribution of schools, churches, hospitals, clinics, dispensaries and social centers have been made. The distribution of transportation systems, industrial, commercial, and residential sites was carefully surveyed in 1924-1925 by the United City Planning Committee. The data are collected annually or biannually so as to show trends. The program covers both the city as a whole and its various areas, the ecological distribution and trends of (a) population, (b) institutions, (c) land values and types of utilization, (d) indexes of social life, and (e) personality types.—*O. D. Duncan.*

19724. UNSIGNED. Der Bau neuer Städte in der Sowjetunion. [The building of new cities in the USSR.] *Sowjetwirtsch. u. Aussenhandel.* 10 (11) Jun. 1931: 23-26.

19725. ZAHN, A. Die berufliche und soziale Gliederung der sächsischen Bevölkerung in sämtlichen Städten und in den Gemeinden mit über 5,000 Einwohnern. [Occupational and social structure of the population in Saxony, in all cities and in communes with over 5,000 inhabitants.] *Z. d. Säch. Statist. Landesamtes.* 76 1930: 61-78.

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 18404-18405, 18414, 18423, 19237, 19425, 19722, 19748, 19783, 19809)

19726. BERCAW, LOUISE O. Rural standards of living: A selected bibliography. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Misc. Publ.* #116. 1931: pp. 84.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

19727. DICKEY, J. A. A social program for submarginal land. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25 (2) May 1931: 181-189.—The term "submarginal lands" refers to agricultural lands in private ownership wherever the earnings, due to limits of the type, of enterprise and the limitations of the soil itself, of the farm family are below the level necessary to maintain a level of living conducive to the welfare of society. Certain phases of public interest are involved in the problem: (1) public interest in the quantity and quality of the products produced and consumed in these areas; (2) the low density and instability of the population, and the resulting lower degree of efficiency in the maintenance of public institutions; and (3) technological changes which will result in the utilization of large amounts of submarginal land for some time to come. The principal characteristics of a social program for the utilization of submarginal lands include: (1) obtaining a higher degree of efficiency in the expenditure of the income available for social utilities, and (2) extending federal and state support for schools to include health, roads, libraries, recreation facilities, and reforestation. A social program for submarginal areas that includes the maintenance of those institutions and agencies which affect personality at a standard comparable with American ideals, depends upon the adequacy of the local municipality and the extent to which the public recognizes its responsibility to rural people.—*O. D. Duncan.*

19728. DUPRAT, G. L. Sociologie et économie sociale des populations rurales. [The sociology and social economy of rural populations.] *Arh. pentru Ştiinţa şi Reforma Soc.* 9 (1-3) 1930: 126-159.—The author attempts to determine whether there are actually rural classes, or whether, at the present time, the categories of proprietor, tenant farmer (*cultivateur*) and agricultural laborer exist mainly for the observer, according to types which he establishes. He begins his inquiry with a morphological study of rural economy, attempting to find the characteristic traits of rural life which correspond to its structure or its special spirit. The author

then delineates the principal types of former and present rural systems. He depicts the physiology of rural economy by means of a short exposition of socio-geographic and demographic, ethico-religious, juridico-political, politico-intellectual, affective and esthetic factors, and those of education and sociability, in their relations and interrelations. The role of the state and of legislative and administrative intervention, the co-operative movement, rural syndicalism, communal organization and rural and national organization, are all discussed.—*G. Vladesco-Racoassa.*

19729. GEE, WILSON, and RUNK, DEWEES. Qualitative selection in cityward migration. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (2) Sep. 1931: 254-265.—Study of rural-city migration in a sample in Albemarle County, Virginia, representing three social classes—upper, middle, and lower—shows that the upper group sustained decidedly the largest proportionate loss to the cities, the middle group the next heaviest, and the lower group the least. The educational training of the possible migrants among the upper group is strikingly higher than that of the middle and lower groups, which also show a marked difference in this respect. Similarly, those from the upper group, and to a less extent in the middle group, enter mainly the business, professional, and clerical occupations, while the migrants from the lower groups concentrate in occupations calling for unskilled, semi-skilled, and skilled labor. The attitudes of parents in the three groups with regard to their sons' following farming, in considerable measure parallel the direction of preponderant migration in the particular group.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

19730. HILLER, E. T.; CORNER, FAYE E.; WENDELL, L. EAST. Rural community types. *Univ. Illinois Studies in Soc. Sci.* 16 (4) Dec. 1928: pp. 132.—Two contrasting types of rural communities in Illinois are intensively studied by a comparative method. The first, composed of East Frisian folk, represents the non-mobile, cooperative type; the second, of French Canadian descent, represents the mobile, individuated type. The strain imposed on the traditional rural social organization by the invading urban cultural patterns is portrayed in considerable detail.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

19731. HOFFER, C. R. Public health and educational services in Michigan. *Michigan Agric. Exper. Station, Spec. Bull.* #207. 1931: pp. 34.—Certain services contributing to a modern standard of living are considered in this bulletin, data being presented on the number of people necessary for each service, its present distribution, and its availability in each county of the state. Data and discussion are presented for physicians, dentists, hospitals, public health nurses, libraries, schools, and trade centers. The results indicate that about 1,000 people are necessary to support a physician, and 2,500 for a dentist. Thirty-two counties in the state have less than 500 inhabitants per hospital bed. Less than half of the counties in Michigan had county public health nurses when the data were collected (1928), but the results secured in counties having a nurse employed indicate that an expenditure for this service would be advisable. In many counties the advantages of a public library are very meager or are absent entirely in a few instances. The data pertaining to schools suggest that density of population, value of taxable property, and the presence or absence of high schools in a county have an important influence on educational advantages. One-room school buildings far exceed those of other types and some calculations show that in sparsely populated areas consolidation is not feasible unless the density of the population is increased or provision is made by improved roads and school buses to transport pupils a considerable distance.—*C. R. Hoffer.*

19732. HOFFER, C. R., and CAWOOD, M. Services of institutions and organizations in town-coun-

try communities. *Michigan Agric. Exper. Station, Spec. Bull.* #208. 1931: pp. 37.—This bulletin presents a detailed analysis of records for 12,860 meetings held in 10 town-country communities, with a total accumulated attendance of 826,145. Churches secured the highest total attendance; schools ranked second in attendance, when regular sessions were omitted. Group activities constituted an important part of the programs. The size of the community was not especially important in determining the proportion of the population taking a part in programs. Other circumstances, such as the number of meetings held, the availability of talent, and the efforts institutions and organizations make to use it, are largely determinative in this respect. Non-residents participated only about one-third as frequently as residents and represented a wide variety of organizations. Country residents constituted 33.7% of the total accumulated attendance. In these ten communities, churches had an attendance from the country in proportion to their country membership, but lodges, study clubs, college extension service, patriotic, civic and school organizations had less. Country residents did not appear in programs in proportion to the total country population of the ten communities, but on the basis of membership their participation exceeded that of town members. After a sufficient population base is provided these services depend upon social influences in a community such as leadership, custom, tradition, and the kind of programs given. The services of the church and school and their auxiliary organizations are of primary importance in community development. In town-country communities more specialized organizations are necessary only when these institutions do not meet or cannot meet some evident need which exists.—*C. R. Hoffer.*

19733. POLSON, ROBERT A. Social changes in Walworth County, Wisconsin: a study of trends in town-country relations. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25 (2) May 1931: 139-142.—The chief purpose of this paper is to describe the methodology of the project, the object of which was a study of changes and trends in the town-country relations of twelve service centers in Walworth County, Wisconsin, from 1914 to 1929. Information was taken from families in each of the centers. Maps were made for the service areas of library, milk marketing, high school, church, groceries, dry goods, and banking in each of the centers. A planimeter was used for ascertaining the number of square miles, and the amount of shifting that had taken place in the service area since C. J. Galpin's previous study in 1914. The most prominent change was the expansion of trade areas; overlapping in trade areas had increased since 1914. With the exception of the milk-marketing service, the services that have changed most are the library and the high school. (Two tables.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

19734. RAPPORT, VICTOR A. Are rural services obsolescent? *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (2) Sep. 1931: 266-272.—Survey of the folkways and mobility of rural population in six Connecticut towns substantiates the theory that the importance of the rural town in provision of services is decreasing and that rural residents are drawing more and more heavily on the facilities of available urban districts.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

19735. ZIMMERMAN, CARLE C. Farm trade centers in Minnesota, 1905-29. A study in rural social organization. *Univ. Minnesota Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #269. Sep. 1930: pp. 70.—This study deals with Minnesota farm trade centers between 1905 and 1929. It analyzes the structure, the trading facilities, and the contributions to the farm standards of living made by them. The viewpoints presented are based upon an attempt to understand the modern development of trading in the rural districts, the newer forms of trading organization, and the problems of social organization of the countryside. The series of changes in trading or-

ganization represents certain fundamental changes within the personalities of the people themselves. The farm village is characterized as a pure type where there are very few trading relationships with other and larger communities. The pure elementary trade center type predominated in America before the 20th century, and in some districts still exists. (12 charts and 24 tables.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

THE PRIMARY GROUP

(See also Entry 2-8266)

19736. NEWSETTER, W. I. Wawokiye Camp: an experimental study of group adjustment. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25 (2) May 1931: 146-149.—This investigation attempts to overcome the complexity of factors encountered in the study of the primary group in the normal settings of rural and urban community life. What has been called group adjustment may be taken to mean mutually satisfactory interaction between the individual and the group, the fundamental aspects of which may be defined as (1) the group acceptance of the individual, and (2) the individual's acceptance of the group. The data collected at the camp includes (1) the counsellors' ratings on a five point scale of the boys' adjustment to a tent group and to the camp as a whole; (2) personality distance votes; (3) group records; (4) a check of activity-grouping; (5) psychological tests; (6) case histories; (7) X-rays for determining anatomical age; and (8) complete medical examinations. The specific problem under consideration in 1930 was the development of the means of measuring the first aspect of group adjustment, namely, the group acceptance of the individual. The correlation between personal distance and ratings is .77; therefore, the common area of what may be called desirability and tolerability is approximately 55%. Since the personal distance or desirability correlates with a part of the objective records of activity grouping, not lower than .60, the common area between them is about 43%. Since the ratings or tolerability correlate with the objective records to about .64, the common area between them is around 46%.—*O. D. Duncan.*

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 18673, 18683, 18803, 18822, 19407-19408, 19493-19495, 19537, 19673, 19676, 19744, 19813, 19822)

19737. FUCHS, ALFRED. Psychologie novinářského povolání. [Psychology of the journalistic profession.] *Moderní Stát.* 3 (10) 1930: 308-314.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

19738. HERMANN, GERHARD. Der Grossstadtroman. [Novels of the great city.] *Bücherei u. Bildungspflege, Beiheft.* (12) 1931: pp. 54.

19739. LANSON, GUSTAVE. Réflexions sur les mouvements récents et les tendances actuelles de la littérature française (1830-1930). [Recent trends in French literature.] *Rev. d. Cours et Conf.* 32 (10) Apr. 30, 1931: 115-123.—The keynote of contemporary French literature is unrestrained individualism. Each individual seems to be creating a school of his own.—*A. Edythe Mange.*

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 18774, 19230, 19340, 19512, 19548-19550, 19604-19605, 19712, 19783, 19801-19803, 19806, 19844-19845)

19740. ADLER, RAISSA. Kindererziehung in der Sowjetunion. [Child training in the USSR.] *Internat. Z. f. Individual-Psychol.* 9 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 297-309.

19741. BEAMAN, FLORENCE N. The value of social factors in the training of the defective child. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (2) Sep. 1931: 240-246.—On the whole, special education has been successfully meeting the academic, vocational, and physical needs of the mentally defective child. The greatest problem, that of training for personality or for effective social participation, has been ignored. An experiment in socializing the defective child was conducted in the public schools of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. The essential methods and materials used include: introducing new material containing socializing influences; providing appropriate group activities; using only such academic materials as bear upon the real needs of the children; careful check of academic progress by means of standardized tests. In the adjustment of the personality and of the emotional life of the pupils which resulted came increased facility in academic skills and increased mental activity. A similar experiment being conducted in the Montefiore Special School in Chicago is in too early a stage to draw conclusions but so far is evidencing much the same results.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

19742. CEBOLLERO, PEDRO A. Education in Porto Rico, 1920-1930. *U. S. Office Educ., Leaflet* #4. 1931: pp. 13.

19743. FRIEDLAENDER, MICHAL. Praca młodzi w szkole i w domu. [Children, school and home work.] *Ruch Pedagogiczny.* 18 (1) Jan. 1931: 14-32; (2) Feb. 1931: 70-82; (3) Mar. 1931: 118-120; (4) Apr. 1931: 158-167.—All factors must be looked into and treated each on its own merits.—*W. J. Rose.*

19744. GARLIN, R. E. A study of educational publicity in Texas newspapers. *Univ. Texas Bull.* #3044. Nov. 22, 1930: pp. 107.—The chief purposes of this study were (1) to ascertain the amount of space given to the schools in Texas newspapers and to make a topical, seasonal, and departmental distribution of this space; and (2) to determine the part taken by the same press in the Texas Educational Survey. A detailed quantitative analysis of a single large daily was made over the period of one year. A complete coverage of educational publicity in all Texas newspapers during a seventeen-month period was obtained through a clipping bureau, and this material was likewise analyzed. The results show, among other things, that the newspapers rather than the schools are taking the initiative in presenting such publicity, and that the smaller papers trail the large dailies in this respect.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

19745. GDULA, P. Nauczanie języka ojczystego a wychowanie obywatelskie. [The teaching of the mother tongue as a means of education for citizenship.] *Muzeum (Lemberg).* 45 (4) 1930: 266-279.—*W. J. Rose.*

19746. KORSCH, HEDDA. Montessori-Methode und sozialistische Erziehung. [The Montessori method and socialist education.] *Aufbau.* 4 (5) May 1931: 129-137.—As the Montessori method declines to have children take part in the social struggles of the adults, it is only the reform tendency in socialism which may profit by its application. The author then points to some educational principles of Dr. Montessori which are in accordance to Marxist ideology, viz. the development of knowledge in stages instead of gradual progress, education by environment instead of human interference, self-activity of the child, etc. But she holds the Montessori method, on the whole, to be greatly endangered by a certain aloofness from social life, and by its emphasizing certain formal elements of thinking. Community life of children and their free expression of feelings are largely neglected in the strict system of Montessori. Socialism will have to decide in future what to do with these negative elements of the Montessori method.—*Hans Frerk.*

19747. McELWEE, EDNA W. A study of truants and retardation. *J. Juvenile Res.* 15 (3) Jul. 1931: 209-

214.—One hundred and ten children, 24 girls and 86 boys, were studied for this report. The chronological age ranged from seven years two months to thirteen years nine months. The grade placement was from 1A through 7B. It was found that the work of the grades in which the truants were placed was too difficult for them. Truancy was their escape from such an embarrassing and unpleasant situation. Bad companions and poor school adjustment constituted the causes of the truancy in 66.6% of the cases. The psychological examinations showed that nearly half of the truants belonged to the borderline group of intelligence. The median truant was two terms retarded in grade placement; his reading attainment was three terms below that of the average child in his grade; yet considering his mental age he was reading material two terms in advance of what would be expected of him.—*T. Earl Sullenger.*

19748. MOELLER, A. U. Die ländlichen Leibesübungen und ihre soziologische Bedeutung. Ein Versuch. [Rural physical education and its social significance.] *J. f. Landwirtschaft.* 78 (3-4) 1930: 309-327.

19749. MURRAY, VERL. A comparative study of play information and athletic achievement in delinquent and non-delinquent boys. *J. Juvenile Res.* 15 (2) Apr. 1931: 111-120.—This article contains a preliminary study of the boys of Whittier State School and the boys of the Monrovia-Arcadia-Duarte High School located in a community of 20,000. The study is limited to football, basketball, track activities and baseball. It shows that high school boys know more about sports than the boys of the state school. Their knowledge of sports increases with each added year in school while the state school boys show no increase beyond the ninth grade. State school boys are superior in strength tests, high school boys in tests which require mastery of technique and practice. The State School tries to interest the boys in athletics in the hope that, when released, they will spend their leisure time in a more profitable manner.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

19750. PETROFF, PETER. Das englische Schulwesen und seine bevorstehende Reform. [The English school and its future reform.] *Aufbau.* 4 (5) May 1931: 138-148.—Self-education is the leading idea of the curriculum in British schools. The form is not so rigid as in Germany; compulsory attendance, now fixed at 14, is to be extended to 15.—*Hans Frerik.*

19751. PHILLIPS, HUBERT. The school follows the child. *Survey Graphic.* 66 (11) Sep. 1, 1931: 493-495.—Children of migrant Mexicans working in the cotton fields of the San Joaquin Valley, California, have been supplied with schools by the officials of the Immigrant Education Service of the State and County. Crude buildings and equipment have been supplemented by carefully selected teachers, efficient supervision and modern social and medical services.—*Lucile Eaves.*

19752. ZAWILIŃSKI, ROMAN. Nowa szkoła w nowej Polsce. [The new education in Poland.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* (182) 1929: 21-43.—*A. Walawender.*

kinds of culture, prepares itself for the new day.] *Jorden Runt.* 2 Mar. 1930: 146-161.

19754. BRODA, RUDOLF. The revival of nationalities in the Soviet Union. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (1) Jul. 1931: 82-93.—The trend toward integration of culture was particularly strong during the 19th century; some counter-tendencies have, however, appeared since the World War, particularly in the territories of the Soviet Union. Literacy was practically restricted, under the czars, to the Great Russians, to the dispersed Germans and Jews, and to some peripheric groups (like the Poles, Baltes, and Finns) which have since seceded from Russia. Georgians and Armenians in the southeast are perhaps the only nationalities in the Union which can boast of continuity of an old culture, different from that of the Russians. But the party now in power has had political and other reasons for spreading literacy in the tongue of the hundred and more nationalities inhabiting the Soviet Union. Cultural autonomy was granted to the more mature groups. The semi-dead culture of the Tartars, Ukrainians, etc., was thereby revived; universities spread their cultural aspirations. Georgians, Armenians, Jews, and Germans develop their cultural life in a broad way, and a hundred smaller groups start on a new career of culture of their own.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

19755. SANTIAGO, HAZEL D. Mexican influence in Southern California. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16 (1) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 68-74.

19756. THURNWALD, RICHARD. Soziale Wandlungen in Ostafrika. [Social changes in East Africa.] *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 7 (2) Jun. 1931: 148-168.—This is a study of social changes effected among the natives particularly of former German East Africa, by European contacts, as exemplifying the influence generally of culture contact upon social change. The effects of such contacts upon Africa, past and present, through the slave trade, missionary activity, modern trade and political control, can never be measured in terms of their impact alone, but in terms of varying native culture complexes and variously conditioned responses to the total situation. The changes are revolutionary, marked by a disruption of tribal organization with its corresponding economy and mores, by the introduction of commercial attitudes and a world-market orientation, with the negative, disruptive aspects of the process painfully prevalent at present, and constituting a distinct challenge to sociological analysis and international policy.—*W. C. Lehmann.*

SOCIOLOGY OF ART

(See also Entries 18534, 19817)

19757. LUTHER, FRIEDRICH. Ästhetische Werte des Films. [Aesthetic values of motion pictures.] *Z. f. Ästhetik u. Allg. Kunstwissenschaft.* 25 (3) 1931: 263-266.

19758. WIESE, L. v. Einleitender Vortrag: Methodologische über den Problembereich einer Soziologie der Kunst. [Introductory lecture: methodology concerning the problems of a sociology of art.] *Schr. d. Deutschen Gesellsch. f. Soziol.* 7 1931: 121-131.—"Sociology of art" should not be taken to mean a chapter from the philosophy of history, or the theory of culture, or even of social ethics. By every positive evaluation a special sociology is in question, that is with regard to the application of methods, namely, those which concern general sociology with particular reference to the realm of art. Art appears wherever and whenever men join themselves together, or inversely when they are widely sundered. But only the particular function of art, that whereby men join themselves together, interests us here. This general task has two underlying problems or sequences: art as a complex of social processes; and art as social product. Correlative with this last is the fact that we have to deal with social relationships of a peculiarly

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 18491, 18498, 18503, 18507, 18538, 18548, 18550, 18556, 19695)

19753. BERGH, GUNHILD. Albanien. Ett klippfyllt, folkfattigt land med gammalmodig kultur, försiktigt öppnande sig för den nya tiden. [Albania, a mountainous sparsely populated country with many

inner and unregulated kind. These manifest themselves with their own special polarity—they are at once highly personal and highly social. Art creates a sort of association which is essentially distinct from all other forms. Art is also closely connected with political, religious and social life, and with the relations of the social classes to each other. For example, art and political revolution; art and bolshevism; art and fascism; art and income (economics); art and class-strife, etc.—*E. D. Harvey.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 19218, 19272, 19277, 19788, 19850)

19759. FORD, P. Indices of social conditions in Southampton. *Sociol. Rev.* 23 (1) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 22-33.—In a survey of various districts of Southampton by ward, involving 21,538 families with 43,519 dependent children, the social indices used by Ford, head of the Department of Economics and Commerce of University College, Southampton, are infant mortality, house density, population density, house overcrowding, and income conditions. (Notes on social and occupational conditions in the wards. Tables.)—*Lina Kahn.*

19760. HENNION, ADELAIDE. Some effects of unemployment as seen by a family society. *Smith College Studies Soc. Work.* 1 (1) Sep. 1930: 66-85.—The paper deals with 60 families, selected at random from among those referred to the Family Society of Philadelphia because of unemployment in the early part of 1924. By 1928, when this study was made, 21 had returned for further assistance and 39 had not been known to the agency after the original emergency was past. These two groups were compared in order to learn their distinguishing characteristics. The group of non-returning families, who proved to be capable of supporting themselves in normal times without the help of a family agency, were found to differ from the other group in having a higher weekly income, fewer children, a higher social status, and better emotional adjustment. An intensive study of four cases (described in the paper in detail) showed some of the effects of unemployment on individual families: how it was met by them, their attitudes toward it, the changes it produced. All the families attempted to adjust financially to unemployment before applying for relief. In only one case did it seem that the giving of relief during unemployment had encouraged dependency, and in that case the dependent attitude had been well developed previous to the contact with the social agency. But the effects of unemployment were disastrous in other ways. There were unpaid bills, worn clothing, insufficient food, illness due to malnutrition and living in cold, congested quarters. On the psychological side was depression over the feeling of being eager and capable of doing good work and being unable to secure it, over the uncertainty of how long the strain would last; there was a loss of morale and self-respect, and a sense of inferiority marked by aggressiveness or extreme bitterness. These things had their subtle effects upon family relationships, different in each case, but in some way causing changes in attitudes toward children, relatives, and persons outside. Giving financial aid did not solve the problem, for the emotional element was far more disastrous and more difficult to cope with.—*Helen Leland Witmer.*

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 18673, 18751, 19394, 19471, 19522-19528, 19532-19536, 19538, 19541, 19543, 19546, 19747, 19749, 19794, 19797-19798, 19826, 19841, 19850)

19761. BEANE, JAMES C. A survey of three hundred delinquent girls. *J. Juvenile Res.* 15 (3) Jul. 1931: 198-209.—About 79% of these girls were committed for some phase of sex delinquency. A total of 93% of the homes were either underprovided with the necessities of life or were on the borderline. About seven out of ten girls came from homes broken by death, divorce, or other causes. Delinquent parents were very few. Forty-two per cent had left home before commitment and prison. One-third of the 300 girls used or were suspected of using cigarettes, and the same proportion used intoxicating liquor. About 30% had criminal relatives. Seventeen per cent had been inmates in other institutions. About half of the entire number had no church affiliation. Only 30, or 10%, were virgins, while 22% were afflicted with some venereal disease. The mean age of the girls was 15.8 years and 94% were older than 12. The educational achievement was an average of about the eighth grade. Over 50% of these girls on parole were making good, which shows that the process of reclamation is worth while to society.—*T. Earl Sullenger.*

19762. CALDWELL, MORRIS GILMORE. The economic status of families of delinquent boys in Wisconsin. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (2) Sep. 1931: 231-239.—The economic conditions of the families of 492 delinquent boys who were committed to the Wisconsin Industrial School at Waukesha, Wisconsin, were studied. These conditions are analyzed in the following respects: (1) rating of parental occupations; (2) family income; (3) employment of the mother outside the home; and (4) the work contacts of the delinquent boy. Two-thirds of the occupations of parents are unskilled occupations, according to the Barr Occupational Rating Scale. There is a slight tendency for the intelligence of children to be correlated with the occupational status of parents. Approximately 50% of the families of a selected group of Wisconsin delinquents are receiving family incomes below the health and decency standard of Paul Douglas. Nearly a fourth of the mothers work outside the home either whole or part time. Slightly over 50% of the boy delinquents are employed in economic enterprises of one sort or another before commitment. An analysis of these conditions show that economic factors exert an important influence in the causation of juvenile delinquency.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

19763. FRANK, BENJAMIN. Mental level as a factor in crime. *J. Juvenile Res.* 15 (3) Jul. 1931: 192-197.—This paper is based on results obtained from the psychological examination of 401 cases admitted to the New Jersey Reformatory at Rahway, and takes into consideration primarily the relationship of diagnostic mental level to other important factors in criminal or anti-social behavior. It was concluded that populations of delinquent institutions are not predominantly mentally deficient, that the mental capacities and limitations of an individual bear some relation to the type of crime committed, that there is a direct relationship between mental level and recidivism, and that there is some relationship between the mentally deficient delinquent and disorganized family and home conditions.—*T. Earl Sullenger.*

19764. HACKER, PROF. Kriminalität und Jahreszeit. [Criminal activity and the time of the year.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22 (7) Jul. 1931: 424-425.—The writer concludes that along with other physical factors the time of the year has an important influence on the commission of certain classes of crime. He cites a series of crime statistics of

Finland for the years 1927-1929 in support of his position.—*Nathaniel Cantor*.

19765. LOCKE, ARTHUR. Criminal statistics. *Police J.* (London) 4(14) Apr. 1931: 188-196.—In Great Britain one murderer out of every four commits suicide. Most murders are committed between 21 and 30 years of age, especially among women, for it is most commonly during those years that they kill their own children. From 1904 to 1928, out of 690 murders, only 8% of the women murderers were over 40, compared with 30% of the men. Between the years 1911 and 1928 the number of known crimes of real violence against the person decreased. Certain serious sexual crimes have decreased, while others have increased. Known burglaries fell 17% and known robberies 28% between 1911 and 1928, although the population increased 9%. Frauds of all kinds have increased since the war. Arson has been reduced. From 1911 to 1928 the proportion of cases cleared up by the police to the point to justify proceedings has remained practically constant at 70% for the total, but there has been an increase for most classes, except extra-urban "breakings-in," where the ratio has fallen to 24%. In 1928 five out of six persons brought before the court for indictable offenses were found guilty or convicted. In 1928, however, 51% more persons were dealt with under the Probation of Offenders Act than in 1911; 38% more were fined without being sentenced directly to imprisonment, while the number whipped was nearly 90% less.—*G. H. Berry*.

19766. LUMPKIN, KATHARINE Du PRE. Factors in the commitment of correctional school girls in Wisconsin. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(2) Sep. 1931: 222-230.—Of the social influences acting as factors in the commitment of 252 girl delinquents to the correctional school, previous court record seems not to be particularly important. Sex delinquency was the most frequent offense, although runnings away, truancy, and stealing occurred in many cases. A few were designated as really dependent and neglected. Over 83% of the cases had "bad companions." Nearly two-thirds of the girls came from "broken" homes. Social defective tendencies (traits of health, habit, personality, etc.) complicated the situation in 82.5% of these broken homes as compared with 61.9% of unbroken, and the 82.5% had two-thirds of all such traits. Of this sample, 95% came of the class least advanced in income and opportunity, and about two-thirds of these particular homes had been given community assistance. When they were major the offenses themselves loomed larger than any other factor, but when minor, home influences assumed considerable significance.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

19767. MANCI, FILIPPO. Note sulla premeditazione. [Notes on premeditation.] *Scuola Positiva*. 11(7) Jul. 1931: 291-306.—The question the author proposes to examine is whether premeditation must be considered as a material circumstance of the criminal act, or whether it is a specific, constitutional moral trait of the individual. After studying criminals from various social strata he concludes that premeditation must be looked upon as an index of the temperament and psychic constitution of the individual, an expression of the morality of the agent. The greater his ethico-social development the less prone he is to commit crime. Premeditation has its origin in degeneration, an innate incapacity to evolve or develop ethically and socially. Impulse differs from premeditation only in degree. Both are chips of the same block: degeneration. The difference is that in the premeditating individual his morality is better attuned to criminal conduct and no conflict arises, whereas in the criminal by impulse morality and crime are not completely coordinated.—*G. I. Giardini*.

19768. MARTZ, EUGENE W. A phase of unsuccessful parole from state schools. *Psychiat. Quart.* 5(3) Jul. 1931: 506-510.—The author quotes several cases of failure in parole, which show that the fault is not with

the boys or girls placed under parole. The blame is very often to be placed upon undesirable conditions in the foster home or the place of employment.—*Marie T. Wendel*.

19769. PARASURAM, G. R. Crime and insanity in India. *J. Mental Sci.* 77(317) Apr. 1931: 365-374.—The author presents the results of a study of 175 criminal patients in the Madras Government Mental Hospital from the point of view of age incidence, district, occupation, heredity, previous history, present mental condition, nature of the crime in different cases of insanity, relationship of patient to murdered person, and influences of alcohol, the ganja-smoking habit, epilepsy, syphilis, organic diseases or no appreciable disease. (Tables.)—*Lina Kahn*.

19770. POSTMA, H. De samenstelling van het gezin in verband met het anti-sociaal gedrag van het meisje. [Home conditions of girl delinquents.] *Mensch en Maatschappij*. 7(3) May 1931: 258-274.—An investigation covered 1,691 girls in institutions for female juvenile delinquents in the Netherlands. In broken families, the lack of a mother was significant. Lack of a father is less significant although it influences the welfare of the family more. The percentage of delinquent girls is relatively larger in families where the parents are divorced, and also in those families where the girls are born out of wedlock, than in the rest of the population. Of the girls under investigation, 37.1% were born in families with 10 or more children. In very large families the middle group according to birth is more often delinquent. The 5th child is the worst, the 9th the best, then the criminal curve rises again for the later born. With girls of smaller families (5 children or less) the percentage of broken families was 61.6%, with those from large families (10 or more children) 22.4%. The lack of a mother is more important than the lack of a father.—*C. Lekkerkerker*.

19771. SNYDER, MARGUERITE ATWATER. A comparison of mental traits and attitudes of delinquent boys and girls. *J. Juvenile Res.* 15(3) Jul. 1931: 181-191.—The data herein reported were obtained from 100 consecutive tests of the girls committed to the Pennsylvania Training School between August 1, 1928 and July 2, 1929, and the same tests given to the same number of boys committed from February 27 to August 1, 1929. The tests used were the Stanford Revision of the Binet Tests, the Stanford Achievement Test, and Woodworth-Mathews Personal Data Sheet. It was found that the average intelligence level of each group was below that of the average of the population (each group had an average I. Q. of approximately 71); that in both groups the average educational age was 13 months in excess of the mental age; that both groups showed slightly greater emotional instability than average; that number of fears decreased with increased chronological age and especially with increased mental age; but both boys and girls gave the influence of others as the strongest motive for delinquency; and that the vocational aim was low. The girls showed greater emotional instability than the boys; the girls seemed to have a greater tendency to dream and to feel that they were misunderstood and not loved. The boys complained more of their food and physical ailments. The girls showed greater variability from the average. The majority of the boys were committed for gainful offense against property while the majority of the girls were committed because of sexual immorality. More boys claimed they were influenced by others, while more girls blamed maladjustment at home as the influencing factor. The majority of the boys expressed their desire for work in one of the so-called trades, while the girls desired work of a domestic character. This was in line with the low vocational aims of both groups, which would substantiate an institutional program for border-

line or dull normal delinquent children.—*T. Earl Sullenger.*

19772. SULLENGER, T. EARL. The newsboy as a juvenile delinquent. *J. Juvenile Res.* 15 (3) Jul. 1931: 215-219.—This article was based on the study of 119 downtown newsboys in Omaha. Fifteen per cent of these boys had court records, which was 4.8 times the normal proportion of juvenile delinquency in the city. The Italians and Jews totaled nearly 60% of this group. Sixty per cent had reached no farther than the sixth grade. More than half of the boys were 13 years and younger. Retardation in school of 1.5 years was found; 19% of boys had no religious or church affiliation. The length of time the boy had been selling papers had a close connection with delinquency. Most of the delinquencies occurred after the boy had served one or two years. The average daily wage earned was about 50 cents or 13½ cents per hour. Ten per cent of the boys' fathers were dead; 24% claimed they were forced to work either by their parents or through necessity; 12.6% reported that they did not have enough to eat; and 15% suffered from cold because of insufficient clothing. Six per cent reported no home. All of these factors are conducive to delinquency. Wholesome recreational facilities under proper leadership would reduce a large portion of such behavior problems.—*T. Earl Sullenger.*

19773. WHITE, RALPH, and FENTON, NORMAN. Aspects of delinquency and superior mentality. *J. Juvenile Res.* 15 (2) Apr. 1931: 101-107.—The article is based on a research investigation carried on at the Californian Bureau of Juvenile Research. It shows the results of a preliminary study of the relationship to superior intelligence of the following three factors: home environment, companionship in delinquency and types of offenses committed. The brighter boys at the Whittier State School, where the investigation was carried on, come from home environment at least as unfavorable as the homes of the duller boys. Companionship in delinquency is about as frequent in one group as in the other. Forgery alone shows a significant relationship with high intelligence. An effort was made to record all the delinquencies of each boy and not merely the most important one as in previous studies. Sex offenses do not show the marked linkage with low intelligence which most of the previous studies indicate.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entry 19262)

19774. BIRD, ALDINE R. Leprosy in the United States. *Current Hist.* 34 (6) Sep. 1931: 841-844.

19775. BÖHMERT, Dr. Die Todesfälle an Tuberkulose und Krebs 1900-1930 nach Altersklassen, insbesondere in Bremen. [Deaths from tuberculosis and cancer during 1900-1930 according to age groups, especially in Bremen.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 135 (2) Aug. 1931: 237-267.—The increase in deaths from cancer in Germany is almost exclusively the result of a prolongation of the average age of life. This is shown by the statistics of those provinces and cities which have had accurate reporting for a long time. In the age group 60-70 there is a more than proportional increase; but this is a consequence of the fact that older persons of the less well-to-do classes, especially in the country, seldom have had medical attendance. In many parts of north Germany cancer deaths were in former years reported under other causes (infirmity of age, ulcer of the stomach, etc.). (Constructive suggestions are offered for better international reporting in connection with cancer mortality.)—*Norman E. Himes.*

19776. FRANCA ROCHA, ALVARO DA, and PEREIRA, DIONYSIO. Considerações sobre natalidade e mortalidade infantil. [Stillbirth and infant mortality in Bahia, Brazil.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internacional Amer. de Protecção a la Infancia.* 5 (1) Jul. 1931:

84-119.—The excessive stillbirth and infant mortality rates in Brazil call for radical measures, already partly taken in a campaign for adequate and accurate birth registration and the sanitary registry recently established by the Secretary of Health and Public Service to correct the deficiencies of the civil registration. (Tables.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 19680, 19769, 19800)

19777. LEWIS, AUBREY J. Genetic problems in psychiatry and their solution by the study of twins. *Eugenics Rev.* 23 (2) Jul. 1931: 119-125.—Early in the century the influence of Kraepelin resulted in a systematized descriptive psychiatry in which diseases were separated on grounds of etiology, course, outcome, and occasionally also of structural pathology. Nowadays it is very different. Not only have the great groups, such as dementia praecox and manic-depressive insanity, altered their boundaries and names, but their real existence as clinical entities is disputed. Mental disorders are considered as types of reaction, complexes of attempts at adaptation along special lines. Certain commonly occurring types are grouped together in such broad categories as schizophrenia, affective psychoses, and the like; but fluid transitions to the normal and intermixtures between the types comprehended in these categories are the rule. This conception of mental disorder has pragmatic value, since it permits of more adequate study of the individual illness, and conclusions as to its outcome, than did the earlier rigid system. But the following difficulties arise: (1) there is no constant recognizable relation between mental change and bodily structure, (2) there are no unitary diseases, (3) there is not yet unanimity as to what shall be comprehended within the provisional "symptom-complexes" or "types of reaction." One must therefore first seek to determine the inheritance of the fundamental disorder, stripped of pathoplastic features, and later consider the personality, or the inheritance of the "normal" psychic characters—a very difficult task. Perhaps the most hopeful approach is through the study of uni-ovular twins. Such have been known, in whom one showed the inherited anomaly, hexadactylism, and the other did not; so in the case of mental anomalies, even though predominantly inherited differences may occur. Securing samples of twins is difficult, when properly done, and using the whole armament of psychiatric investigation is a long and painstaking process.—*R. E. Baber.*

19778. MALZBERG, BENJAMIN. A statistical study of the prevalence and types of mental disease among children and adolescents. *Psychiat. Quart.* 5 (3) Jul. 1931: 511-537.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

19779. PARTRIDGE, G. E. Current conceptions of psychopathic personality. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 10 (1) Jul. 1930: 53-99.—(An orienting sketch of the field of psychopathic personality including classification, description of types, recent investigations, the relation to other problems of criminology and psychiatry, and treatment.)—*H. Lasker.*

19780. UNSIGNED. Sterilisation and mental deficiency. *Nature (London).* 128 (3221) Jul. 25, 1931: 129-131.—The number of mentally deficient persons in England and Wales alone is estimated at 300,000, of whom 25,000 are sheltered in institutions, 50,000 under guardianship, and the remainder in the general population. The amount of mental deficiency has increased in a little over 20 years from 4.6 per 1,000 to 8.56. Segregation should be considered the ideal treatment for most of these people, provided it ensures that they will not reproduce; but there is a considerable number who might be stabilized in the community safely after sterilization.

A sterilization measure therefore seems a necessary part of any broad, far-sighted program.—*Paul Popenoe.*

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

19781. WIRTH, LOUIS. Clinical sociology. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (1) Jul. 1931: 49-66.—While a sociological clinic is as unthinkable as a psychiatric clinic, each specialist has a distinctive point of view, and the sociologists have made a contribution through the cultural approach, which is based upon the conception that behavior becomes a problem when it represents a deviation from the definitions prevailing in a cultural milieu, and can be understood and controlled only in terms of this cultural background. Through the sociological conception of personality which emphasizes social status and the playing of roles in social groups many forms of conduct become intelligible. Research, consultation with and training of other specialists, and direct participation in study and treatment of cases are possible tasks of sociologists in clinics. The work with problems of personality and community life which the sociologist undertakes is not at present carried on except incidentally and indirectly. Social workers, in addition to their present training, need training in clinical sociology.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 19760, 19793)

19782. BROWN, SANGER, II, and CHENEY, CLARENCE O. Community work service in the state hospitals. *Psychiat. Quart.* 5 (3) Jul. 1931: 461-467.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

19783. COHEN, DONALD W.; JEWELL, ELIZABETH; RICHARDSON, IRMA. Child guidance clinic work in a semi-rural county. *Psychiat. Quart.* 5 (3) Jul. 1931: 468-475.—The article contains a survey of the 397 cases examined by a traveling child guidance clinic in Chautauqua County, New York, over a period of three years. The cases are divided into three groups. The largest group consisting of 158 cases was referred to the clinic because of educational difficulties, 135 cases for social reasons, and the third group of 61 cases because of special problems of health.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

19784. HAMILTON, GORDON, and KRUCKENBERG, EDITH. A medical social terminology. *Soc. Service Dept., Presbyterian Hospital, New York.* 1931: pp. 36.—A classification of the intrinsic and extrinsic factors of maladjustment of persons living in contemporary society. Intrinsic factors relate to the person. Extrinsic factors relate to the social situation. The classification objective is to state for indexing what is wrong with the patient during his contact with the hospital, in the light of the present, accessible causal factors. (List of attitudes and glossary).—*F. Stuart Chapin.*

19785. REED, ELLERY F., and BATSON, HELEN LUCILLE. Community aspects of family welfare work in Cincinnati. *Helen S. Trounstone Foundation.* May 1931: pp. 46. (Mimeographed).—This is an analysis of family case work in Cincinnati. The conclusions are: Family welfare work in Cincinnati since 1920 has increased far more rapidly than the population in total expense, relief funds, and the number of families served. A similar increase has been characteristic of other cities of the United States for which data are available. These increases probably have been due for the most part to widespread social change and maladjustment and to the lack of adequate public social machinery to deal with such problems. Cincinnati has an unusually large

number of families in receipt both of relief and service only as compared with other cities. The comparison with Cleveland is particularly interesting, Cincinnati serving nearly twice as many clients per thousand of the population as Cleveland. The unusually large number of dependent families is probably to be explained in part by the deficiencies of the agencies themselves. The Cincinnati family agencies as a group give a comparatively generous amount of relief per relief case. Only two cities, namely Cleveland and Minneapolis, give more generously. The same holds true for private agencies. Although Cleveland family agencies give considerably more relief per relief case, they give less than two-thirds as much total relief per capita of the population. Of this high total relief per capita, the private agencies of Cincinnati give a larger share than in most cities. This comparative deficiency in the relief contribution from public sources is clearly due to the small amount of relief contributed by the city department of welfare, \$23,997.44 in 1928. The apportionment of the field of family welfare work in Cincinnati is unsatisfactory at the present time. Qualitative as well as quantitative measurements indicate that the case work of the agencies is in great need of improvement. In many of the cases studied the relief given was painfully inadequate, but the case work relative to the relief was also inadequate. There seems little doubt that more money is needed for family relief in Cincinnati but such additional funds should come from public taxation and be expended through the department of public welfare and mothers' pension department. While the general level of family case work has been low, most encouraging progress has been noted.—*F. Stuart Chapin.*

19786. UNSIGNED. Service social de l'enfance en danger moral. [Social service on behalf of children in moral danger.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal.* 54 (9-12) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 529-537.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

19787. RADE, GOTTFRIED. Das deutsche Jugendherbergswerk. [German settlements for youths.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 6 (1) 1931: 73-82.

19788. UNSIGNED. Ende der Krisenfürsorge? [End of emergency benefits?] *Soz. Praxis.* 40 (23) Jun. 4, 1931: 715-722.—At the end of April 1931, 43% of the unemployed were taken care of by the insurance, 21% by the emergency benefits from public means, 23% by public charity and 13% were supported in no way. The average of emergency benefits is 780 R.M. per year, the average of public charity by municipalities is 700 R.M. But the average is depressed by the low subsidies of poor villages.—*R. Broda.*

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 18675, 19409, 19411-19413, 19416-19417, 19421, 19426, 19721, 19724, 19727, 19782, 19783, 19785)

19789. GLASSBERG, BENJAMIN. The philanthropy boom collapses. *Menorah J.* 19 (4) Jun. 1931: 434-446.—The writer discusses the great growth of Jewish social and community work from the war to the present, pointing to the severe crisis apparent in this work during the present economic depression. He raises the question of Jewish responsibility for the Jewish relief clientele. Jewish federations might devote their attention to personal service work with Jewish families, the maintenance of Jewish educational and cultural activities, the helping of fellow Jews abroad, the up-

building of Palestine, and aiding the work of certain national institutions.—*W. O. Brown.*

19790. RABEN, JA., and RUTKEVICH, N. РАБЭН, Я., и РУТКЕВИЧ, Н. Опыт двухлетних детских площадок на стойбищах Ныйво и Чайво на острове Сахалине. [Two year experiment of children's playgrounds at nomad camps of Nyivo and Chaivo on the Sakhalin island.] Советский Север. (*Sovetskii Sever.*) (1) 1931: 42-45.—The authors describe the camps of Nyivo and Chaivo and give a picture of organization and work on children's playgrounds. The results of the first experiment were entirely satisfactory. The indigenes (Gillak, Oroch and Tungus) in the ages from 4 to 14 have come to playgrounds in groups. Some sanitary and hygienic measures were accepted by the children.—*G. Vasilevich.*

19791. THEEK, BRUNO. Muss amtliche Fürsorge Bürokratie sein? [Must public welfare remain bureaucratic?] *Rev. Internat. de l'Enfant.* 11 (65) May 1931: 468-474.—Public welfare departments are held to be necessarily confined to official and routine methods in dealing with distressed individuals; this in contrast to private agencies, which are more flexible. This difficulty is not, however, inherent. Public welfare workers should have the experience, personality and interest in the lives of others which will prevent the adoption of rigid and indifferent attitudes. They should also have training, especially of the kind which alternates field practice with theoretical subjects, as is the case in Germany. A varied experience is desirable, rather than close specialization in any one field. The public social worker must approach his task as a case worker, not as a bureaucrat or inspector. Boards of public welfare are beginning to recognize their duty to supply this type of individualized, sympathetic service to members of the community who are in distress.—*Joanna C. Colcord.*

19792. UNSIGNED. Child welfare in selected counties of Washington. *U. S. Children's Bur., Publ.* #206. 1931: pp. 111.—The Federal Children's Bureau, at the request of the Washington State Conference of Social Work, made this study of facilities for the care of children in six typical counties. The health, recreation and school programs as well as public and private resources for the care of dependent, delinquent and defective children, were covered. Services supplied children are compared with those given in older, progressive states, and estimates made of the extent to which they fail to reach standards recommended by the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. The detailed descriptions of findings in the six counties present interesting pictures of communities in varying stages of social development. The recommendations emphasize the need of state and county public welfare departments which could cooperate in the promotion and supervision of a more uniform and adequate statewide program for the care, training and protection of children.—*Lucile Eaves.*

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 19145, 19151, 19153, 19157, 19551-19552, 19554, 19556, 19686, 19687, 19791)

19793. COHEN, BERTIE. Het toezicht op de verpleging van regeerings-en voogdijkinderen in particulieren zorg. [The supervision of the placing in private homes of government wards and the children of other guardians.] *Maandblad v. Berechting en Reclasseering v. Volwassenen en Kinderen.* 10 (7) Jul. 1931: 190-193.—Twenty-five per cent of the questionnaires sent to all the associations entrusted with the care of children to determine the nature and extent of the supervision of homes in which children have been placed remained unanswered. At the annual meeting of the Netherlands union for the protection of children lively interest was shown in this problem of supervision.

It was concluded that there should not be an extension of government supervision of these homes but an increase in the number of well-trained inspectors appointed by the several associations, the general control to remain that of the government.—*H. J. Ryskamp.*

19794. DAVIS, M. K. Recent action in Bombay City for the prevention and right treatment of juvenile delinquency. *Shield.* 7 (3) Jul. 1931: 147-152.

19795. UNSIGNED. Idaho, West Virginia, and New Jersey old age pension laws. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (6) Jun. 1931: 82-86.

19796. UNSIGNED. Operation of public old-age pension systems in the United States, 1930. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (6) Jun. 1931: 1-14.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 19683, 19782, 19804)

19797. BUERSCHAPER, HANS. Die Arbeitsscheu und ihre forensische Bedeutung. [The aversion to work and its forensic significance.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22 (7) Jul. 1931: 391-401.—It is the task of the criminal law, in cooperation with social agencies, to provide a type of association both during confinement and after the discharge of the prisoner which will alter his work habits and thus prevent his becoming a recidivist. This applies in those cases where laziness is attributed to social factors. It will become easier to adopt this point of view if the notion that laziness is a native and unalterable trait which results in criminal behavior is combated.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

19798. DANIEL, G. Zum Sexualproblem im Strafvollzug. [The problem of sex among prisoners.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22 (7) Jul. 1931: 422-423.—While in Germany the problem of the sex needs of prisoners is still in the stage of formulation, the Republic of Mexico has long since introduced practical reforms. There has been established in the Federal Penitentiary (near the City of Mexico) the so-called *visita conyugal*. The Consejo Supremo de Defensa y Prevención Social established this institution in 1924 in the face of repeated attacks by the reactionary press. Separate cells have been set apart in the penitentiary where, during certain hours of the day, couples may meet. This privilege is subject to police and medical regulation. The visitor must present a photograph of him- or herself as well as of the inmate. A certificate of the prison authorities must also be presented. As a rule, the same parties continue to visit each other. Only in exceptional cases is a change permitted. Any prisoner sentenced to at least two months and who has conformed to the prison regulations may obtain the privilege. Contraceptive information is given to those who do not wish children. The experience with the *visita conyugal* has resulted in greatly improved discipline.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

19799. FULLER, RAYMOND G., and JOHNSTON, MARY. The duration of hospital life for mental patients. *Psychiat. Quart.* 5 (3) Jul. 1931: 552-582. (See also Entry 3: 14693.)

MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 19606, 19741, 19799)

19800. BARLOW, K. E. The decline of national vitality. *Sociol. Rev.* 23 (1) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 34-44.—Every line of investigation brings new evidence that the physical fitness of the British people is declining and that the present agencies opposing this decline are not sufficient to change the trend. An attempt to deal with them as a part of preventive medicine was made from 1926 on by the Pioneer Health Center of Peckham, which dealt not merely with the physical health of its patients

but, so far as possible, with their social, esthetic, and intellectual interests also.—*Paul Popenoe.*

19801. DAVIS, JOHN EISELE. Resocializing tendencies in physical education for the mentally ill. *Mental Hygiene*. 15(3) Jul. 1931: 554-560.

19802. EBAUGH, FRANKLIN G. Some present day trends in the teaching of psychiatry. *J. Assn. Amer. Medic. Colleges*. 6(5) Sep. 1931: 257-267.

19803. PFISTER, OSKAR. What transformations does psychoanalysis require in ethics and moral education? *Psychiat. Quart.* 5(3) Jul. 1931: 407-422.—Freudian psychoanalysis seemed to deprive religion and ethics of their right to exist. Conscience no longer was regarded as a categorical imperative. The author realized a close connection between hygiene and ethics. Psychoanalysis attempts to establish a practicable ethics. In this respect it will render great assistance in the teaching of morals.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

19804. POLLOCK, HORATIO M., and MACK, GERTRUDE M. Occupational therapy in New York Civil State Hospitals, 1930. *Psychiat. Quart.* 5(3) Jul. 1931: 538-551.—At present patients of nearly all psychotic groups receive occupational treatment with gratifying results. Most of the patients receiving this treatment were females. The number of patients treated in the occupational therapy departments of the New York state hospitals has increased from 8,684 in 1926 to 13,097 in 1930. Most of them were dementia praecox and manic-depressive patients.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

19805. SKOTTOWE, IAN. The utility of the psychiatric out-patient clinic. *J. Mental Sci.* 77(317) Apr. 1931: 311-320.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 19264, 19268, 19712, 19731, 19784)

19806. COUNCIL ON MEDICAL EDUCATION & HOSPITALS. Medical education in the United States—annual presentation of educational data for 1930-1931. *J. Amer. Medic. Assn.* 97(9) Aug. 29, 1931: 611-645.

19807. McLAUGHLIN, A. J. The medical profession and the health department. *Pub. Health Rep.* 46(35) Aug. 28, 1931: 2041-2048.

19808. MOUNTIN, JOSEPH W. Public health service in Knox County, Tenn.—fiscal year July 1,

1929-June 30, 1930. *Pub. Health Rep.* 46(34) Aug. 21, 1931: 1981-1998.

19809. RANDALL, MARIAN G. Maternity service by the rural public health nurse. *Milbank Memorial Fund, Quart. Bull.* 9(3) Jul. 1931: 103-119.—This paper is a factual summary of a program of improvement of maternity service in a rural locality, Cattaraugus County, New York. A statistical résumé of the work done in connection with 366 births is given in seven tables. Health service was afforded 31% of the mothers of these children at some time during the maternity period, and 50% of the maternity cases were found through professional contacts of the public health nurse with the people. There is need for more emphasis on finding cases before they are registered with a physician. Such factors as economic status, type of road, or the degree of geographic isolation did not affect the quantity or quality of services performed.—*O. D. Duncan.*

19810. WILBUR, RAY LYMAN. The costs of medical care and child welfare. *Amer. Federationist*. 38(5) May 1931: 557-561.—The Committee on the Costs of Medical Care is studying the facts relating to the costs of medical care for persons of all ages with a view to the realization of this ideal: the delivery of adequate, scientific medical service to all the people, rich and poor, at a cost which can be reasonably met by them in their respective stations in life.—*G. H. Berry.*

REHABILITATION

(See also Entry 19804)

19811. ELTON, FREDERIC G. The vocational adjustment of the deafened. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 5(2) Feb. 1931: 42-46.—Following a survey of the work done in rehabilitation of the deafened by California, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Indiana, Nebraska, and New York, the author concludes that the diagnosis of the deafened condition was only preliminary to a plan of lessening the handicap; that we must school ourselves to realize the hopelessness that comes to one when he suddenly awakes to a full realization of his world of silence; that only by doing this are we able to get at the true characteristics of our patient and to understand the true personality of the individual; and that the selection of the job must be in keeping with their natural characteristics, interest and ambition, if we are to subordinate the disability.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

RESEARCH METHODS

HISTORICAL METHOD

HISTORICAL METHOD IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entries 1-9618; 2-150)

19812. NADLER, J. Die literar-historischen Erkenntnismittel des Stammesproblems. [The historico-literary method in race problems.] *Schr. d. Deutschen Gesellsch. f. Soziol.* 7 1931: 242-256.—Literary history is only one of the disciplines that come in question for the establishment, or not, of the existence of racial stocks. (1) In what groupings must the whole mass of literary evidence be assembled so that it may become available for the solution of racial problems? This question aims, in a sense, at the identity of population and

cultural antecedents. (2) The problem of genealogical connections. The criteria of homogeneity, of temporal and spatial continuity, of unchangeability and of transformation. (3) The literary aspect. Unbroken evolution, like forms, ruling ideas, poetry and audience as witnesses of sociological power. (4) Competition of sociological products within and without the racial stocks. Criteria of distinction in literature. (5) Comparative literary history, what it is not and how it ought to be—paradigm cases. With such a methodology, any consequents will be safely deduced and the interconnection of literature and sociology be established.—E. D. Harvey.

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

19813. WAPLES, DOUGLAS. Reading studies contributory to social sciences. A suggestion toward co-operative research. *Library Quart.* 1(3) Jul. 1931: 291-300.—Until it is known to what extent a given population relies upon reading for recreation or for information it is impossible to estimate the significance of the social trends the reading may indicate. Fugitive data like the number of books in rural homes are too frequently used blindly in the description of group cultures. The status of reading, as compared with other sources of information and recreation, may readily be determined to any desired degree, for any population, by check lists, interviews, time studies, and other familiar techniques. The nature and extent of reading upon particular social issues is perhaps the most important thing to know about reading from the standpoint of the investigator who wishes to define group attitudes objectively in a way that can be checked for statistical reliability. Finally the effects of reading in the development of attitudes, presents a difficulty in isolating variables in comparison of readers and non-readers. A project outline for reading studies contributory to social science is suggested.—O. D. Duncan.

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

19814. HELLPACH, W. Die anthropologischen Grundlagen der Stammesforschung. [Anthropological bases of research in racial origins.] *Schr. d. Deutschen Gesellsch. f. Soziol.* 7 1931: 236-241.—Races are founded not only upon biological differentiation, yet biological factors are present. Race, constitution, physical environment (weather, climate, soil, topography) prescribe for animals and men their fundamental character traits. Conservation of racial character depends on inbreeding and, partly, on the physical environment, and, finally, in part to cultural and psychological assimilation from the social environment of and by immigrants in both language and mores. By these means races differentiate themselves from peoples and by unbroken continuity are made up into integral parts of a nationality. Since these processes go on continuously, and for the most part unobserved, racial phenomena, in spite of superficial appearances to the contrary, belong to the most conservative facts in the ethnic world. Racial knowledge can only be amassed when its problems are treated in a many-sided way, that is, from the point of view of anthropology, comparative physiology and anatomy, pathology of the mind and body, medical geography, etc. The mental disciplines of linguistics,

folklore, history etc. also come in as modifying studies to racial conceptions.—E. D. Harvey.

19815. RICHARD, GASTON. La notion de la société simple et primitive dans l'explication des faits sociaux. [The concept of primitive society in the light of social data.] *Arh. pentru Stiinta si Reforma Soc.* 9 (1-3) 1930: 114-125.—The author undertakes a logical analysis of the idea of the simple society and of the hypothesis of primitive society. The explanation through the simple society, through the search for a prototype, is of a more hypothetical character than is the explanation through simple, general, and constant relations. The most important reason is that since primitive society cannot be approached directly, another so-called primitive one is substituted for it. One must take as a primitive society the kind which is still found among the few races which have remained retarded in civilization. This constitutes a second substitute. But we do not observe these races directly, contenting ourselves with reports which are meager and too rarely founded upon really scientific observation. Also, we cannot consider ourselves as being in the presence of the prototype of society unless we suppose that these races have deviated but little from the social and mental status imposed by the nature of things upon truly primitive peoples. The inadequacy of this hypothesis is demonstrated by the fact that the most convinced and most eminent partisans of the hypothesis of primitive society have been hindered by an anomaly in the relations between primitive mentality and logical thought.—G. Vladesco-Racoassa.

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 19681, 19723, 19733, 19736, 19758, 19815, 19818)

19816. CHALASZYNSKI, JOSEPH. Autobiografie jako zrodlo badani nad zachowaniem sie spolecznem. [Autobiography as source material for the study of social conduct.] *Oswiata i Wychowanie.* 3 (4) 1931: 302-328.—When Adler said that for him psychology was social he meant that conduct can only be rightly analyzed in its social relations. As a valuable source for materials on all this we are using more and more autobiographies—an example has been given us by Thomas' and Znaniecki's book. Not all documents of this kind are equally valuable, but the internal evidence will go far to tell us which ones are. Even where memory is not sure, or where the tale has the marks of being an apology, its value is still real. Much has been learned

in this way from the juvenile court records. For the sociologist it is important to keep clear both of the instinct theory (McDougall) and of the social situation theory (Durkheim), so as to see clearly that the problem is less simple. We have both the subjective and the objective always in the line of vision. Of the former an example would be the Confessions of Rousseau, of the latter the Memoirs of Slomka. Of special interest is the writing of diaries among adolescents.—*W. J. Rose.*

19817. ROTHACKER, ERICH. Der Beitrag der Philosophie und der Einzelwissenschaften zur Kunstsoziologie. [The contribution of philosophy and individual sciences to the sociology of art.] *Schr. d. Deutschen Gesellsch. f. Soziol.* 7 1931: 132-155.—The sociology of art asks in how far societal factors are causative for origins and deviations and directions of "style" or

form in art. Social movements and changes in usage (customs and mores) come about not only in response to "immanent" law but also in that a hitherto silent part (or stratum) of society has managed to give public expression to its world-philosophy. Sociology seeks, on the basis of factual material, to establish evident relationships between the social strata, situations, and social forms. There are several viable methodologies whereby this result may be achieved. Concretely, the discovery of such evident connections between society and "form" can only take place through the data of art itself and in closest working relationships with the various sciences of art. Sociology should assist this common task by careful societal analyses of mores and customs (sociography). Philosophy, above all, should contribute a new extension of causal relationships.—*E. D. Harvey.*

STATISTICAL METHOD

STATISTICAL METHOD IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entry 18287)

19818. STOUFFER, SAMUEL A. Experimental comparison of a statistical and a case history technique of attitude research. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25(2) May 1931: 154-156.—The experiment here reported was conducted by statistical and case history techniques. There were 238 students who were given H. N. Smith's tests of attitudes toward prohibition (a test constructed by the Thurstone method). Each of these students then wrote a case history of himself in about 1,000 words. The results in both cases were carefully checked; the case histories being given four independent evaluations by different judges. The numerical scores obtained were then transmitted into relative terms by using a standard measure, $z = (X - M) / \sigma$ in which X was the score, M the mean of all the 238 scores

assigned by a particular judge, and σ the standard deviation of these 238 scores. The four ratings of an individual's attitude provided a composite index. In this as well as in the Smith test, apparently something was measured consistently. A correlation of .81, or .86 when corrected for attenuation, was found for the composite ratings of the four judges. Several other checks tended to strengthen confidence that the two methods were getting pretty close to the same thing. The Thurstone method of measuring social attitudes yields indexes which are comparable with those obtained independently by case history technique. The correlation between one's attitudes toward prohibition as measured by the tests and toward drinking liquor one's self as measured by case histories was .58. This checks closely with the correlation of .60 between attitudes toward prohibition laws and toward drinking liquor one's self both as measured by the case histories.—*O. D. Duncan.*

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 19138, 19828)

19819. ANDERSSON, THOR. Population registration in Sweden. *Nordic Stat. J.* 2 (1-2) 1930: 124-146.

19820. PFUTZE, A. Die Entwicklung der amtlichen Landesstatistik in Sachsen. [Development of official statistics in Saxony.] *Z. d. Säch. Statist. Landesamtes.* 76 1930: 1-24.

19821. UNSIGNED. Verhandlungen der Deutschen Statistischen Gesellschaft in Stettin am 21. Mai 1931. [Proceedings of the German Statistical Society in Stettin, May 21, 1931.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 21(3) 1931: 357-378.

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

19822. DROBA, D. D. Statements as opinion indicators. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15(6) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 550-557.—An analysis of the various statements used in attitude scales and similar devices for measuring public opinion reveals a lack of discrimination in the forms of verbal statements used. To be reliable as opinion-indicators, statements should follow a uniform type. The main forms are classified as the personal, the impersonal, and the question types.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

19823. LENZ, THEODORE F., Jr. Utilizing opinion for character measurement. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1(4) Nov. 1930: 536-542.—It is suggested that in the field of character research "opinions" given by the individual may be highly significant measurable values of inner qualities. The author has been experimenting with this technique for measuring the trait of conservatism. About 500 questions, in three forms, A, B, and C, were

chosen for the purpose and the subject asked to signify his agreement or disagreement. Reliability coefficients, on the basis of the split half, varied from .71 to .95 for groups tested. As regards validity it can only be said that no correlation was found with the Otis Intelligence Test. Five other traits are suggested as being measurable by this same test. These are (1) acquiescence of suggestibility, (2) variability or constancy, (3) compatibility or like-mindedness, (4) atypicality or independence of thought, and (5) social insight. It is believed however, that to measure any other trait successfully, a set of questions should be designed for the purpose.—*H. Lasker.*

COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entries 18961, 19088, 19285)

19824. FERENCZI, IMRE. Statistica nazionale e internazionale delle migrazioni. [The national and international statistics of migrations.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 6(3) May-Jun. 1930: 49-56.—The subject of the interdependence of exact and complete national statistics and of international statistics of migrations on a comparable basis has received general discussion since the war and has been the subject of research by numerous international official and semi-official bodies. The prerequisites of exact statistics include: (1) exact knowledge of special peculiarities of statistics of migrations; (2) social and economic and political developments of the post-war period; (3) recent tendencies of inductive economic statistics. Each state is interested in knowing the direction, measure and composition of its own migration and also the migration movements from other

countries. Positive policy on national and international migration requires comparable international statistics. It is not sufficient now to have data on citizenship and country of last and future permanent sojourn; it is desirable also to determine ethnic origin (language), race (color), and country of birth to be combined with other information as far as possible. The national statistics of migrations are tending toward uniformity passing through the following historical stages: (1) setting up of tables of statistics of migration; (2) coordination; (3) unification. The first attempts to compile international statistics from the most important countries are due to Luigi Bodio and to Sundberg. The International Labour Office has attempted to coordinate such statistics in accordance with the standard table leading to modifications of the different national statistics but the unification of such statistics is still far in the future. The Administrative Council of the International Labour Office is considering the early calling of a conference of official statisticians to consider the ultimate unification of these statistics. This was requested also by the Congress of Warsaw of the International Statistical Institute.—*Maria Castellani.*

19825. NEWMAN, BERNARD J. The technique of gathering and tabulating vacancy data. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(173A) Mar. 1931: 37-42.—The Philadelphia Housing Association collected vacancy data containing descriptions of the location, type of building, condition, and other significant facts, which are useful to prospective financing bankers, builders, or real estate dealers. Uniform reports were secured by preparing detailed instructions for their field workers and by requiring revisits if necessary. Other important points considered were the selection of "representative cross sections of the community" and that the survey be made quickly to show conditions at a given time. The number and character of the tabulations of data depend upon the original objectives.—*Lucile Bagwell.*

19826. ROOS, J. R. B. de. Rapport de la commission pour l'étude comparative des statistiques criminelles dans les divers pays. [Report of the commission on the study of comparative criminal statistics of various countries.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 24(2) 1930: 567-568.—There are difficulties in the way of international comparisons of criminal statistics. The statistics refer to cases of condemnation only. The penal laws and their application, however, vary in different countries. Wrong conclusions could be avoided if sufficient interpretations were added to the statistics published by the governments. In addition to the number of condemnations, the number of infractions of the law coming to the knowledge of the authorities, and the number of denunciations should be given. Proposals are made also concerning the improvement of statistics of the changes of criminality, etc.—*H. Fehlinger.*

19827. VIVIAN, S. P., et al. The forthcoming census: A discussion. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 94(3) 1931: 359-372.—*C. H. Whelden, Jr.*

19828. ZAHN, FRIEDERICH. Nationale und internationale Finanzstatistik. [National and international financial statistics.] *Finanz-Archiv.* 48(1) 1931: 100-123.—Financial statistics are useful for purposes of comparison in local, national and international finances. They should be secured from the accounts themselves rather than from the budget estimates. They should cover all financial transactions of all governmental units, and account for all assets and debts, whether the property is publicly owned and operated, or in one of these respects in private hands. Gross and net transactions, assets and debts, should be distinguished. The troublesome service transfers should be, if not eliminated, at least accounted for as such. Uniform classification should be adopted. Securing the basic data from the accounts may require the use of questionnaires, which are difficult to fill out, especially for the smaller

units of government. Efforts to produce international financial statistics have been spasmodic. Since 1857, the International Statistical Congress, the author of this article, the League of Nations, and the Statistical Office of the German Reich, and others, have attempted the task.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

AVERAGES, DISPERSION, AND SKEWNESS

(See also Entry 19833)

19829. FINETTI, BRUNO de. Sul concetto di media. [The concept of average.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 2(3) Jul. 1931: 369-396.—Discussion of the concept of average from Chisini's standpoint, its importance and essentially relative significance, and the properties of particular types of averages: intern, monotone, associative, homogeneous, translatable averages. The general expression of the associative averages which is given by a theorem of Nagumo-Kolmogoroff is considered and the author furnishes complements to this theorem. Finally, the general expression is determined for the homogeneous associative averages which result in the power averages and the geometrical average, and for the translatable associative averages, which result in the exponential and arithmetical averages.—*P. Smolensky.*

19830. LINDERS, F. J. On the addition of two normal frequency curves. *Nordic Stat. J.* 2(1-2) 1930: 63-73.—This practical statistical problem is one of obtaining "the characteristics and form of a compound curve composed of two (known) normal frequency curves." Given the equations of the two component curves, algebraic formulae are derived for the calculation of (1) the arithmetic mean, (2) standard deviation, (3) skewness and (4) "excess" of the composite curve. Summary tables show these results in special cases when for the two curves their relative frequencies, standard deviations and arithmetic means are indicated.—*Lucile Bagwell.*

19831. LINDERS, F. J. Notes on the technics of the calculation of moments. *Nordic Stat. J.* 2(1-2) 1930: 55-62.—The process of successive summation, instead of the ordinary method of finding class numbers and multiplying by their respective frequencies, is here developed. This modified form reduces the greater part of the work to that of addition, where successive subtotals are made and these in turn added, as larger orders are desired. A numerical example is given for the moments of 1 to 4; thus the arithmetic average, standard deviation, skewness and excess are obtained by this method.—*Lucile Bagwell.*

CORRELATION

(See also Entry 19835)

19832. PEARSON, EGON S. The test of significance for the correlation coefficient. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(174) Jun. 1931: 128-134.—The author makes experimental tests of how sensitive the sampling distribution of r is to changes in population form. Four population distributions were chosen, three of which were taken as typical of various forms of non-normal variation. From these populations repeated samples of 10 and 20 independent pairs of values (x, y) were drawn and for each the product-moment coefficient of correlation r was computed. Except for one population 250 samples were drawn in every case. The results are shown in a number of tables and taken as a whole the extent of agreement between the normal and the non-normal distributions proved surprisingly close. The coefficient of correlation is another of the criteria based on ratios whose distribution even in very small samples is remarkably insensitive to changes in the form of the population.—*F. F. Elliott.*

PROBABILITY

19833. IRWIN, J. C. Mathematical theorems involved in the analysis of variance. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 94 (2) 1931: 284-300.—Proofs are given of the essential theorems in R. A. Fisher's analysis of variance method, showing particularly why it is correct to divide the "sums of squares" by the "degrees of freedom" and how the additive property holds. If the significance test shows that a sample cannot be regarded as a random sample from a homogeneous normal population, the estimate of the variance due to error still remains valid, but the other elements require a correction in order to be unbiased estimates of the corresponding variances in the population.—*C. H. Whelden, Jr.*

19834. MISES, R. von. Über einige Abschätzungen von Erwartungswerten. [Some approximations of expected values.] *J. f. d. Reine u. Angewandte Math.* 165 Jul. 24, 1931: 184-193.—In theoretical statistics and the theory of probability one often meets the problem of finding the so-called "expected value" of a function of a distributed variable, or the problem of the relationship between certain expected values. In some cases the distribution of the variable in question is designated, in others the distribution is arbitrary, or only slightly conditioned. In this article, the author is concerned with this latter more general type of problem. He first states the problem in formal mathematical language, and then, by means of certain inequalities due to Schwarz and Gauss, finds limits between which the expected values of certain functions may lie. While some of the theorems derived are not new except in the method of derivation, certain improvements are noted. The theorems are concerned with the expected values of products, quotients, reciprocals and moments with positive or negative exponents. The methods used may be extended to functions of more than one variable. There is a critical remark on the work of Bohlmann who has been the chief investigator in this field.—*A. R. Crathorne.*

19835. RIDER, PAUL R. A note on small sample theory. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (174) Jun. 1931: 172-174.—This note describes what has been done in deriving the distributions in random samples of certain statistical quantities, particularly correlation coefficients (simple or interclass, intraclass, partial, and multiple), and how these distributions are connected by means of R. A. Fisher's *z*-distribution or distribution of the analysis of variance.—*Paul R. Rider.*

19836. RIETZ, H. L. Comments on applications of recently developed theory of small samples. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (174) Jun. 1931: 150-158.—The paper gives a simple exposition of certain features in which the distribution of estimates from small samples differ from the expected corresponding distribution of estimates from fairly large samples under the classical theory. A procedure following R. A. Fisher is outlined and illustrated for obtaining numerical results from small sampling theory and comparisons of results are made in numerical cases with the corresponding results obtained from the classical procedure.—*H. L. Rietz.*

CURVES AND CURVE FITTING

(See also Entry 18868)

19837. MARTIN, F. C., and LEAVENS, D. B. A new grid for fitting a normal probability curve to a given frequency distribution. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (174) Jun. 1931: 178-183.—It is pointed out that ordinary probability paper so ruled that the cumulative normal frequency distribution is plotted into a straight line has certain fairly obvious defects for the purpose of comparing a given distribution with a normal one. In the present paper a new kind of grid is proposed in which a straight line is to represent the normal distribution. This is accomplished by taking logarithms of both sides,

of the equation $y = y_0 e^{-x^2/2\sigma^2}$ getting $\log y = \log y_0 - \frac{1}{2}(x/\sigma)^2$. This is linear in $\log y$ and in $(x/\sigma)^2$. The appropriate horizontal and vertical scales are now constructed in an obvious manner.—*H. L. Rietz.*

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

(See also Entries 18959, 19706)

19838. MACAULAY, FREDERICK R. The smoothing of time series. *Nat. Bur. Econ. Res. Publ.* #19. 1931: pp. 172.—The methods proposed consist chiefly of a graduated weighting of a moving average. The theory of the method is simple and consists of weighting items in the moving averages so that the items near the centre of the moving average have much more weight than those on the extreme points. In all 24 different methods of smoothing are discussed, the methods varying all the way from a simple 12-months moving average to a 43-months weighted moving average approximating a 5th degree parabolic graduation. Several of the different methods proposed will effectively eliminate the seasonal fluctuations in monthly data whether the seasonal trend is regular or irregular. The effect of the different methods of weighting is shown graphically and the formulas to be applied for the use of the different methods of weighting are also given. The use of the different formulas has been simplified by working out combinations of moving averages.—*C. M. Purves.*

FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See also Entry 18453)

19839. HOLMBOE, CARL FRED. Prospektiv, grafisk statistik for industrien. [Forecasting, graphic statistics in industry.] *Statsøkon. Tidsskr.* 44 (4-5) 1930: 129-136.—The author recommends greater use of predictive, graphic statistical methods in industry for the calculation of cost of production under changes in volume of production. If *A* is entered as the constant expenditure, *B* as the variable expenditure and *P* as production per time-unit, the turnover per unit of production is: $N_1 = A/P + B$. With regard to the semi-variable expenditures the following formula may be set up: $N_2 = k_1 + k_2 \cdot P^{(1/n)}$, where k_1 and k_2 are constant, and the exponent $1/n$ in general varies between 0.4 and 0.9. The total expenditures per unit of production would be: $N = A/P + B + (k_1 + k_2 \cdot P^{(1/n)}) \cdot 1/P$. (4 graphs.)—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

19840. SMITH, BRADFORD B. A forecasting index for business. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (174) Jun. 1931: 115-127.—Believing that the cause of our business cycles is inherent in the ability of our banking system to make the additions and withdrawals from the money flows (from buyer to seller, and from industry to individuals) in our economic system the author constructs a forecasting index for business in which the factors used are measures of these money flows. Four factors are used: (1) interest rates (average of commercial paper and time loan rates), (2) monetary gold plus United States securities held by Federal Reserve Banks, (3) measure of the rapidity of rise or fall in the security markets, and (4) new corporate and municipal long term bond flotations in the United States, excluding those of investment trusts. These four factors combined into an index, when related to an index of business activity for the period 1900 to 1930 forecasted quite accurately business for one year in advance. A series of charts are included showing the closeness of the relationships involved.—*F. F. Elliott.*

19841. VOLD, GEORGE B. Do parole prediction tables work in practice? *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25 (2) May 1931: 136-138.—Recently there have been made several studies which sought to develop methods for predicting the probable conduct of men released on parole. Experience tables have been constructed which in turn

have become the expectancy tables for the future. The workability of parole prediction has been approached from three angles: (1) by applying tables worked out on a group paroled before July 1, 1927, to a group paroled from the same institution since that date; (2) by employing one of the clerks in the Minnesota parole department to score the records of men paroled since July 1, 1927, using the author's schedules for the earlier group to see if the same predictions can be made as when the investigator does the scoring; (3) by having one of the parole agents make a subjective "common sense" rating on a four place scale of probable outcome of the current parole cases at the time the parole is voted, which cases are then scored according to the schedules already worked out and comparisons made between the predicted outcome and the agents rating. An attempt is thus made to determine for each man his chance of parole violation judged by previous experience. The violation rate of 542 cases in the 1922-23 group was 24.7%. On this basis 70 violations for the group of 282 cases in

the 1927-29 group are to be expected. Using the same rate for the 1927-29 groups it is possible to predict 57 violations; but in actual experience there were 63, or an error of 2.1%. The principal error seems to be due to the changed rate of parole violation for the institution.—O. D. Duncan.

BIOMETRIC METHODS

19842. VOLTERRA, VITO. *Ricerche matematiche sulle associazioni biologiche*. [Mathematical researches on biological associations.] *Gior. dell' Ist. Ital. d. Attuari* 2(3) Jul. 1931: 295-355.—The author studies the fluctuations of the number of individuals of different kinds living together who struggle for existence. Proceeding from fundamental postulates, differential equations are established which are valid in the case of two or more kinds and there are also established three general laws. The problem is then extended, by means of integro-differential equations, to the case of phenomena of hereditary character.—P. Smolensky.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

19843. SEUFFERT, BURKHARD. *Über die Veröffentlichung von Landtagsakten*. [The publication of the proceedings of the diets.] *Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 24(4) Mar. 1929: 573-587.—The author lays down principles for the collection, editing, and publication of *Landtagsakten*.—Robert R. Ergang.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 18932, 19230, 19258)

19844. WAGNER, R. *Fünf Jahre Gewerkschaftsschule*. [Five years of a trade union school.] *Arbeit u. Wirtsch.* 9(15) Aug. 1, 1931: 601-604.—The Vienna Trade Union School was established five years ago. Its aim is the theoretical instruction of young persons aged 17-25 years who might be qualified for future employment on the staffs of trade unions. The three years' course of study includes trade unionism, national and international economics, political science, social insurance, workers' education, labor research, journalism, etc.—H. Fehlinger.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entry 19352)

19845. FUCHS, ALFRED. *Svobodná Škola Politických Nauk*. [Free School of Political Science.] *Moderní Stát.* 4(3) 1931: 79-81.—This Czechoslovak institution is proving the necessity of its existence. It grants the title *Diplomatus scientiarum politicarum*. Special attention is paid to sociology. The faculty is composed of university professors and other experts. The organ of the school, *Cesopis Skoly*, publishes articles by the students. In 1931 there were 126 students, including a number of foreigners. The school originated in 1928, and hopes to become a center for Balkan students.—Joseph S. Rouček.

19846. GAUS, JOHN M. *The present status of the study of public administration in the United States*. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(1) Feb. 1931: 120-134.—The great extension of public services and the changed character of governmental activities open the way for extended researches in the field of public administration in the U. S. Numerous private and public agencies are promoting significant studies in the staff, regulatory,

and advisory agencies of public administration. Some endeavor to apply scientific technique to administrative problems. Others undertake the study of specific functions and press for certain programs. Official agencies need opportunities for facilitating fundamental researches similar to those which have been undertaken by the research division of the U. S. Civil Service Commission. Organizations consisting of various classes of public officials examine and suggest solutions for administrative matters in which they have a direct interest. More frequent contacts between public servants and university and research staffs are needed. Universities are obligated to provide students with at least an introduction to the study of administration.—Geddes W. Rutherford.

19847. SUNDERLAND, EDSON R. *The law schools and the legal profession*. *Tulane Law Rev.* 5(3) Apr. 1931: 337-352.—There are complaints that the legal profession fails to see the law as a universal principle of social control, that it employs legal processes technically and ruthlessly without regard to the injury which individuals may suffer thereby, and that it shows little interest and contributes inadequate leadership in making the law more responsive to social needs. The law schools do not deal broadly with the law as a science. They make no general provision for the study of comparative law on the one hand and the social sciences on the other; they seldom give courses in Roman law; and they destroy the unity of the common law system by dividing the law into numerous courses, while neglecting jurisprudence. They overemphasize litigation and fail to give adequate importance to legislation as a substitute for it, a restricting influence inimical to energetic measures for improving the law.—Carville D. Benson, Jr.

19848. YNTEMA, HESSEL E. *The purview of research in the administration of justice*. *Iowa Law Rev.* 16(3) Apr. 1931: 337-360.—These remarks are directed to certain salient aspects of the administration of justice pertinent to the problems of legal research; to the standard to which we should hold in this research; to the formulation of a descriptive purpose of legal research in the administration of justice, appropriate to the problem and to scientific standards; and to the inferences which may be drawn from the proposed descriptive purpose of actualistic research, as partially exemplified by the studies in the administration of justice which The Johns Hopkins Institute of Law has undertaken. Law is an instrument of social control and human welfare. Legal science cannot rest with the examination of the law it-

self, but must proceed to the ascertainment of its actual operations and effects. The poverty of our present knowledge as to the actualities of justice renders it vital first to build up the fundamental, descriptive basis for specialized analyses and more general theory.—*F. R. Aumann.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entry 19802)

19849. BERNARD, L. L. An interpretation of sociological research. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (2) Sep. 1931: 203-212.—Comte initiated a research emphasis in sociology and used the data of history for purposes of induction. The Scotch school added observations from life to logic; Le Play attempted local studies; Quetelet applied statistics to sociological problems; Buckle refined the anthropogeographic procedure; and Spencer emphasized induction from ethnographic data. All of these approaches to an inductive sociology have since been employed, but the use of quantitative data and procedures has dominated the field since 1900. The present emphasis is mainly upon techniques of measurement.

Marked intolerance of factions calls for more generalization and synthesis.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

19850. BROWN, L. GUY. The problems of juvenile delinquency and dependency. *J. Juvenile Res.* 15 (3) Jul. 1931: 155-168.—The general problems are evaluating and determining the efficiency of present methods of handling delinquent and dependent children, the training and qualifications of persons working in these fields, a suitable technique for the study of the problems, social situations arising from the definitions of delinquency and dependency, and ever-present delinquent and dependent areas in our social life. In the study of these problems the type of personality pattern, the causes lying back of the delinquency, past experiences of the individual as well as the future situations in which the individual is to be, must be taken into consideration. Present methods of dealing with the delinquent child are inadequate. Delinquency is often resorted to in order to gain status. By careful study of the areas of delinquency and dependency a better understanding can be obtained. The public school should be a research laboratory for the study of these problems found in their respective locations.—*T. Earl Sullenger.*

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

19851. AHNLUND, NILS. Historien och nuet. [History and the present.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 21 (4) 1931: 165-174.—A lecture on the 40th anniversary of the society Heimdal. Despite all the collectivistic interpretations of history, history shows that reality will not be captured in generalities, that the individual, while not unaffected and uncontrolled by social tendencies, breaks asunder systems and calculations. Past and contemporary examples are given. At the same time, history may not be ignored. Croce was right in pointing to the dangers of the present anti-historicism. Gustav Geiger was also right that history and the spirit of freedom are inseparable.—*Walter Sandelius.*

19852. KOSCHEWNIKOFF, ALEXANDER. Die Geschichtspilosophie Wladimir Solowjews. [Vladimir Soloviev's philosophy of history.] *Russische Gedanke.* 1 (3) 1930: 305-324.—Soloviev borrowed heavily from Schelling. His idealism involves a glorious Russia at the apex of historical achievement. Although little known

outside of Russia, he is usually regarded as one of the greatest Russian philosophers of the 19th century. His philosophy of history is closely associated with Catholic beliefs.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

19853. RÖTHACKER, ERICH. Das historische Bewusstsein. [Historical apperception.] *Z. f. Deutschkunde.* 45 (7-8) 1931: 466-482.—Historical apperception is a form of world consciousness. It is diametrically opposed to the cosmological and ontological speculations of classical antiquity. In its earliest form it is found in the Old and New Testaments. Ancient Judaism did not develop a metaphysics as a means of understanding Being. It did, however, introduce a philosophy of history. This was communicated to Christendom by Paul and developed to its highest form by Augustine in his *civitas dei*. Historical consciousness had assumed a theological content. Modern historical consciousness is composed of elements which began with the new contacts of peoples through the crusades. Its elements are both national and international, natural and popular. Rousseau stressed Nature and the 19th century brought the "people" into their own.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

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